

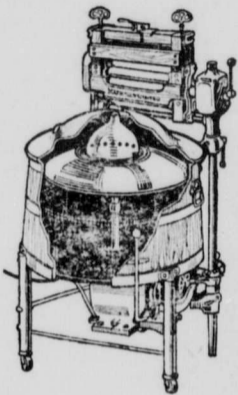
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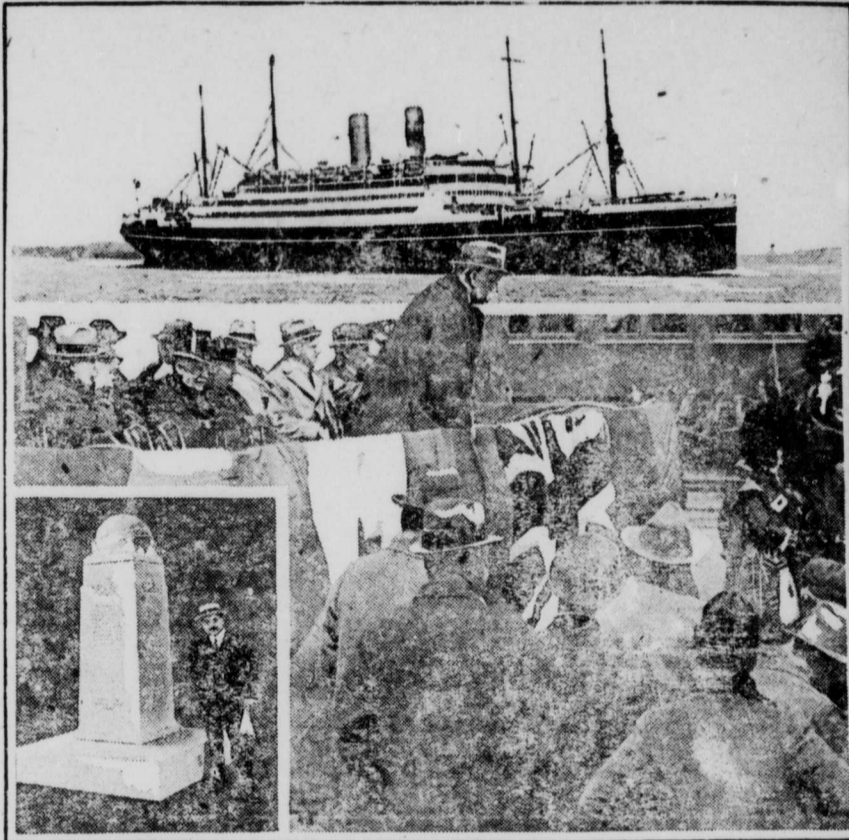
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UNVEILING MARTIN MEMORIAL



Above, C.P.S.S. 'Empress of Scotland' arriving at Quebec. Below, F. L. Wanklyn of the C.P.R. addresses the gathering prior to the unveiling. Inset, the Memorial.

WHO was Abraham Martin? Had that question been asked one year ago probably not one Canadian in a hundred thousand would have been able to answer it. Today it is different. Most Canadians now know he was first King's pilot on the St. Lawrence river, and the first known Canadian of Scottish extraction—two claims to distinction either one of which might have made him famous. Latterly other things to his credit have come to be known and they will be recorded in their due place.

In the meantime it is not remarkable how little Canadians know of Canada's history—as rich a bit of nation history as ever was crowded into a space of three hundred odd years. The high points of the splendid story some of us know fairly well, but the little byways and side-lights, so full of human interest, they lie in a deep obscurity from which they are being rescued one by one, at the patient digging of this or that person or institution actuated by a love of the heroic past and a realization of its value in building the national life of the future.

Abraham Martin was some figure of a man in his day although most of his just claims to fame seem to have been thrust upon him. It was hardly more than a matter of accident that the "Plains of Abraham" should come to be named after him and yet that was plenty to set all good Canadians wondering who he was and what manner of life he led. Much digging in the archives of Quebec, and there are none more interesting or more faithfully kept, has brought out much information about the man and his times. He was born in France, his father being a Scot, which is probably why Jesuit writings of the times refer to him as "Abraham Martin, called the Scot." His father probably came from Perthshire and was one of the Scottish Guards of Louis XI. In 1614 Abraham brought his French wife to Canada and that he saw the actual founding of New France may be gathered from the fact that his name was on the list of the 31 white persons who lived in Canada from 1629 to 1632 and he was then known as a pilot. He later had ten children

from whom have come a vast number of descendants among whom are numbered some of Quebec's best families and leading citizens. Bishop Tache of St. Boniface is one of his descendants in direct line. Champlain gave Martin a deed to the farm land on the Plains of Abraham, and documents telling of his living there still exist. He apparently travelled greatly up and down the river for Cape Martin in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is also named after him.

All this was distinctive enough to justify the memorial which has been raised to Martin in the Harbor Square at Quebec. The handsome shaft of granite, designed by Henri Hébert and T. Roxburg Smith, was unveiled early in May by Hon. Athanasius David, Quebec's Provincial Treasurer and the event was marked by a gathering of notables including the Governor of Quebec, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Among those who spoke were F. L. Wanklyn representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by whom the memorial was erected, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fraser, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Lawrence Burpee, President of the Canadian Historical Society and Monseigneur Laflamme, Curé of the Basilica. The latter spoke as the successor of the first Curé of Quebec who was Martin's parish priest and who was afterwards martyred by the Iroquois. He read the baptismal certificate of Abraham Martin's first child who was also the first white child born in Canada. He also read the baptismal certificate of Martin's third child upon which appeared the name of Samuel de Champlain as godfather. The memorial has been set up by the Canadian Pacific in honor not only of Abraham Martin but of the stout-hearted pilots who for over three hundred years have done so much to make the St. Lawrence River a safe and speedy route to and from Europe. That Company uses the route more than any other, and the arrival at Quebec of the great liner "Empress of Scotland" on her first trip of the season with 731 passengers from Europe later in the day of the unveiling emphasizes what has been accomplished in the making of the St. Lawrence route a great highway for ocean-borne commerce.

THE MARKING OF LAMBS

Benefits of System Clearly and Practically Told.

Australian Sheep Branding Fluid Recommended — A Numbering System Suggested — About Seed Corn — Pigs Profitable When Cared For.

Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The last few years the raising of sheep has been one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming, the amount of profit depending to a great extent on the success at lambing time and immediately afterwards. Difficulty is frequently experienced in giving the necessary care to individual lambs because they are not easily recognized. In a large flock many lambs look alike, and mothers frequently disown or fail to care properly for their own lambs.

Australian Sheep Branding Fluid Recommended.

In order that needy lambs may be easily recognized and their mothers found, a convenient system of marking is needed. For marking purposes Australian sheep branding fluid is best. It can be obtained in different colors from firms who handle sheep supplies, such as the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. This fluid does not injure the wool, and shows a distinct mark for several weeks, even when exposed to the weather. It may be applied with a small stick

or, better still, an ordinary machine oiling can, and should be rubbed in so that it will not spread.

A Good System of Numbering Suggested.

In marking, a system of numbering is adopted. All male lambs are given an even number as 2, 4, 6, etc., all female lambs an odd number as 1, 3, 5, etc. The lamb's number is made on its back with fairly large figures, and the mother is also marked on the back with the same number as her lamb or lambs. If she has two lambs, a ewe number 5 and a ram number 8, she will have the figures 5 and 8 placed so that seen from behind one will be above the other or nearer the head than the other, to show 5 and 8 rather than 58. These numbers are best put on a few hours after the lambs are born.

Benefits of the System Described.

Some of the advantages of a system such as this have been found to be: One quickly gets to know the individual lambs by their numbers and their development is watched with interest; good mothers and poor mothers are known by their lambs and how they care for and feed them. This quality is often overlooked in sheep but is most important. For a ewe losing a single lamb a needy twin can easily be found to take its place and properly guarded till fully adopted. Lambs needing help for any reason are easily found and ewes recognized that can spare a feed for them. When two or more are in charge of the flock, it is an easy matter for the one to point out to the other what lambs need attention. By the adoption of this system of marking a complete "Record of Performance" at lambing time is easy to keep, and one will be better able to cull out the undestorable ewes and

their offspring, if any, keeping only those that prove good breeders and good mothers.—C. W. Laidlaw, Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard.

About Seed Corn.

In districts where corn growing is an assured success the greatest cause of low yields is poor seed. This should not be so. The use of poor seed is unprofitable and causes the loss of large sums of money each year, not only in loss of crop, but in loss of labor and use of tools in tilling acres that have but a thin or less than 100 per cent. stand of crop. With corn planted, 42 x 42, there are 3,556 hills per acre if no losses occur through headlands. Using four seeds per hill, there would be 14,224 plants if all seed grew and developed strong plants. If each plant gave an eight-ounce ear, the yield would be 104 bushels per acre. If only one plant in each hill gave an eight-ounce ear, the yield would be 26 bushels per acre. Now the work and expense of interest on investment, fertilizing the land, ploughing, planting and cultivating would be the same for a perfect stand as for a twenty-five per cent. or a thirty-three per cent. crop. Good seed is, therefore, the first insurance for a 100 per cent. stand in the corn field.—L. Stevenson.

Every farm and country home should feed itself, and to do this is necessary for each family to grow garden vegetables and small fruits.

All corn cobs and grain bins should be carefully inspected to see that they are rat and mouse proof. A concrete foundation for storage buildings is advisable whenever it is practicable.