

PROPOSED NEW BASILICA STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE



THE PROPOSED NEW BASILICA AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. INSERT IS THE OLD BASILICA PRIOR TO THE CONFLAGRATION.

WHEN the historic Shrine and Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre was burned to the ground last year, together with the monastery and the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers, the clergy did not waste any more time than was necessary in lamenting their loss, but set about at once to construct a temporary shrine and to lay plans for a larger and newer church. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that the old church had become too small for the demands and that the exigencies called for greater accommodation. It was therefore decided to demolish the old walls, and to build a church proportionate to the needs of the future as far as they can be foreseen. The plans of the magnificent structure shown above were decided upon. The new Basilica which has been

designed to give the edifice an appearance compatible with its use will not conform to the architectural style of any one period but will be a combination of Roman and Gothic. An idea as to its generous proportions can be gained from the following figures: Length over all 312 feet; interior length, 260 feet; length of choir, 65 feet; width of nave, 134 feet; width of transept, 186 feet; height of grand nave, 85 feet; superficial area 42,000 square feet. There will be twenty-six altars, twelve of which will be in the crypt chapels, and the lighting of the interior will play a large part in the scheme of decoration of the church and will be a telling factor in providing a beautiful place for the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who journey each year to the famous shrine.

Low Prices Cause People to Beware

Reason for Selling Goods Cheap Often not Hard to Solve

For instance, a short time ago two youngsters decided to open up a lemonade stand, and as it happened they both located in the same block on the same street. An elderly gentleman on passing the first stand noticed the drink advertised at 2 cts a glass, while further down the other lad had his advertised for 5 cts. a glass. This old gentleman after drinking two glasses of the lemonade that was advertised for 2 cts. a glass in passing further down the street noticed the other lad with his lemonade and remarked, "How do you expect to sell your lemonade at 5 cts when that other lad up the street is selling the best lemonade I ever drank at 2 cts a glass." "Well Mister," said the boy, "I will tell you. We both are in partnership and about an hour ago the cat fell into his bowl and we decided to get rid of his lemonade quick before the news spread too far." So you see there is always a reason for cutting prices. Quantity and quality are very seldom companions in the same package. Few people can remember when they ever got something for nothing.

So if you deal at Dale's Grocery and Meat Store you can rely on the Quality and the prices right.

Ants Flee Before Tartaric Barrage.

A small amount of moistened tartar emetic and powdered sugar in equal parts will drive ants away if placed near their haunts. The mixture should not be thrown out when no longer required, but should be set aside for another emergency. Add a little water and the mixture can be used as before. Care should be taken to keep it out of the reach of little children.

The first apple tree was planted in Manitoba forty years ago.

If you are concerned about the future welfare of Canada, buy a Victory Bond and make it a sure thing.

Don't forget the future of your children. Lay a good foundation with a Victory Bond.

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WOMEN AS BEEKEEPERS

A Work That Will Suit Their Natural Disposition.

No Better Opportunity Offered Country Girls—Beekeeping Has a Fascination for Female Apiarists—Cost of Starting and Probable Profits—Male Experts Approve.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The historic riddle propounded by Samson: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness," was answered by citing the lion and the honey; and even then there was a woman in it.

For years beekeeping for women was regarded as an unsolved riddle. To-day it is no puzzle, for both wives and maidens are making money at it. "Sweets for the sweet."

No Better Opportunity for Country Girls.

A few years ago the writer interviewed five women who had made a success of apiary work, and all of them were decidedly of opinion that there was a good chance for a girl or a married woman succeeding in beekeeping if she went about it the right way.

Miss Etzel Robson, of Iderton, said: "For the girl who wished to make her living in the country there is no business that affords a better opportunity than the keeping of bees."

Miss Margaret W. Scott, of Meyersburg, went so far as to say that she believed beekeeping was an occupation for women rather than for men; that there is much to gain and little to lose in it.

The Work Suits Woman's Natural Disposition.

Miss M. B. Treverrow, of Meadowvale, observed that women were more and more turning to beekeeping. Much depended upon the individual. The work was healthful, being mainly out-of-doors during the summer. "Woman's natural disposition to be careful, painstaking, watchful and energetic has full play in this occupation, as there is much to interest, to learn and to do in the work of an apiary."

Miss Fred. Ham, of Bath, most decidedly thought that a woman could support herself by keeping bees. "She who undertakes to do so should put as much energy, care and thought into the work that she would in any other occupation. Her heart must be in it."

Beekeeping Has a Fascination for Female Apiarists.

The late Mrs. G. A. Deadman, of Brussels, had a long experience in bee management. She said: "The apiary has a fascination for the woman who goes earnestly into beekeeping. It is a healthful occupation, for it is largely out-of-door activity, and it gives one a change of work and thought. Some heavy lifting is necessary now and then, although assistance is usually available. But a woman must make up her mind to give practically all her time to the work during the period of swarming and extracting—say June and July. After that there is bottling, packing, labeling, etc., although this may be lightened by selling in bulk, which is the best way after all to dispose of surplus honey. But for months together the bees require little or no attention."

Some Apiary Costs.

Miss R. B. Pettit, of Georgetown, writing in January last, gives the following up-to-date information: "A woman can make it go, if she has sufficient initiative, energy and strength, and lastly if she likes the bees. Interest in the work and love of bees must be strong enough to overcome many difficulties besides the inevitable sting. A light start is advisable, say two or three colonies, until she masters some of the mysteries of the hive, and the general principles of management."

It would be well for her to begin with standard equipment—the ten-frame Langstroth hive for brood chamber—but would advise shallow supers, because of their lighter weight. The following list gives estimate of cost for start with two colonies:—

2 colonies bees with brood chamber bottom board and cover...	\$30.00
6 shallow supers with frames...	11.70
2 complete hives for swarms...	9.00
2 1/2 lbs. light brood foundation, L size	1.88
4 lbs. shallow foundation	2.40
No. 2 smoker, \$1.50; hive tool, 60c; back, 90c; spur wire embedder, 45c.	3.45
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	3.00
	\$62.43

Ontario crop reports show an average of about 55 pounds per colony; prices vary as in other produce.

The number of colonies that can be profitably kept depends on the woman and on the location.

Probable Profits.

Miss Jessie Lees, of Erindale, also writing in January, says: "For a strong woman with nerve and determination, I consider beekeeping a good healthy occupation. Starting in a small way with two colonies, the cost for bees and equipment for first year would be about \$150, not including workshop. She could increase stock and equipment year by year,

according to her means, to fifty colonies, which would be enough for one woman to handle alone. From that number the net return should be \$400 a year. This is only approximate, as prices and conditions vary greatly from year to year."

Male Expert Approves of Women as Apiarists.

Mr. Morley Pettit, of Georgetown, formerly Provincial Apiarist, says: "Through force of circumstances more women are actual beekeepers than the records show. There is an obstacle in honey producing that a woman cannot overcome with her ingenuity."—Thos. McGillivuddy, Statistics and Publication Branch.

Here and There

Canada's export trade grew \$174,000,000 in the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending March 31st.

A recent and popular Canadian Pacific appointment is that of Mr. Walter Maughan to Steamship Passenger Manager. The appointment includes management of the company's passenger business on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Fire insurance companies found 1922 the most disastrous year for more than 20. The ratio of losses to premiums was 68.64 per cent. British companies suffered most severely, their losses to premiums being 71.48 per cent, mainly due to the Northern Ontario fire.

A gold rush is in full swing and it is expected to bring about the development of more mining camps in the counties of Temiskaming and Abitibi. Gold was discovered in these two counties early in 1922, and a rush of prospectors began in March of that year. In October, 250 claims were staked, comprising 50,000 acres of land, and to date about 30,000 acres have been staked.

In the last fiscal year, Canada imported 1,398,000 pounds of butter from the United States, 297,000 pounds from Australia and 2,234,000 pounds from New Zealand. The total exports of Canadian butter were 5,430,000 pounds.

It is announced that the running schedule of the Trans-Canada Limited, which will operate between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, commencing May 20th, has been cut down one hour. Considering the all steel equipment and luxurious appointments and its regular daily on time performance, this is the finest long distance train in the world.

Bungalow camps, such as are operated in the Canadian Rockies, are to be built in the French River, Nipigon Bay and Lake of the Woods districts of Ontario by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Low cost of construction and maintenance will enable the company to offer lower rates than standard hotels. The first three will be ready for occupation by July 1st.

According to a recent rearrangement of ports of call the Orient, the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, by omitting Manila as a port of call between Shanghai and Hong Kong, will bring the latter port four days nearer to Canada, the United States and Europe. This makes possible a through service from London, England, via Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empresses to Quebec and rail to Vancouver and via Canadian Pacific Empresses to Hong Kong under 28 days.

During the year 1922 the Canadian Pacific Railway handled a total of 8,435,825 pieces of baggage as compared with 8,732,674 for the previous year. Of this amount 5,175,203 pieces were passengers' baggage which compared with 5,486,455 for the previous twelve months. 9,697 bicycles were handled. 19,336 dogs travelled as baggage and 23,88 baby carriages were moved. There was also a considerable increase in the movement of milk. In 1922, the Company moved 1,023,707 cans as against 1,614,791 in 1921; and it is remarkable that most of this increase was in the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which is an apparent indication of the further development of mixed farming in those provinces.

One of the best examples of a town "growing up over night" is that of Climax, the end of steel on the Consul-Assiniboia branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. All that there was on the quarter section on February 19th, the day which the site of the new town was finally settled, was a sawmill, a blacksmith and a small barn. When the steel was laid in Climax on March 15th there was a restaurant, one rooming house, 65 score of dwellings, two blacksmiths' shops, a drug store, a general store, a barber shop, a general store, pool room and barber shop. The new town is situated in four large flat warehouses in which nearly 100,000 bushels of grain were stored, and a butcher shop. The new town is situated in Lone Tree P.M. number 18, about 50 miles south of Shaunavon.

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