

Minist. of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.S.
Yours very sincerely,
ELIZABETH NUTTER,
Sup.
sift and brand hat requires 1
ch of heat and 1/2 yard of silk, 2
sches of heat for an all brand hat.
Never shipped.
adv. "Why did you become a
sup?"
Nutter: "The doctor's fault, man,
told me to take walks after meals
I've been walking after 'em ever

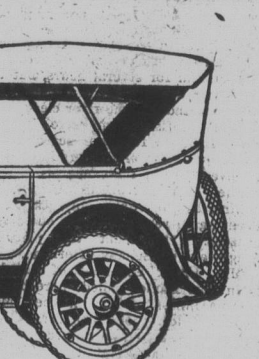


it again.
king



1/2 lb 70¢

acco



or Touring
\$1375
F.O.B. Oshawa
Government Tax Extra

1923 PRICES

Model 10-15-4-Cylinder	117" Wheelbase
2-Pass. Roadster	\$1375
4-Pass. Roadster	\$1475
4-Pass. Sedan	\$1575
4-Pass. Sedan	\$1675
4-Pass. Sedan	\$1775
4-Pass. Sedan	\$1875
4-Pass. Sedan	\$1975
4-Pass. Sedan	\$2075
4-Pass. Sedan	\$2175
4-Pass. Sedan	\$2275
4-Pass. Sedan	\$2375
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4-Pass. Sedan	\$9775
4-Pass. Sedan	\$9875
4-Pass. Sedan	\$9975
4-Pass. Sedan	\$10075

FILE

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Easy to Open

"NUGGET"—the perfect polish in a perfect tin. Stripes the top of the lid with the brush, as directed, and the lid opens easily.

"NUGGET" Shoe Polish

BLACK, BROWN, WHITE, DARK BROWN, LIGHT BROWN

DOMINION FERTILIZER

Attractive cash prices for 1923

Terms to responsible Customers

S. McAllister

Phone 2-22
Jacquet River

Exide BATTERIES

Look for this sign. Wherever you see it you can get a new long-life Exide for your car or competent repair work on any make of battery.

Look for this sign: THERE IS AN EXIDE DEALER NEAR YOU

THE CREAMY RICHNESS OF

Marven's

WHITE LILY MILK LUNCH BISCUITS

PLACES THEM IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

J. MARVEN LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LILY BRAND BISCUITS AND CAKE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Give Your Car a Home

There is no question about the popularity of automobiles. There are over eleven million of them in the United States or one to every ten people. Putting this another way, there are about two automobiles to every family.

Most every family owning an automobile keeps it in their Home Garage. When they buy a car they get an instruction book, telling how to operate and care for the automobile.

But when the average motorist builds a Home Garage he has no guide about the care of this Home Garage. Instruction books tell him what he should keep in this Home Garage. And so it has come about that most Home Garages are a little more than covered parking spaces for the automobiles they contain.

But this very unfortunate condition is expensive for the motorist and bad for the automobile.

Suppose a housewife were to run her kitchen on the same basis that her husband runs his Home Garage. She would buy a stove and then from meal to meal have to go to the butcher, grocer or the vegetable man for the food for that meal. That is the way supplies are bought for the automobile, from trip to trip.

Go into the average living room and you will find tables, chairs, rugs on the floor, reading lamp, magazines and books, probably some of the best materials, maybe a fireplace with wood, ready to use.

Go into the dining room—the dining room table, the chairs, the table cloth, silver, dishes, glassware, all ready to be used.

Down in the cellar—the furnace, the coal bin, the wood pile, the tools for the garden, ash cans, a hose, all ready to be used.

All over the house is the equipment and the supplies not for a single trip, but for a whole year, a lifetime perhaps.

Now let's go back and look in the garage again. There is a car standing there against the side of the wall. Perhaps a few empty cans that formerly contained oil. Maybe there is a work bench, but generally there are a few things that are not.

How much better it would be if this garage contained a few supplies that the average motorist would need, not for a single trip, but for a season—a few of the tools that he would use, not once, but perhaps during his lifetime.

Just for example, here is a list of things that are missing from the average Home Garage, which ought to be available for simple adjustments or repairs.

Screw drivers, wrenches, a little outfit, tire chains, tire chains, extra links, an extra tube, two spare tires, lamp bulbs, spark plugs, a grease cup, a supply of lubricating oil, soap, removing grease, stiff brushes for washing the wheels, sponges and chamois.

These are just a few of the essential supplies that go to make a Home Garage something more than a mere storage house for an automobile. The average motorist will find them useful. There are many more things that he may need, not included in this list.

Check up in your own Home Garage and see what you really have on hand. See if the things described in the above list are there. If you haven't them, go to any reliable dealer in your town and make it a business of equipping your Home Garage. You will find it will save you in many ways.

Another thing many of the supplies you should have in your Home Garage would be available to take along in the car on your trip.

Then you won't have to stop so frequently for supplies. When you have a puncture you have a repair outfit in the car to fix the tube or a spare tire on back ready for use.

You can fill up the crank case with oil when you start off so that you won't have to buy it along the road. You can carry an extra supply of spark plugs with you in case one goes bad. You will always have extra fuses for your ignition system. You could make lamp bulbs a part of your car equipment.

And back in the Home Garage you will have all the tools, all the materials, all the equipment that you will need for the minor repairs or adjustments that you can make yourself.

Another thing, in buying a season's supply for your Home Garage, select a reliable dealer from whom you can get high grade articles at reasonable prices.

It will help you avoid the "crazy" dealer when off on a trip if necessity forces you to buy a new tube or another spare tire, so as to continue your trip.

There are many other reliable dealers in your city. They would be glad to tell you some of the things that you will find it profitable to keep in your Home Garage.

With that in mind many of them are writing up the week of May 7th to May 12th as a Home Garage Week, in which they are making a feature of the tools, the spare parts, the equipment that you need for the average Home Garage.

Identifying yourself with a reliable dealer accomplishes two things. It secures high quality products for you at reasonable prices and it makes him interested in you when you need repairs or adjustments.

The reliable dealer will save you much needless expense at such times. Any time is the time to equip your Home Garage, but especially can you do this during Home Garage Week.

Forests and Hydro

By Robson Black, Mgr., Canadian Forestry Association.

It is roughly estimated from a general survey that the annual water power available in New Brunswick is equivalent to 1,500,000 tons of coal. The province contains no extensive water areas and much of the coast both of living is increased and industrial development is such that markets for the excess power over domestic consumption must be found before it is economically possible to harness the larger water powers. But it is recognized that these water powers should be harnessed to provide for the development of the resources and especially the forest resources.

Forests could thus provide for large paper mills while the smaller units could maintain smaller pulp mills as feeders for the paper mills. Already the construction of the first paper mill is well under way. The first power development has been completed and there is a growing agitation to harness Grand Falls. It is felt that hydro power may go as far as a factor in solving the problem of developing the hardwood resources.

Extensive industrial development in the future depends largely on two essential wood and water. Grow trees and harness the water powers. A water supply may be held by stored during times of drought, but the forests must be protected from destruction by fire.

Without extensive forests hydro development in many sections will be unnecessary. Burnt-over watersheds not only mean a lack of forest industry, but also a much more regulated and rapid run-off, resulting in higher spring freshets causing greater loss to the farming communities below.

Thus with the advent of hydro in New Brunswick it is more important than ever before to keep out forest fires. The matter of extensive development of hydro depends largely on keeping the forests green and for this reason all wood ventures into the woods this season on business or pleasure are asked to be absolutely sure that no fire will result from the use of fire either for cooking or merely smoking.

April 24th, 1923.

With Lovers of Flowers

Gardeners Will Find it a Desirable Material for Bed or Border on North Side of House.

Written for the Canadian Horticultural Council by George Simpson.

Gardeners are often perplexed when confronted with the problem of finding suitable material for planting the bed or border on the north side of the house, and the difficulty is intensified if that northern exposure fronts the street. There are a number of possible treatments, but if good color effect is desired no flower better fits the situation than the tuberous-rooted begonia. It delights in a moist atmosphere and partial shade, and, if the soil conditions are right, it will thrive amazingly and provide continuous and ever-increasing bloom until hard frosts lay low all tender plants in late autumn.

Foliage and Stature.

The begonia has so many good points to its credit that we can overlook its one short coming, and that is lack of stature for use for foundation planting; but this difficulty can be largely overcome by providing it with a background of cannas, ferns, low growing shrubs, like the Japanese barberry, or any other plant of suitable foliage-effect that does not object to moderate shade. The foliage of the begonia itself is exceedingly decorative. The begonia is especially well suited to a bed that gets shade from a large tree during a portion of the day but the bed must be sufficiently removed from the tree to be beyond reach of hungry surface roots, especially those of the elm. The narrow space between city houses, where the majority of plants pine away for lack of sunshine, provides a congenial home for the begonia.

Starting the Tubers.

Tuberous-rooted begonias can be raised from early sown seedlings, but this is a delicate operation requiring expert skill and special facilities. The ordinary amateur would be better advised to purchase the tubers, either dormant or sprouted, in the spring and having once acquired his stock, he is equipped not only for the current season but for all time as the tubers can be lifted in the fall, stored and used again each succeeding year.

How to Do It.

Having obtained a stock of dormant tubers, the first thing to do is to get them started into growth. About the middle of March is the time to begin, but the initial operation can be commenced at any time until the middle of May.

For the first two weeks before the Agriculture Page—With Lovers of 2 the blooming stage will be reached a little later. Take a box about four inches high, six inches wide and two feet eight inches long, technically called a "flat"—an old fish box with the salt thoroughly soaked out will do—bore a couple of holes in the bottom for drainage, cover the holes with pieces of broken flower pots and fill the box to within half an inch of the top with sand or very light porous soil. Insert the tubers closely in rows, allowing the top up or down, and two inches apart, and place the box in any room in the house where the temperature is about 65 degrees. Do not allow the flat to dry out but do not over water. A piece of newspaper, or other light covering placed over the box will give the plants a little shade if the plants are at a south window and will also prevent excessive evaporation.

Transplanting and Growing On.

When the tubers have been well sprouted, stems about an inch in height, they may be transferred to other flats or 4 inch pots filled with a light porous compost consisting of good virus loam, leaf mold and a little sand and provided with sufficient drainage to keep the soil aerated and sweet. When the days become warm in May, the plants can be set in the cold frame, every garden should have one—and grow on until planting time in June. It is necessary to ventilate the frame in warm, sunny days, to promote sturdy growth and prevent the foliage from scorching. Do not put out in the open ground before the first week in June.

Soil and Cultivation.

Considerable should be given to the soil in which the plants are to be set. Any good loam, or loam with an admixture of leaf mold and well rotted manure is suitable, but if the soil is at all stiff, it should be lightened by the addition of some coarse sand. Fresh manure should not be used as a fertilizer and if well rotted rabbit manure is not available, a perfect substitute will be found in the pulverized sheep manure that florists sell. Take the plants out of the pots or boxes with the "cut" possible disturbance to the soil adhering to the roots, set them firmly in inches apart and water. Cultivate once a week during the growing season and give water when the soil is dry to the touch.

Never water begonias while the soil is directly on them because if you do the foliage will be scorched. It is not always necessary to stake the plants, but if the soil is rich and the season moist, they will make rampant growth and become floppy unless given some slight, inconspicuous support. Filling up the stems to support them. Starting the Tubers.

The begonia, although a tender succulent plant, luxuriates in cool moist conditions and will give its best bloom in September. It sometimes happens that in early frost will descend upon the garden, but if the bed is covered with light cloth, such as an old sheeting, or even newspaper, the danger point will be passed and the begonias will bloom.

ECONOMICAL in use.

"SALADA"

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

is certainly a most delicious tea.
Finest for flavour.

Ask your grocer for it—43c. per 1/2 lb.

The Brooding of Young Chicks

The essential factors in successful brooding of young chicks, whether natural or artificial, are healthy, vigorous chicks, proper temperature, sanitation and plenty of room.

Where only a limited number of chicks are raised each year, natural brooding has many advantages. The temperature is controlled by the mother hen, and, as she can accommodate a restricted number of chicks, there is very little danger of overcrowding. A quiet but not clumsy brooding hen should be selected, after making sure, before allowing her any chicks to brood that she is entirely free from lice.

Artificial methods are advocated wherever large numbers are to be brooded. The coal-burning brooder has reduced cost, and to a large extent lessened the labour required. These brooders are usually operated in a colony house, and, as soon as the chicks cease to need the heat, may be removed and the house still used for accommodating the chicks during the summer.

The first requirement of young chicks is warmth. The temperature should be about 95 or 100 degrees on a level with their backs before they are placed in the brooder house. This temperature may be lowered gradually from week to week, depending on the season. In the early part of the year, the chicks will require brooding at a higher temperature for a longer time than later in the spring. These hatcheries between April 1st and May 1st will require brooding for about eight weeks.

It is most important for the first few nights after they are placed in the brooder house to see that the chicks do not get too far away from the source of heat or huddle in one corner. A good plan is to have some adjustable arrangement made which will permit the chicks to pass no more than two or three feet away from the brooder at first; then, daily, they may be allowed a little further away, until by the end of a week they have the run of the room. Care should be taken not to drive the chicks away from the brooder through too much heat. On the other hand, there must not be so little heat as to induce crowding under. Watch the actions of the chicks as well as the thermometer. When they are most comfortable they flatten out just around the edge of the brooder.

Nothing is so dangerous as overcrowding. The capacity of many brooders is overestimated, and it is better never to use to full capacity in any make.

Sanitation and cleanliness are important points to watch. All brooders and rooms which have been in use before should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being used each year. Clean, fresh litter, free from mould or mustiness, should be used. All water-fountains, feed-troughs, etc. should be washed with a disinfectant solution every day or two.

Summing up: given good, healthy, well-hatched chicks, the main brooding points are a comfortable temperature, perfect cleanliness at all times, no danger of overcrowding, only gradual changes in temperature and feeding methods.

will go on blooming gaily for three weeks or even a month. When the first hard, killing frost comes it is time to lift and store the tubers. Loosen the plants with a digging fork, lift them out with the hand without severing the stem from the tuber, set them in a flat and place the flat in a cool, airy situation under cover until the stems dry and the tubers have ripened. When thoroughly dry rub off the stems, pack the tubers in sand or cocoanut fibre and store for the winter in a temperature of about 50 degrees.

Spring Bloom.

For bedding the single begonias are the most effective. In addition to white, there is a considerable range of color including yellow, pink, rose and red in several shades. Unless provision has been made for early bloom the border will remain flowerless until the middle of June. To avoid this, plant the ground with early tulips or daffodils the previous autumn. If the polyanthus plants, grown from seed, are sown in the summer are set out in the fall or early spring—preferable in spring to minimize the risky winter killing in a northern exposure—a glorious showy early color will be provided, when the polyanthus has finished blooming it can be lifted, divided and retired to the nursery bed for the summer.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly your corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

KENDALL'S SPRAIN TREATMENT

Keep Kendall's always in the barn. A strained muscle, a sprung tendon, a hot or a knock demands immediate attention. A few hours' delay will result in a long lameness, perhaps in the loss of the horse. Kendall's Spavin Treatment has saved more horses than all the other known remedies. Under the name of Kendall's Spavin Cure, it is the forty-year-old standby of horsemen, farmers and veterinarians.

Get a bottle of Kendall's today. Ask, too, for the Free Book or write for it.

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURG FALLS, Vt., U.S.A.

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

The Great Canadian Sweet Tooth provides pleasant action for your teeth, also penetrating the crevices and cleansing them.

Then, too, it aids digestion.

Use WRIGLEY'S after every meal—see how much better you will feel.

The Flavor Lasts

KEEPS TAN SHOES LIKE NEW

Not only will you get greater wear out of your tan shoes if you polish them with Tan-O, but they will give you greater comfort. Tan-O softens the leather and prevents it from cracking and creasing, and so adds to its life, besides making all the difference in the appearance of the shoes. Clean, well polished shoes are the finishing touch to those well dressed. It is just as important as clean linen. A quick and shiny lasting polish is assured with Tan-O.

Boston Blacking Company
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"Shine the Surface and Save the Shoe"

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Relieves caked legs, ear-ache, spider or insect bites, the heat of the feet, the itching in horses' feet, scalds, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes blood, flesh, scabs and swellings.

At all Dealers and Druggists.
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