

Say It with Flowers

Ferns! Ferns!

At the present we have a surplus of Ferns and in order to make room for other stock we are offering for one week only all the leading varieties at wholesale prices.

4 in. 25c to 35c. 5 in. 45c. to 65c
6 in. 75c to \$1

Larger Ferns made up to any special order at proportionate prices

One Week Only

The Sawell Greenhouses

Groceries

2 lbs. good Tea	75c
Peas per tin	15c
Corn per tin	15c
Starch per lb.	10c
Duff's Pure Lard	22c
Flakewhite Shortening	19c
Benson's Corn Starch	10c
Good 4 string Brooms	49c

Raincoats, Rubber Boots and Rubbers for men, women and children—Prices Right.

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

A. C. SINCLAIR

AGENT FOR

Massey-Harris Farm Implements
O. K. Potato Planters and Diggers
Louden Stable Equipment

A Good Stock of Repairs Always on Hand

Phone 186

Waterdown

ALTON'S

HARDWARE AND GARAGE

Battery Service Station
Batteries Re-Charged

A Good Line of Tires at \$15

Alton Bros.

Phone 175

Waterdown

Friendship—Yes! But—

"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."—
Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."—
President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minnesota—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

WHILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and new additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood

of both agricultural and manufactured products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, hat in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business." Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries — those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS!

BUT—

let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee

ABOUT VETERINARIANS

How to Become Skilled in Doctoring Animals.

A Profession That Should Appeal to Farm Lads — What the Ontario Veterinary College Can Do for Ambitious Student — Does the Collar Fit the Horse?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To every young man of worthy ambition there arises sooner or later a desire which tends to lure him into some occupation or profession congenial to his inclinations and offering an opportunity for advancement. In this regard the Veterinary profession is worthy of consideration as a suitable occupation and field of endeavor for the young man desirous of improving his own status in life and rendering useful service to the community at large. In recognition of this, the Ontario Department of Agriculture maintains the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto for the purpose of training young men for the veterinary profession. It is affiliated with the University of Toronto, and is one of the oldest and best known colleges on the American continent. It has received students from all parts of the English-speaking world, and its graduates are favorably regarded, many of whom have attained considerable prominence. The College building is new and modern throughout and well equipped. The course is comprehensive, and covers a period of four years or seven months each term. The tuition fees are exceedingly moderate, averaging \$85 for each College term. The purpose of the College is essentially that of a teaching institution for the proper training of men as Veterinarians. The prescribed

course of study and instruction in Veterinary Science has much to commend it, and is particularly attractive and interesting. It trains the student to acquire a true knowledge of animal diseases, their treatment and prevention, thus fitting him for general practice as a veterinary surgeon. It trains the student for scientific pursuits, to conduct research work, and to solve many of the live stock problems occasioned by diseases with consequent national economic losses. It trains the student for sanitary service work in preventing the transmission of animal diseases to mankind through unwholesome milk or from meats and meat food products of doubtful origin. On graduation the opportunities are equal to that of any of the other learned professions, both monetary and in the wider sense of community service. There is an ever-increasing field for veterinary surgeons throughout the Dominion, in private practice and to establish a business career with good financial returns. There are constantly increasing demands for trained veterinarians in the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Government, as executive officers, investigators and veterinary inspectors. These positions are obtained by qualifying examinations held yearly and appointments are made on merit without influence. The initial salary is \$1,800 per annum, with steady yearly increases until a salary of at least \$2,400 per year is reached. There are increasing demands for veterinarians in the various departments of agriculture as veterinary inspectors and for other branches of live stock work and instruction. Many cities and towns are in need of properly trained veterinarians to inspect dairies and abattoirs and to supervise the production of milk, meat and other food products. The field of veterinary science has only just touched the fringe of its possibilities, and offers many opportunities for the young man of worthy ambitions. The class of student desired is the young man with a high school education to meet entrance requirements and enable him to acquire a true grasp of the deeper principles of advanced thought and study.—C. D. McGilvray, V.S., President O. V. College, Toronto.

Mullein.

Mullein, under the name of *verbascum*, is used medicinally in leaf and blossom. The leaves are thought to have anodyne, or pain-killing properties, and also yield a soothing oily substance. In Europe, an infusion of the flowers, strained to take out fibrous substance, is given in catarrhal troubles; and a mild oil, like olive oil, when saturated with mullein flowers, is used to allay inflammations of the mucous membrane. The dry leaves, smoked, are said to soothe irritated membranes.

Does the Collar Fit the Horse?

Sore shoulders and sore necks on farm horses are generally caused either by collars that do not fit or by hames that are not properly adjusted.

A collar that is too long will cause sore shoulder points and is likely also to cause sores on the top of the neck. A collar that is too wide or too narrow will also cause sores on different parts of the shoulder or on top of the neck. A collar that is too wide or too narrow will also cause sores on different parts of the shoulder or on top of the neck, depending on the kind and amount of work the horse is doing. Then, again, a collar that is too short and tight may cause the condition known as "sweeney" of the shoulder.

Most farm horses are at least moderately fat in the spring. In this condition the muscles about the neck and shoulders will be full and plump and it will take a rather large collar to fit. The soft condition of the horses, however, coupled with the long days of hard work, causes them to shrink in flesh rapidly, and a collar that was a good fit at the beginning of the season may be entirely unsatisfactory three or four weeks later. In some cases the collar can be made to fit by using a sweat pad, while in others a new or different collar will be required. It is better, however, to have collars that fit than to use sweat pads.

A poorly fitting collar not only starts sores but also causes the horse to fret, thus greatly reducing his efficiency. A work horse wearing a properly fitting collar is about two-thirds harnessed.