

The Waterdown Review

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Fish Specials

Chicken Hattie 25c a tin
Finnan Hattie 25c a tin
Salmon 25c a tin
Pilchards 20c a tin
Fresh Frozen Salmon

Jas. E. Eager

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

2 DAYS SPECIAL SALE
Saturday March 6th
and
Monday March 8th

35c White Oil Liniment	19c
25c Aromatic Cascara	19c
25c Hydrogen Peroxide	15c
25c A.P.S. Grippe Tablets	17c
25c Baby's Own Tablets	19c
35c Analgesic Balm	24c
35c Dyspepsia Tablets	24c
35c Talcum Powder	24c
25c " "	19c
35c Vanishing Cream	24c
35c Saniflush	27c
30c Writing Paper and Envelopes	23c
15c Writing Pads	11c
7c Genuine Viaolia Castile Cakes	5c
40c Bars " Soap	33c
2 for 25c Savars Glycerine " 3 for	25c
15c Palm Olive Soap	19c

Liggetts Chocolates

\$1.00 Princess Package	69c
85c Fishers Butterfly Packages	64c
85c Sweet Tooth " "	64c
\$1.25 The Elect " "	99c
\$1.25 Fruit Cordial " "	99c
\$1.25 Cheery Cocktails	99c
\$1.50 La Grande	\$1.19
60c lb. Bulk Creams	49c
60c lb. Large Salted Peanuts	49c
6c Chocolate Bars	5c

Cigarettes

18c Player Cigarettes	15c
15c Millbank Cigarettes	2 for 25c

W. H. CUMMINS

The Rexall Stores
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 CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Sweet Clover and Its Value in Ontario

By Chas. M. Flatt

Of all field crops that have recently been receiving a certain amount of attention, sweet clover is probably the most important. With many it would seem to be a new crop, while in reality it is one of the oldest cultivated plants in existence. Its present and increasing popularity is due largely to the fact that a certain class of land in Ontario either through improper moisture content, or the lack of lime, has become unsuitable temporarily at least for the production of red clover or alfalfa. The increased price of other clover seed has undoubtedly been an important factor in the increased acreage of sweet clover.

A survey of the world relating to the growth of sweet clover reveals the fact that it has been introduced and is being grown to a certain extent in every country in the world. In Russia it has been valued as a soil renovator and to a limited extent as a pasture plant. In Germany, France and Italy it has never proven of great importance except on land unfitted for the production of other legumes. In India it is at present a fairly important forage crop, and when young forms an important article of diet in the lower and poorer classes of the villages, where it is used for greens. In Great Britain and Ireland it is used to a limited extent as a soiling crop, and in the United States it has become a fairly important crop in those districts where a continuous system of bad farming has been practiced so long as to impoverish the originally fertile soils. So it may be safely said that in no country in the world at present is sweet clover a really important crop. A survey of Ontario however shows that in many counties sweet clover appears to be taking its place as a standard forage crop. In other counties small fortunes are being made in the production of sweet clover for seed. In these districts very few acres are cut for feed, and it is safe to say that so soon as the present eager demand for the seed ceases the production of this crop in many districts will also cease.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant. Only one season's crop can be secured but that crop consisting of 2 cuttings produces an immense amount. The seed can be sown with any nurse crop or seeded alone in July and good results obtained. It will grow on a wide range of soils, both in texture and water content. It will grow on land so deficient in lime as to prohibit the growing of other crops. It should be seeded at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre, and should not be cut or pastured extensively the first season. When cut for hay it is ready about the latter part of June. It must be cut when tender if a palatable quality of hay is to be produced. Unlike other clovers and alfalfa, sweet clover has no crown and must therefore be cut above the lower joints of the stem to allow for new growth, otherwise the plant dies. When cured properly sweet clover is palatable and equal to the best alfalfa. Owing to a bitter sweet principle called commarin, contained in the plant, animals must acquire an appetite for it, but when once this liking is acquired the hay is readily eaten.

As a pasture plant sweet clover is proving valuable. It provides early pasture, and owing to its heavy cropping it is a satisfactory pasture plant for the entire season. Unlike alfalfa it will not produce a bloated condition in cattle.

Many farmers are afraid to grow this crop because they consider it a weed because it grows in waste places. As it is only a biennial plant it can be reasonably easy controlled as it will die if kept from seeding. Probably the worst danger in the wholesale introduction of the crop is the fact that the seed is found in increasing quantities in other seed, particularly alfalfa. This is due to the fact that it is somewhat similar to alfalfa seed and is cheaper, hence its use by a certain class of seedmen.

Because it is rather difficult to cure properly and at the right stage it may never become a permanent crop. As it is grown at present its main value lies in its adaptability to all classes of land and its qualities as a soil enricher rather than in any superior value as a forage crop. As a honey plant it is unsurpassed. The common and only valuable variety the white sweet clover is named *melilotus*, or honey of Lotis, because of its qualities as a sweet producer.

Owing to the present high price of red clover and alfalfa seed it is practically certain that the coming season will see a larger acreage in sweet clover in Ontario than ever before.

What is a Billion?

In Great Britain and Germany a billion is a million millions (1,000,000,000,000). In Canada and the United States the French billion is used—one thousand millions (1,000,000,000). The French "milliard" and "billion" are of equal value. In France and America, the English billion is called a trillion, the English trillion a quintillion, the English quadrillion a septillion, and the English quintillion a nonillion, as shown by the following table, the first column of which gives the number of noughts that follow the figure "1," when the amounts are given in figures:

French.	English.
6 Million	Million
9 Billion	Thousand Million
12 Trillion	Billion
15 Quadrillion	Thousand Billion
18 Quintillion	Trillion
21 Sextillion	Thousand Trillion
24 Septillion	Quadrillion
27 Octillion	Thousand Quadrillion
30 Nonillion	Quintillion
33 Decillion	Thousand Quintillion

You will observe that in the French system each denomination is a thousand times the preceding one, while in the English system, the trillion is a million times a billion, a quadrillion a million times a trillion, etc. Hence the English quintillion is a million million times as much as the French quintillion.

His Request.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbride had at last obtained a villa in the suburbs, and Mr. Newbride was hanging the pictures. There was a certain photograph of his wife which he decided must be hung up, but which was too small to suspend from the rail by a cord. He thereupon got a substantial nail and hammered it into the wall. There came a knock at the door. "It's Mr. Nexdor," said his wife, running to the window. "Your hammering has disturbed him," Mr. Newbride hastened to apologize. "Oh, I don't mind the noise," replied Mr. Nexdor, cheerily, "I only came to ask if I might hang a picture on the other end of the nail."

Value of Study.

"No lesson you learn in the classroom is of much use unless you apply it in every day life," said a school superintendent addressing an incoming High School class. "Don't just learn that two and two make four for recitation purposes, but apply that knowledge whenever the occasion requires. Like the lad who was studying industrial economy—"Isn't it romantic sitting out here by the mellow light of the moon?" murmured the girl. "Yes," he answered, "and besides your father can't kick about his electric light bill."

Furs Boom Far North

Preparations are already being made for a greatly increased trade into the far north. A number of new trading posts are being opened up, one company alone having 12 on its extension list. The outlook for a larger and more profitable traffic with the wilderness country of the Athabasca and Mackenzie river basins is considered so good that the traders into the north are buying up heavy stocks of merchandise for their Indian and Eskimo customers and are laying plans to move them as soon as navigation opens.

There are now four large trading concerns in the Mackenzie field, each with from 12 to 30 posts, and besides these many independent traders are doing business in a smaller way, but no less actively.

The ramifications of this northern business have been extended from a few outposts just beyond Edmonton to a network of wilderness trading centres all over the top country, as far north as the delta of the Mackenzie. This means that it is possible to buy things to eat and wear almost to the Arctic coast.

It is fur, of course, that forms the basis of all this business. With the present world-wide demand for fine furs, the cultivation of commercial relations with the Canadian north is found to be highly profitable, and it looks now as though a larger production of raw material will come from the sub-Arctic next year than ever before. At any rate, the traders are planning on an extra busy season, and the Indians are sending down word that the prospects for an abundant fur catch were never better.

New Business Methods.

Some new methods are being introduced into the northern fur trade, the most important, perhaps, being the substitution of a cash system for the time-honored bartering that has always been picturesque, but not always satisfactory. Much business will continue to be transacted at the northern posts in the old way, to which the Indian and half-breed trappers have become accustomed, but some of the traders have now adopted the plan of paying money for the furs, which puts the north more clearly on a par with the rest of the world. The trappers, it has been found, like to handle money, and in the end it comes back over the traders' counters for store goods. Incidentally, the wilderness folk are learning to talk in terms of dollars instead of beaver skins, which used to be the money standard of the north.

The Profit Tax.

The Business Profits War Tax expired on January 1, 1920. During the four years the tax has been in force, it has provided the major share of receipts from war taxes, including 1919—returns for which are not yet available—the estimated yield of the tax since its inception is in the neighborhood of one hundred million dollars. For the four years, the revenue has been:

1916-17	\$12,506,000
1917-18	21,271,000
1918-19	32,970,000
1919-20 (estimated)	30,000,000
Total	\$96,747,000

The tax was imposed on a sliding scale and designed to strike at big profits. From a rate of 25 per cent. on business profits between 7 and 15 per cent., the tax reaches as high as 15 per cent. on profits in excess of 25 per cent. Although, in view of war conditions, objection to the tax has not hitherto been made, manufacturers held that it hinders expansion of industries. In fact, in his last budget speech, Sir Thomas White took up this point. "Our business profits taxation," he said, "unless repealed as soon as war conditions terminate, must have an adverse influence upon the investment of money in business enterprise in Canada."

The Government's policy in regard to continuance or discontinuance of the tax is not likely to be announced before the budget speech. Then, if considered advisable (as has been done before) the tax can be renewed. The suggestion is made that, instead of renewing the business profits tax, the Government might make provision under the income tax for further taxation of corporations. In any event, there is evident need for revenue. Before the war, the great debt of the Dominion stood at \$336,000,000. It now stands at \$1,800,000,000. Immediately before the war, interest charges on the national debt were under thirteen million dollars. For the present year, they are estimated at \$115,000,000.

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