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Women of Canada

"I ask from all the people of Canada an earnest review of the real issue before Canada to-day. I ask from men and women a calm, thoughtful consideration of serious public questions; and, so far as I am concerned myself, I ask not favors but fairness."—ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

WOMEN OF CANADA, the coming General Election will be one of the most momentous in Canadian history, and Arthur Meighen asks YOU to give the issue fair, unbiassed consideration.

Women and men alike are called upon to decide whether political, industrial and economic stability is to be replaced by class rule, political and industrial chaos and possible economic bankruptcy.

The facts are clear, and every Canadian woman will do her own thinking. She will not be misled by others. She will not blindly follow family political precedent, neither will she be carried away by the false theories or empty "isms" of theorists and extremists. Every woman will arrive at a personal decision by the application of practical common sense.

The great issue is the Tariff and here are briefly the facts.

The present Canadian Tariff, so far as it affects the necessities of life, is a very moderate one. It is simply a tariff maintained to keep Canadian factories in Canada, employing a steadily increasing volume of Canadian labor and developing Canadian resources.

Meighen stands firm for the continuance of a reasonable tariff. It is now even more imperative than in the past. All other important countries are retaining or increasing their tariffs in order that they may hold their home markets for their own people.

Under *Crozier's* Free Trade policy Canada would be swamped with foreign goods, principally from the United States. Canadian industry would be ruined, thousands of men and women would be out of work with all the hardships to themselves and their children that must result. The farmer's great home market would be seriously affected, taxes would be increased, and Canadian working men would have to go to the United States for employment.

While *King's* Tariff policy is wobbly it nevertheless tends toward the destruction of the Tariff and would bring with it practically the same results.

MEIGHEN'S POLICY EVERYBODY KNOWS. It is the only means whereby confidence may be maintained and employment given to all classes of the people.

The foregoing is a plain statement of logical conclusions arrived at from the facts. Think the matter over carefully "without favor but with fairness".

Make your own decision, stand by it unmoved and be sure to exercise your vote.

Canada Needs Your Vote; and—

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

ON TRAINING OF COLTS

They Should Not be "Broken,"
but Educated.

Start Them Wearing Harness and
Bridle — Then Hitch and Give
Light Work at First — Methods
of Keeping Cow Records.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The too common practice of allowing colts to go "unbroken" until such time as they are required to perform the functions of a horse in the spring, is irrational, and is unfair to the animal. Colts should not be "broken"; they should be taught or educated. In the unhandled, or unbroken colt, the muscular, respiratory and nervous system (the organs whose functions are taxed in the performance of the ordinary functions of a horse) are weak and undeveloped from lack of function. Hence, when the unprepared animal is asked to perform ordinary horse labor, he has neither any knowledge of what he is required to do, nor the muscular nor respiratory tone that is necessary for its satisfactory performance; therefore, unless very carefully handled, and very little work done for the first two or three weeks, trouble of various natures that will probably necessitate complete rest for a variable time is very liable to result. Hence, a regular course of preparation during the late winter and early spring months, when the time of both man and horse is not very valuable, should be given in order to have the colts in such condition when time becomes valuable, that they will be able to perform a reasonable amount of work with satisfaction to the driver and safety to themselves. This course should be commenced at least six weeks before regular work is expected to commence.

They Should Be Harnessed and
Bridled Early.

The colt or colts should first be taught to wear harness and bridle by

being allowed to run free for a few hours daily in a box stall or paddock with the harness on. It is then good practice to match each with a handy, smart and good-natured horse, or if necessary a pair of colts together, and teach them to drive, obey the words of command, stand when asked to, etc.

When they have become reasonably handy without being hitched, they should be hitched to a sleigh or wagon. Care should be taken to see that the harness fits properly. This applies especially to collars. The collars in which they are expected to work later on should be worn. Each should have his own, and it should fit properly, not being too wide, so as to allow a rolling motion, nor yet sufficiently narrow to pinch at any point. The bearing surface should conform thoroughly to the surfaces of the neck and shoulder with which it comes in contact, except at the bottom, where sufficient vacant space to allow the introduction of a man's fingers should exist.

Exercise or Light Work a Benefit.

The colt or pair should be given daily exercise or light work. Commencing with an hour or two the first day and gradually increasing the amount, until they will be able to perform a full day's reasonable exertion without showing signs of weariness. The amount of grain given should also be gradually increased in proportion to the work or exercise given. By such usage the muscular, respiratory and nervous systems gradually gain tone, the muscles with which the harness, especially the collar, comes in contact, gradually become hardened and increased in power of resistance, hence become much less liable to soreness. In many cases, on account of the hardening of the muscles, they lose bulk; hence a collar that may have fitted perfectly at first, may now be too large. This should be attended to either by providing fresh collars or filling the extra space of the old ones with sweat pads. While we prefer collars without sweat pads, the latter is much better than vacant space. J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

Doctors in Holland are experimenting with radium water as a medicinal beverage.

Mullein.

Mullein, under the name of verbasum, is used medicinally in leaf and blossom. The leaves are thought to have anodyne, or pain-killing properties, and also yield a soothing oil 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.

Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

Four things are necessary for keeping cow records.

1. A monthly milk sheet, ruled so that there shall be a column for recording the weight of the morning and evening milking of each cow for each day of the month, though some use a sheet ruled for three days only, and estimate the weight of milk given for the month from these three days, which may be consecutive or on the 1st, 15th and 29th of the month, making ten day periods between.

2. A milk scale, preferably one having a dial-face and two hands, one of which shows the net weight of milk in the pail, when properly set. This scale costs about five dollars.

3. A four to eight-bottle Babcock test, where it is desired to know what each cow's milk tests in fat. This will cost from eight to twelve dollars complete.

4. The fourth and most important requirement is, "The will-to-do." Without this, milk sheets, scales, testers, etc., are valueless. By having scale, sheet, pail, sample bottles properly arranged, it takes but little time to keep a record of each milking cow in the herd.

We would like a fifth need, which is, some form of permanent record book for milking sheets and tests, as milk sheets, and notes or records of testings, are liable to be lost and not available for reference. But if these are recorded once a month in a permanent form, they will prove a source of help in breeding, feeding and weeding dairy cows.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.