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## Find the Moral for Yourself

Is Canada as a nation going bankrupt? Will this country some day be compelled to assign to the United States? More than one Canadian has asked himself these questions as he scanned the huge trade balance owing by Canadians to Americans, and reflected that though warnings had been given, Canadians as a nation went right on demanding luxuries and buying just twice as much from Americans as they buy from us. To-day Canadians owe Americans a debt of some \$380,000,000, and the Canadian dollar which in former times was worth 100 cents of Uncle Sam's money, now fetches less than 90 cents and threatens to go lower.

Dull reading are most Government blue books, but the statistics of Canadian imports and exports for the past fiscal year sent out from Ottawa contain some interesting, not to say startling, information. During that period Canada bought \$801,632,000 worth of American goods and the United States bought only \$464,029,000 worth of Canadian goods in return. The discrepancy of \$337,603,000 existing to-day is far worse.

Here are just a few of the items imported from the States which each do their little bit to make our huge overdraft with Uncle Sam. Last year Canadians bought \$1,053,000 worth of apples from the U. S. A., notwithstanding that we grow the best ourselves. Early strawberries cost us \$772,000; bananas came to \$5,000,000; American grapes cost Canada \$942,000; Yankee lemons came to \$1,084,000, though Italy which actually owes us money only supplied \$109,000 worth of this fruit.

The popular grapefruit from Florida and California came to \$622,000, the British West Indies, some of which are heavily in Canada's debt, only sending us grapefruit to the value of \$38,000. The bill for American oranges were \$6,225,000, but Jamaica and Italy only supplied \$27,000 worth. Though peaches rotted in scores of tons at Niagara, Canadians spent \$640,000 on early American peaches. U. S. plums cost \$544,000; California and Washington pears came to \$1,065,000; American tomatoes cost Canada \$732,000, and potatoes \$838,000. And to these might be added millions of dollars more for celery, spinach, onions, etc., from the south.

Canada imports most of her dried fruits from the States. Witness dates to the extent of \$677,000; figs amounting to \$520,000; peaches, \$551,000; prunes, \$2,027,000; raisins, \$5,242,000, and other tinned and preserved fruits, \$1,560,000. Peanuts from the U. S. cost Canada \$525,000, and other nuts nearly \$1,000,000. Olive oil from the States cost \$303,000. Italy and France, both heavy debtors to Canada, only sending \$97,000 worth.

Canada, which exported \$17,000,000 worth of fish and fish products to the States, strangely enough, imported \$19,000 worth of American halibut, \$100,000 worth of cod and \$60,000 worth of salmon. American oysters cost us \$430,000. So much for a few items of food. American automobiles and parts cost Canada \$25,000,000; American silk products, including silk blouses, stockings and socks, cost \$15,000,000. But though Canada buys lavishly almost every conceivable American raw or manufactured product, Canadian purchases are of course not all luxuries. Our coal bill with Uncle Sam amounts to \$60,000,000 annually. We spent, for instance, \$12,000,000 on American corn. Vehicles, including railway cars, cost up \$31,000,000; wood products come to \$41,000,000; rolling mill products cost \$41,000,000; crude petroleum and products come to \$28,000,000; agricultural implements to \$6,700,000, and so forth.

In exchange for this enormous mass of American goods which crossed her frontiers, Canada sent over to the States last year, among other things: Grain, flour, etc., to the value of \$25,000,000; wood products, including lumber and pulp, \$153,000,000; paper, \$50,000,000; fish and products, \$17,000,000; asbestos, \$6,500,000; coal and products, \$5,098,000; agricultural machinery, \$4,229,000; live cattle, etc., \$447,000; butter, \$5,700,000; potatoes, \$6,819,000; hay, \$3,675,000; beef, \$5,892,000; mutton and lamb, \$1,037,000; rye, \$1,565,000; peas, \$540,000; apples, \$856,000; berries, \$228,000; dried and preserved fruit, \$134,000; bacon, \$24,000; barrelled pork, \$226,000; cheese, \$1,575,000; milk, etc., \$1,122,000. Metals, produce and manufactured articles make up most of the remainder.

Bond issues held in the States are also included in the balance of trade against the Dominion. Of course a number of other countries are heavily in Canada's debt. The balance of trade with Britain was \$360,000,000 in Canada's favor at the end of the last fiscal year. Similarly France owed us \$50,000,000; Greece owed \$25,000,000; Italy owed \$12,000,000; Roumania owed us \$12,000,000; Belgium owed us \$28,000,000; South Africa, \$8,000,000; Australia,

\$14,000,000; New Zealand, \$3,000,000; Gibraltar, \$4,000,000, and Norway, \$4,000,000.

As for the other nations and colonies Canada owes some, some owe her. The grand total, however, shows the Dominion with a credit balance. But until the war-stricken nations of Europe, to which Canada has been selling vast quantities on credit, have been rehabilitated, until Britain is back on her feet, Canada cannot realize on these assets and wipe out the big debt due to Uncle Sam.

The Roman emperors lent money on land.

### How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unpasteurized wood packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, V. A. College, Guelph.

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The trees in the apple orchard may be scraped down so as to make more effective the later spraying of the trunk and main branches. Egg masses of the Tussock Moth, conspicuously white against the dark bark, may be removed by means of a wire brush or hook on a pole.

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