

ADLER'S 2014-18 Main Street STORE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday Till 10 p. m. ADLER'S

WE DO NOT DISCOUNT CANADIAN MONEY

## YOU CAN FIGURE ON SAVING FIVE DOLLAR BILLS On These Dresses We've Priced at \$29.75 For Friday and Saturday's Selling



The desirability of these garments, coupled with their extreme attractiveness, will influence the modish thrifty to buy one or more of these dresses—whose prices are actually less than to-day's wholesale cost.

In this special event the Ready-to-Wear Section will demonstrate what astute buying, clever merchandising and real artistic designing means in the way of saving on these days.

Many of these garments are to-day sold for \$40.00 to \$45.00, but for Friday and Saturday only we offer them at \$29.75. Here's the line-up—

- |                       |                                      |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>THE MATERIALS:</b> | <b>THE STYLES:</b>                   | <b>THE TRIMMINGS:</b>                                 |
| Tricotines            | Eton jackets                         | Black and gold braid                                  |
| Satins                | Beleros                              | embroidery  |
| Charmeuse             | Short sleeves                        | Chenille braid  |
| Georgettes            | Bell sleeves                         | Narrow ruffings                                       |
| Taffetas.             | Accordeon pleated skirts             | Lace collars.   |
|                       | All well wearing fabrics of fashion. | All New Spring Creations                              |
|                       |                                      | Many other novel and diverting methods of decoration. |

## The Sale of Men's Wear Suits For Women Continues at \$39.50

Very moderate in price, these Women's Suits will stand the very closest of inspection. Made of a fine quality serge, one of the most desirable all around fabrics, have been superbly manufactured with the utmost of care in the fittings and finishings.

Many novel methods of decoration and trimmings are used which add to the distinction of every one of these garments. Lined with a fine quality of figured satin, these are truly wonderful values at \$39.50.

Among a few other wonderful values in the Ready-to-Wear Salon are the Jersey Suits we are selling at a very special price of \$27.50. Description is not needed when you read they are MISS MANHATTAN models. Investigate or we both lose.

You will also find an infinite variety of navy Tricotine Serge Suits worthy of your consideration. Prices range in the neighborhood of \$45.00 and \$47.50.



## Special Table of New Spring Hats at \$5.50

Trimmed Hats of all kinds, including a great variety of Sport Hats are in this group—every one whose value to-day runs in the ten-dollar marks. A saving of nearly half means something to-day so thrifty Niagarans will take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

A most interesting display of New Maribous on the Street Floor

**ADLER'S**  
Niagara Falls, N. Y. AT LOWER BRIDGE

Washable Colored Voile Blouses  
At \$2.59 to \$3.49

Immense are these Waist values, in the season's newest colors of orchard Blue, Dawn and Whites. Novel collar effects adorn many, including high necks, in a wide range of sizes.

### PAINT LENGTHENS LIFE OF BUILDINGS AND MACHINES

Many an old ship has stood the racket of ocean travel for years mainly on the strength of the tar or paint applied to her sides, but sailors do not wait for the ship's hull to become weather beaten before applying the first coat of paint. Farmers, on the other hand, seem much inclined to let their buildings reach a state of partial decay before making any special effort to safeguard them against the play of wind and water. As a matter of fact, nothing says better than paint applied immediately after the building is constructed, in lengthening the life of the structure. The same applies to farm machinery parts and especially the wooden parts and wheels. Always pay to paint such repairs to machinery wagons, etc., as have to be made before the work season for these articles commences.

Good paint applied to farm buildings and machinery, not only pre-

serves them, but calls attention to running the farm, a fact that helps greatly in case the owner wishes to sell either the farm or some of its products. Many farmers have paid so much attention to the economic value of their farm that they have neglected an important side of farm life. There is no reason why the farmer and his family should not have as attractive a home as attractive as the city dweller has. The farmer's neighbors as well as the passing observer, will judge him largely by the care he takes of his stock, his machinery, and his buildings.

Painting is the easiest and least expensive way of making sure of neat clean surroundings, and is the best way of preserving the lumber in buildings, implements or machinery. With spring approaching, the time has arrived for going the rounds of the machine shed to lick out these articles that can be moved to a warm

building for retching with paint in addition to their annual overhauling and repair.

### DEFEAT OF MEASURE IS EXPECTED, WILL NOT TAKE EFFECT UNTIL 1922.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The big fight against universal military training opened late today in the senate, with indications that the final vote, probably tomorrow would result in its rejection.

Leaders on both sides, who informally canvassed the senate vote, refused to comment on the probable outcome. It is said, however, that 40 Democrats and thirteen Republicans were against the training plan. In this situation a movement was begun aiming at the submission of a program of voluntary training.

There was sharp debate today on the training scheme, which was commended and condemned, but the sum total of action was the decision to postpone from 1921 to 1922—the date on which the plan would be put into force. This was done with less than a dozen senators in the chamber.

### COST CANADA \$2,825,960 TO KEEP FORCES IN VLADIVOSTOK

OTTAWA, April 8.—Secretary of State Sifton told the house of commons today that the cost of maintaining the Canadian expeditionary force at Vladivostok had amounted to \$2,825,960, Canada contributed 4214 officers and men.

The cost of supplies and ammunition, except the initial issue of personal equipment and clothing, was borne by the imperial government which assumed responsibility for it upon shipment from Vancouver.

### CONVALESCING FROM INFLUENZA

The bracing atmosphere found in Algonquin Park is just what is needed for those convalescing from influenza or those who are in need of a rest and recuperation. The Highland Inn offers comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. Apply any Grand Trunk Agent for descriptive booklet, or write Mr. N. T. Clarke,

## ENRICHING THE SOIL

Some Hints Upon the Wise Use of Artificial Fertilizers.

Fuller Use of These Fertilizers Likely—Their Application Must Be Handled Intelligently—Study Your Own Soil Closely—General Farm Hints.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE use of artificial fertilizers in this country is bound to increase. These materials are, however, expensive and those intending to make use of them should make an effort to inform themselves regarding the conditions under which they will give the best results. Too many people are using fertilizers without fully realizing that they carry plants food and that the real object in applying them is to supply needed available food for the plant.

To intelligently make use of these materials there are three points to be considered. First the needs of the soil, second, the needs of the plant, and, third, the nature of the materials to be applied.

It should always be kept in mind that the soil carries immense amounts of plant food, but that only a small quantity of this is rendered available during the growing season. The acids formed by the decay of the organic matter in the soil is the chief natural agency operating to bring into a form that may be taken up by the plant. The organic matter is also the source of nitrogen to the plant, and it increases the water holding capacity of the soil as well as improves its physical condition. Consequently every effort ought to be made to maintain or increase the amount of decaying organic matter. Others who grow largely from the added fertilizers and not from the plant food of the soil. It is for this reason that it is sometimes stated that if you commence to use fertilizers you must continue their use.

However, no matter how much we try to render available the immense stores of food in the soil, we cannot bring it about fast enough to supply the needs, especially of heavy feeding crops, such as the mangels, turnips and garden crops. Hence the need of manures. Stable manure cannot always be got in sufficient quantities to fulfill requirements, nor does it always furnish the needed plant food in the right proportions to develop the plant properly. To supplement the manure is the place of fertilizers.

Stable manure is essentially a nitrogenous fertilizer. Hence it used in large quantities it will force big leaf and stem growth and retard maturity. Consequently, a plentiful supply of stable manure would help the growth of lettuce, spinach, mangels, etc.; but it would not be so satisfactory for tomatoes, sugar beets, or other crops that must be brought to maturity. What these plants need is some stable manure and some mineral fertilizer to force early maturity. On the other hand, plants like lettuce, spinach, etc., are grown for their leaf and stem and maturity is not a necessary point, hence a soluble form of nitrogenous fertilizers may even be added after heavy applications of manure with good results.

The manufacturer of mixed fertilizers seeks to prepare special mixtures that will be suitable for different crops, but the farmer or gardener should strive to inform himself regarding his soil and crop needs that he may be able to select the form of fertilizer that will bring about the growth desired, and he should study the fertilizer materials available that he may buy intelligently and economically.—R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

### General Farm Hints.

Put a plant or two of rhubarb in the cellar which should be kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees in sand, which is kept moist and in the dark so that it will produce stems and no leaves. Do some reading on gardening work for this year, but more especially think over the failures of the last. In good shape, get your manure out and spread. A dressing of 8 to 10 loads per acre will keep the orchard in condition. If buying in the larger cities, order early as the car situation is serious enough to delay shipments.

Light pruning of apple orchards, taking out the small wood with the long-handled pruners, may be carried out during bright weather. Grape trimming may also be looked after when the weather is suitable.

Before feeding or selling any grain crops make good provision for your own seed supply.

Finish cutting out of black knot of cherry and plum.

Inspect and oil windmill before winter.

If weather is fine and warm may continue to spray peach trees and give first application to trees badly infested with San Jose scale.

On rough days during this and succeeding months it is well to go over all packages, barrels, boxes, etc., mending broken carriers, handling baskets.

Be sure pumps are in good condition.

It is not too early to consider the question of getting help for the big crop which will have to be raised in 1920.

Depreciation of Machinery.

Did you ever think of the relation of the farmer's bank account to the tool shed? Machinery depreciates faster in the weather than it does in use. The time saved by having a rust-free implement will soon pay for the shed.

Manager, Highland Inn, Algonquin Park Station, Ont. A-3-516.

## Irrigation Best Kind of Farming

Col. J. S. Dennis tells of Introduction.

Just why the farmers of the southern territory of the prairie provinces are clamoring for further extensions of the existing irrigation schemes was made clear recently, when Col. J. S. Dennis, of the C. P. R. Department of Colonization and Development, addressed the professors and students of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on irrigation in the west. The large attendance listened intently to the lecture, which was admirably illustrated with a series of lantern slides depicting the progress of the C. P. R. irrigation system and the fruits of this method of farming.

The speaker divided his discourse under three heads, dealing with the introduction of irrigation in Alberta by the C. P. R., and the motives which had induced him to recommend and urge this; the success as proved by the company but the temporary failure of some settlers due to lack of experience in the application of water and cycle of wet years; the reversal of opinion after practical tests, and the consequent overwhelming demand for further irrigation projects in the prairie.

"For a long time," said Col. Dennis, "there were many who claimed that irrigation was unnecessary in Western Canada. Because conditions of drought do not regularly occur there, they argued, there was not the same urgency for irrigation as in other less fortunately situated countries where the rainfall is usually so small as to make agriculture practically impossible without artificial application. It is rather gratifying now," said the speaker, "in view of this tremendous opposition to see the radical right-about-face in sentiment and to hear these same men assert that practically the whole of the south country needs irrigation to make agriculture permanently successful. The experience of the past two years with a rainfall in Southern Alberta of less than 10 inches, and the bumper crops raised by irrigationists, is responsible in no small measure for this great change in opinion."

Outlining the extent of the semi-arid portion of the province of Alberta, which he stated stretched 150 miles north of the American boundary and from the Rocky Mountains to the Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan, the speaker stated that American irrigation engineers of prominence, after investigating conditions thoroughly, had given it as their opinion that the rainfall was insufficient to follow farming profitably, and the question to be decided was not whether water was needed, but rather just how long this territory could grow any kind of crops without irrigation.

"Irrigation, when practically applied, is the best kind of farming," said the colonel with conviction, "because it is the only system that permits of the most intelligent treatment of every individual crop to suit its own requirements. It eliminates the necessity of summer fallow and elaborate treatments of the soil to conserve moisture. It is quite agreed that mixed farming is the basis of agricultural prosperity and this system flourishes splendidly under irrigation in the raising of special feeder crops which it is difficult to raise without water."

"In every case where it has been put to the test in competition with ordinary farming methods, irrigation has been proved to increase production from 25 to 100 per cent. This accounts for the fact that in the irrigation belt land is being sold for considerably over \$100 per acre, and that farms are seldom offered for sale even at that price, the owners being reluctant to sell. The 'Lethbridge Herald,' by careful compilation, placed a conservative estimate of \$54.71 as the average value of the production on an acre of the \$2,230 acre tract. Causes were many where



J. S. DENNIS, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COLONIZATION & DEVELOPMENT

potatoes yielded \$170 to the acre, alfalfa \$125, and wheat \$110 per acre. The annual report issued by the Board of Trade in this same city contains a comparative statement showing the results of crops grown on dry and irrigated land and the following increases of crop grown under irrigation:—Wheat, 25 bushels, or 77 per cent.; oats, 10 bushels, or 54 per cent.; barley, 10 bushels, or 81 per cent.; peas, 10 bushels, or 51 per cent.; potatoes, 250 bushels, or 105 per cent.

"The Canadian Pacific irrigation scheme in Southern Alberta, a joint project on the American continent, with an area greater than the whole irrigated area of Colorado and California. The irrigable area within more than 600,000 acres within an aggregate length of its canals and ditches is greater than Canada's longest river or the rail distance from Vancouver to Halifax. To the original block a further area of 400,000 acres in the Lethbridge district was added when the C. P. R. took over the block originally developed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, and this has shown the same remarkable progress and prosperity.

"Agitation at the present time for further irrigation and quick irrigation," continued Col. Dennis, "farmers claim with justification that it is a life and death issue with them. If they are to remain on the land they must have it; if they do not get it the only thing to do is get out. That the Provincial Government realizes this also is very evident from the fact that they have energetically taken up the new project. The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District scheme comprises the irrigation of about 100,000 acres and will cost between three and four million dollars. Just recently farmers in the Raymond, Magrath and Sterling districts were called upon to vote on the formation of a further irrigation project which would embrace a total area of 190,000 acres and irrigate 95,000. When the ballot came to be counted there was not a solitary vote recorded against the project."

"A vast sum of money," said Col. Dennis in conclusion, "was put into the irrigation scheme by the C. P. R. but it has proved a sound investment. The bumper crops raised on these irrigated farms, the high prices at which the land is held, the reluctance on the part of farmers to sell, and, above all, the general clamor in the south country for schemes to include the greater part of the south territory all prove that the initiative and foresight which planned the project are now being amply rewarded."

**In the Rush of Harvest THERE'S NOTHING which makes a man so downright mad as to have twine run uneven.**

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**PLYMOUTH GOLD MEDAL BINDER TWINE** and be rid of such trouble forever. Plymouth

MADE IN CANADA is more even in size and stronger than other brands. It runs full length, ties more bundles and does not fall down. Buy the twine that's "always good" and order early. The same good quality is found in

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