

# The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924

NO. 52

## May 3rd to May 10th

### Is National Shoe Week throughout Canada

This week has been set aside for the purpose of educating the public to pay more attention to their footwear needs.

People as a rule wear shoes that are fit only for the ash-can, while those same people will not be seen on the streets with a dingy hat or with patches on their clothes. Why should this continue.

Strong serviceable and stylish footwear may be obtained here for men, women and children at prices within the reach of all. Come in and let us show you.

## The Peoples's Store

A. R. SHARP, Prop.

## New Perfection 3-Burner Oil Cook Stoves Serve the World

Households of every nation cherish one thing in common—the comfort of the New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves.

More than four million New Perfections with blue chimney burners, doing a gigantic share of the world's cooking and baking, proves that the New Perfection should serve in your kitchen.

Easy to light, touch a match to the wick and cooking heat is ready instantly, no waiting. Patented reversible glass oil reservoir makes refilling easy. Can be lifted about with one hand.

We have in stock the New Perfection 3-burner Oil Cook Stoves, the latest model

### \$28.50

Ovens for two holes \$8.50

Warming Cabinets \$8.00

New Perfection Cook Stove Wicks 45c

New Perfection Heaters on Plain Black or Nickle Trimmed

See Us Before Buying

## EAGER'S

THE STORE OF QUALITY GOODS

Waterdown

Ontario

## East Flamboro Township Council Meeting

The Municipal Council of the Township of East Flamboro met at the Waterdown Community Memorial Hall on Wednesday, April 2nd. All members present, the Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Communications were received from the following: The Department of Public Highways stating that beginning with 1925 it would be compulsory for the Township of East Flamboro to have a Road Superintendent if the Council wished to obtain the grant from the Government. From P. D. Davidson re damages and injuries to his horse while delivering mail in the recent snow storm.

Mr. Alderson appeared before the Council urging them to fix the 8th concession road. Mr. Geo. Spence asked that something be done on the Spence Road. The Council will inspect these roads in the near future.

It was moved by R. H. Emery and seconded by C. R. Mount, that the Clerk be instructed to write off taxes as shown on page 96 of the Collector's Roll for 1923, as uncollectable.

R. H. Emery moved and C. R. Mount seconded the motion that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting.

Accounts to the total of \$817.32 were passed. Of this amount the sum of \$509.25 was for snow shovelling. Several accounts came up for discussion, the one from Dr. McLean for care of F. Ambo was objected to by Deputy Reeve Forth who asked for a record vote. The vote was: for, Councillors Emery, Morrison and Mount. Against, Deputy Reeve Forth. Councillor Morrison refused to O. K. two accounts from his Division and they were laid over. The following accounts were passed.

J. C. Medlar, Treasurer Waterdown, Debiture Int. U. S. S. 3.	\$322.55
Percy Gray, 93 hours shovelling snow on Centre Road	27.90
Percy Gray, 5 hours for team on Centre Road	3.00
Geo. Alderson, Jr., 60½ hours shovelling snow on 8th Concession	18.15
Geo. Alderson, Jr., 3 hours for team on 8th Concession	1.80
Charles Revell, 49½ hours shovelling snow on 13th Concession	14.85
Charles Revell, 15 hours for team on 13th Concession	9.00
Andrew Gilmour, 47 hours shovelling snow on 14th Concession	14.10
Andrew Gilmour, 5 hours for team on 14th Concession	3.00
D. Dumario, 44 hours shovelling snow on Old Waterdown Road	13.20
F. DeLuca, 44 hours shovelling snow on Old Waterdown Road	13.20
National Fire Proofing Co., 116½ shovelling snow National Road	35.80
W. E. Forth, 9 hours shovelling snow on 5th Concession East	2.70
W. E. Forth, 4 hours for team on 5th Concession East	2.40
Clarence Wingrove, 43 hours shovelling snow on Centre Road	12.90
William Scott, 14 hours shovelling snow on 14th Concession	4.20
William Scott, 57 hours shovelling snow on Puslinch Town Line	17.10
Kenneth McKenzie, 151 hours shovelling snow on 13th Con. East	45.30
W. B. Ireland, 21 hours shovelling snow on York Road	6.30
W. B. Ireland, 4 hours for team on York Road	2.40
Ed. Robinson, 134 hours shovelling snow on 8th Concession West	40.20
R. H. Gastle, 131½ hrs. shovelling snow Progression and Centre Rd	30.45
R. H. Gastle, 28 hours for team on Progression and Centre Rd	16.80
R. H. Gastle, 16 hours for foreman on Progression and Centre Rd	6.40
C. Wilkinson, 9½ hours shovelling snow on 5th Concession, East	2.85
Edwin Laking, 108 hours shovelling snow on 14th Concession	32.40
Edwin Laking, 25 hours shovelling snow on Puslinch Town Line	7.50
James Scott, 60½ hours shovelling snow Centre Road 13, 14 Con.	18.15
B. Angelo, 38 hours shovelling snow on 2nd Concession	11.40
P. Robbins, 7 hours shovelling snow on York Road	2.40
P. Robbins, 5 hours for team on York Road	3.00
E. V. Breckon, 8 hours with truck on Townsend Road	12.00
John Gray, 6 hours shovelling snow Centre Road, 11 and 12 Con.	1.20
John Gray, 2 hours for team on Centre Road, 11 and 12 Con.	8.70
A. E. Campbell, 29 hours shovelling snow on Centre Road	1.20
A. E. Campbell, 2 hours for team on Centre Road	1.80
G. Hunt, 6 hours shovelling snow on 5th Concession	1.80
Wilfred Robson, 63 hours shovelling snow on Robson Side Road	18.90
Henry Newell, 180 cu. yds. gravel for 7 Concession East	45.00
G. H. Sinclair, supplies for Wm. Jacobs, indigent	35.71
Dr. D. A. Hopper, attending Wm. Jacobs, indigent	7.50
D. Robson, 10 hours shovelling snow at Township Hall	3.00
Jas A. Gray, taking Mr. Ambo to St. Joseph's Hospital	6.75
Dr. McLean, attendance F. Ambo, indigent	12.00
The Municipal Ward for stationary supplies	27.72
A. C. Mullock, 1st quarter salary \$186; registering births, marriages and deaths 1923, \$27.25; phone to St. Thomas re supplies \$1.05; postage for Jan. Feb. and Mar. \$4.43; exchange on cheques 12c. stamp tax on cheques \$1.59; express 55c.	214.99

On motion the Council adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in May or at the call of the Reeve.

A. C. MULLOCK  
Clerk

H. A. DRUMMOND  
Reeve

### Cards of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Metzger and family wish to thank the King's Daughters and the many friends for their kindness and sympathy during their sad bereavement.

Mary Pearson wishes to thank her many friends, especially the King's Daughters, Mission Circle, and the C. G. I. T., for their kind remembrances during her recent illness.

Mrs. Irvin Bell wishes to thank the King's Daughters and the many friends for flowers during her recent illness.

### For Sale

Good Washing Machine and Wringer cheap. Apply at Review Office.

### Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent entertained the ladies of the Adult Bible Class Tuesday evening.

The St. Thomas Dramatic Club of Hamilton will present "The Private Secretary" in the Memorial Hall on Friday evening, May 9th. The play is given under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A. of Grace Church.

The regular monthly meeting of the Waterdown Women's Institute will be held in the Community Hall on Wednesday afternoon, May 7th at 2.30 o'clock. A splendid programme of addresses and music will be given. There will be a House-dress Parade by members; the dress to be made by wearer and state cost of material. A prize of sufficient gingham to make a dress will be awarded to the winner.

### Here and There

In appreciation of its wonderful exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition this year, the Canadian Pacific Railway has been awarded a special medal.

The Prince of Wales' Ranch at High River, Alberta, contributed the highest priced bull at a recent fall sale in Calgary, Princeton Crusader, which fetched \$285.

Canadian wheat exports for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1923, amounted to 225,747,861 bushels, valued at \$259,445,816, while for the twelve months ending September, 1922, they were 160,437,898 bushels, valued at \$194,577,125, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Exports of bacon from Canada to Great Britain increased almost 3,000,000 pounds during the first nine months of the current calendar year. For this period, during 1923, there were 70,988,000 pounds of Canadian bacon shipped to the British market, while this year the corresponding figure rose to 73,934,000 pounds.

The value of the asbestos exports of Canada for the 12 months ending August, 1923, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, exceeded the value of those of the previous year by nearly \$3,000,000. These exports for the last year amounted to 202,646 tons, valued at \$8,375,249, compared with 122,785 tons, valued at \$5,604,551 in 1922.

The first consignment of 1,000 pounds of British Columbia Douglas fir seeds has been shipped to the British Forestry Commission, London, by the Dominion Forestry Branch, from its plant at New Westminster, British Columbia. The seeds were extracted from the cones recently gathered in the Fraser Valley districts.

The year 1923 will see a new record in Alberta coal production. It is expected the total production for the year will reach 7,000,000 tons, in comparison with less than 6,000,000 last year. The production up to November 1st is 1,500,000 tons greater than the production for the same period last year. The record production previously was in 1920, when 6,400,000 tons were produced. The pay-roll this year is expected to exceed \$18,000,000.

Great interest is being manifested in the International Dog Derby to be run at Quebec during the Winter Carnival on February 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1924. The race is for teams of huskies driven by Indians, trappers, traders, mail carriers and others. At present ten entries have been received and others are expected from the north shore of the St. Lawrence and from the Abitibi mining district. As navigation will soon close, it will be necessary for entries from the latter district to mush 400 miles to reach Quebec. About five American teams will probably take part, their object being to regain the gold cup for the United States.

What might have resulted in a very serious train wreck was avoided in the nick of time on the Canadian Pacific Railway Parry Sound subdivision, by section foreman Conzani, who while patrolling the track near Brignall recently discovered two large iron nuts on top of the rails, securely fastened with hay wire. The foreman had just time to unfasten the wire and remove the nuts to clear the track for a train was due in five minutes. Two boys in the vicinity admitted, after questioning, that they wired the nuts to the rails. They were sentenced to the local shelter for one month and their fathers were required to give bond and report to the authorities for two years.

Evidence given by farmers before the U.S. Tariff Commission showed that under American railway rates a bushel of wheat could be hauled only 35 miles for one cent, while under Canadian rates the same amount of money would move the same amount of grain 66 miles. American farmers claim that this is a saving in favor of the Canadian producer of 44 per cent, or about 8 cents a bushel. The reason given for the difference is that in the United States grain rates are based on cost of moving it to-day, while in Canada they are based on 1897 costs, when the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was made between the Government and the Canadian Pacific.

See the Private Secretary

## When Exposed to Air

tea loses its freshness and flavor.

# "SALADA"

TEA

2851

For that reason is never sold in bulk.

### Friendly Stiles of England.

The stiles begin to exercise their old charm when the time for country wandering arrives. They appeal to you now. They are irresistibly friendly. They would not try to make it easy for you to pass to the other side of the hedge did you need to go further, like a trespasser, looking this way and that, writes P. W. D. L. in "The London Daily Mail."

Wherever there are stiles they are friendly. They differ much in form, from the rude steps on the fern and foxglove walls of Cornwall to the torn ship's timbers taken from the shore and fashioned into stepping ways amid the briars and brambles of Norfolk hedges.

They mark the short cuts to rest as well as work. They are crossed for dalliance no less than dispatch. It is the loiterers' season that is starting now. The lure of the field paths is strong. There will be wanderers alone and wanderers in threes and fours; but perhaps as often as all others there will be wanderers in twos, tramping from stile to stile till they find one more friendly than the rest—a lovers' seat.

Summer comes, with billows of leaves and surge of flowers, with unceasing drone of insects in the sunny air. The quiet woodside that the little path hugs is grown bosky; the beck in the hollow tinkles over its pebbles beneath the plank bridge and then is lost in a forest of willow herb; the corn is grown so high that children crossing the fields are seen only as they top the stiles; and every stile is deeper set, so have the lusty brambles pread their long arms around and all the hedge-row plants given themselves to abandon. The lovers must sit closer.

And then will the small meadow-brown butterflies disport around these spots from morn to eve. We call them gatekeepers, because they haunt the field gateways with wink of eyed wings and airy dancing. They keep a stile as gleefully.

### WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 Cents.

### Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.



We Know.

Bug—"How are things going?"  
Appleworm—"Not so good. The landlord has just raised our rent to forty apple seeds a month!"

Love is the only fire that is enough to melt the iron obstinacy of a creature's will.



### NEW BICYCLES FROM \$30 TO \$50

Write for description and our special cash prices. It means buying a Bicycle for at least \$5 less than you will pay elsewhere, and all our Bicycles are thoroughly guaranteed. Just address letter—

PERCY A. McBRIDE  
406 YONGE ST., TORONTO

If interested in Sporting and Athletic Supplies, or in Motorcycles, advise us, when Catalogue and Prices on these goods will be mailed.

### A Few Chucides from Ireland.

Many good things have come from Ireland, not the least of which are its characteristic mirth-provoking jokes and anecdotes. Of recent years, alas! the people have had little enough cause for light-heartedness; and yet, as Miss E. Somerville points out in her memoirs, there are still in Ireland some to make jokes and others to laugh at them.

A man with authority, she writes, came upon one of his workmen who was clearing a water course; two other workmen were standing near by, watching him do it.

"Well, boys," he said, "this is what we always see in Ireland! One man working, and two more looking on!"

There's three of them now, sir!" said one of the lookers-on politely.

And the old people can still laugh at themselves,—which is perhaps the touchstone of humor,—especially the old women, who regard the world and its needs and follies as from another plane, having never had time or follies and having outlived all needs except a pinch of tea and a pair of boots. I cannot forget little old Mrs. Leary, who, dying, said gayly:

"Sure, three inches of a coffin'll do me! 'Look, I says to them, 'make the coffin a small sign too big, the way the people'll think the womanen inside in it wasn't all out so little as what she was!'"

And consider the two old "nurses" at Ross, one of whom was acting as butler and housemaid, and the other as cook and yard boy; each, conscious of her own absurdity, would describe herself and her companion as, "Me an' the other owd hair!"



Could She Answer That?

Farmer—"Mother, that boy of ours ain't doin' nothin' at college but foolin' round with the girls."

Wife—"Oh, I think not, Hiram—he's a-workin' hard."

Farmer—"A-workin' hard, eh? Then what you make of this here Alma Mater he's allus writin' 'bout he loves so much?"

### Nature's Night-Lights.

What is the most efficient light in the world?

Some people might vote at once for the "last word" of science in artificial illumination, but they would be wrong. The most efficient light known to us was known in the days of pine torches and rushlights. It is that with which Nature has endowed the glow-worm and the firefly.

Science has so far failed to solve the problem of the production of light without heat—a problem which seems to have given Dame Nature no difficulty. In all artificial light production an enormous amount of energy is lost in the form of heat rays and chemical rays.

Thus a four-watt carbon glow lamp has a luminous efficiency of less than a half per cent., and the most perfect artificial illuminant has an efficiency of only four per cent.

Science here compares badly with Nature, for the luminous efficiency of the firefly is no less than 99.5 per cent., whilst the glow-worm's light is eighty times more efficient than a tungsten lamp.

Mighty is the force of motherhood! It transforms all things by its vital heat; it turns timidity into fierce courage, and dreadless defiance into tremulous submission; it turns thoughtless ness into foresight, and yet stills all anxiety into calm content; it makes selfishness become self-denial, and gives even to hard vanity the glance of admiring love.—George Elliot.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

## "When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,  
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

### CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

Alice, not being entirely a fool, caught glimpses of what lay behind the tattered curtain which had been drawn for her deception. Here and there she saw a fragment of something which was very ugly. The horror of it made her weak with fear and shame.

Hugo—that had been her father's name, but her father was supposed to have died—how long ago? As many years or thereabout as Uncle John had possessed his old hat. His rambling talk of the early morning began to have some meaning for her. Was this strange old man her father? And, if so, where had he been this long time? In that Place? Had he been in prison by any chance?

And it seemed to her that Philip knew perhaps even more than she herself feared to guess.

Her mother, she could see, was half wild with apprehension.

"... Oh, yes—a very good idea to lunch quietly—yes, a very good idea indeed," the distressed little woman kept repeating. "Then afterwards we could go at once to look at this place I've found. It's called the Villa Charmil. Isn't that a pretty name? Mr. Gaunt says he will get me a servant. Wouldn't it be jolly if we could move in this very day, Alice? Do you think we could? What do you think, Philip?"

"I should advise it—by all means," Ardeyne replied.

There was a professional note in his voice that made Alice wince, but Jean was too upset to notice anything.

An hour later, lunch being over, they went to inspect the Villa Charmil, and found Hector Gaunt there house-cleaning with the aid of his faithful Maria and an Italian girl he had discovered somewhere. The latter's name, he informed Jean, was Louise, and she was a good cook and laundress.

Gaunt, with shirt sleeves rolled to the elbows, and his grey flannel shirt tucked negligently into belted trousers, had started to wash the windows. His mule was tethered in the tiny strip of terraced garden, and in the glass-covered corridor he had unloaded a choice supply of provisions—a couple of chickens, vegetables, flowers, butter, eggs, a flagon of olive oil, and a small cask of wine—all the produce of his own farm. He had taken it for granted that Jean would settle at once into the Villa Charmil, and had made all the necessary arrangements for her.

She, poor woman, almost wept in her gratitude. It was such a novelty to have things done for her that she could scarcely believe in this good fortune.

Maria had built fires and was very busy airing the beds and linen. Gaunt had already made out a list of what he considered necessary in the way of groceries and other things and had despatched his boy, Carlo, into the village for them.

It suddenly occurred to Mrs. Carnay that for fifteen years she had never enjoyed what might be called a home of her own. True, the Villa Charmil was only a rented home, sparsely filled with the rather poor sticks of furniture deemed sufficient by a parsimonious landlord, but in her eyes it was beautiful. And she could see how, with a touch here and there, with flowers and cushions and furniture covers, it could be made a very haven of joy.

Gaunt had come out to the gate to greet them and explain his own presence on the premises, and it was thus that Hugo Smarle and he met for the first time since Jean's curious marriage. The last occasion has been here in this very town in the old Villa Tatina, something more than a good stone's throw distant.

Poor Hugo looked an awe-stricken, shriveled little creature surrendering his hand to the big paw of Hector Augustus Gaunt. It seemed as though the sheer bulk of Gaunt gave him moral ascendancy over Jean's husband. There were no protests from Hugo that he didn't want to be cut off from the pleasures of hotel life and immured behind the pink walls of this little tucked-away house.

Gaunt, behaving rather as though it were his own place, showed them around. The long windows of the salon opened upon the balconies overlooking the sea, but directly overhanging the railway lines, although these were invisible by reason of the thick growth of palms and olives which covered the steeply terraced slopes. The Villa Charmil seemed somehow to hang mysteriously between sky and sea, upheld only by the feathery tops of the palms.

Hugo, promised his meals in the arbor, took heart of grace and recovered from his fit of overawed dependency. Almost immediately he attached himself to Hector Gaunt and begged to be allowed to wash windows. The favor being granted he was left to wash them alone—which wasn't quite what he wanted—while Gaunt discussed the various household arrangements with Jean. Alice

and Ardeyne went back to the hotel to pack up the Carnays' and Hugo's clothes, and also give this rather sudden notice that the suite would no longer be required.

Hector Gaunt and Jean sat in the arbor with the stone table between them, Jean, with her bag tumbling out a heterogeneous mass of soiled Italian notes, and a stub of pencil jabbing memoranda on the various expenditures.

There was the month's rent, for which Gaunt had settled in advance, and the money he had given Carlo for the groceries, and what Jean felt he ought to give Maria for her share in the labor and—oh, any amount of other items. Their voices rose in altercation and reached Hugo.

In imitation of Gaunt, Hugo had stripped off his own coat and rolled up his sleeves, but he still stuck to his new hat. He peered out furtively, pretending to be wringing the water from the grey strip of towelling he had been washing the windows with, and then bobbed back again when he thought himself in danger of being discovered.

Gaunt saw him and called out:

"Tell Maria to bring us some beer." Hugo disappeared like a Jack-in-the-box and a few minutes later came back with a tray.

"I brought it myself," he said.

He set it down, looked at them a little wistfully, and was edging off again, when Gaunt—still quarrelling with Jean about money—interrupted himself to invite Hugo to join them.

"But fetch another glass for yourself," he said. "You've only brought two."

Hugo bounded off like a happy puppy, and the extra glass was duly procured. Gaunt poured out the beer, foaming, light stuff, deliciously cold, and Hugo settled himself as near as he could get to the big man. There was something pathetic in the pale, near-sighted eyes that dwelt upon the careless Gaunt. One understood then, how in his day of great adventures—and very likely still—Hector Augustus Gaunt had been a master of men, a leader whose lightest desire was as a law to his adoring followers. Hugo Smarle had once followed this big fellow through the trackless waste of uncharted seas; that pale, persistent gaze went back to the day when there had been no Jean Carnay, no tame Italian Riviera on their maps; a time when life's course was marked by the stars and life itself was full to the very zenith with romance which included not the name of woman.

Mad Hugo's gallantry in marriage may have been actuated by a double motive, the second—though perhaps not the lesser—his great admiration for Hector Augustus Gaunt. Such a motive might be difficult to account for and trace from its obscure beginnings to its even more obscure fulfillment, but undoubtedly it could exist in the complex psychology of a Hugo Smarle. Yet adoration may be a little mixed with jealousy. Hugo sat half-enviably at the feet of his idol, and Hugo's psychology included many things besides self-abnegation. It included, for one item, a desire to be great himself.

He now interfered in the financial discussion, at first timidly, then—being tolerated—with some decisiveness, taking Jean's part.

"No, Hector, we can't—my wife and I—accept charity from you. It's very kind of you. We do appreciate it. Don't we, Jean? We're frightfully grateful for all you've done, but we can't accept charity. And there's no need for us to do so. Did I tell you about meeting Carrie Egan? She owes me pots of money, and she promised to pay it. In a few days we'll be rolling in wealth."

Jean turned upon Hugo, puzzled and annoyed.

"Hugo, what can you mean about Mrs. Egan owing you money? And how could you speak to her? In front of Alice and Dr. Ardeyne, too. You gave me your solemn word of honor."

"My dear Jean, you can trust me," Hugo was a little pompous. "I'm no fool. I spoke to her merely as one does speak to a lady of one's acquaintance. Dr. Ardeyne suspects nothing—nor Alice, either. Mrs. Egan owes me twenty thousand pounds, not to mention the interest."

"How do you make that out?" Gaunt asked, frowning so heavily upon him that he quailed and drew back into something faintly resembling a shell of reserve.

"She promised it to me," he said sulkily.

"But Hugo, for what?" Jean demanded. "Tony Egan left no money, as you know. Your financial venture had failed. Don't you remember, Hugo?" She averted her eyes, shivering a little. "It was over that . . . you quarrelled. Tony's having done something queer with your share of the money."

(To be continued.)

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

## WRIGLEYS

After Every Meal

It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.

Wrigley's means benefit as well as pleasure.



Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! They are the three steps of the supreme ladder. Liberty is right; equality is fact; fraternity is duty. All the man is there.

Let us build altars to the Blessed Unity which holds nature and soul in perfect solution and compels every atom to serve an universal end. Let us build to the beautiful Necessity which rudely or softly educates him to the perception that there are no contingencies; that law rules throughout existence; a Law which is not intelligence; not personal or impersonal—it disdains words and passes understanding; it dissolves persons; it vivifies nature; yet solicits the pure in heart to draw on all its omnipotence.—Emerson.

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Write To-day. B. & E. MANUFACTURING CO. (Dept. H.) London - Ontario



Easy running Mowers that cut with razor-like keenness. A Smart's Mower will keep your lawn trim and neat. Thoroughly reliable, absolutely guaranteed. At your hardware dealer's.

JAMES SMART PLANT BROOKVILLE ONT.

ISSUE No. 18-24.

## For the Boys and Girls

### OBSERVE THE BIRDS.

Now is the time to: Study migration. This is the month when birds come in great numbers. It is also notable that the various species arrive almost on the day that records show them to be due. Of course, a severe storm may delay the migration a day or two. Do not fail to keep a migration record.

Note that the early arrivals are insect-eating birds. This shows the great plan of Nature. As soon as the leaves appear, the birds are there to protect them from insect pests.

Watch the tree-tops. Warblers of many species are now to be found and identified. It is not easy by any means.

Put up bird-houses, if they are not already in position. It is generally best to put them up in the fall or very early in the spring, but it is still not too late. See that they are in places where cats cannot get to the birds. In some places it is necessary to put a tin guard around the tree; or if you can't use that, put sticky fly-paper around it and it will answer the same purpose. It takes a brave cat to climb over this fly-paper.

Study the songs of the birds and watch how they court. This is the great love-making month and affection is usually shown by wonderful bursts of song.

Watch the nest building. Many species begin to nest in May, but the great nesting season reaches its height in June. It is well to keep a census of the nests on your place.

Take bird walks. Do not forget your field-glasses, note-book, and camera.

Provide nesting material for the birds. This can consist of cotton, pieces of string, lint, moss and various light objects that will help them in their work. For swallows, have ready a mud puddle where the birds can secure their mud.

Make a bird sanctuary out of your farm.

### MAKING MONEY AT HOME BY DEVELOPING FILMS.

Developing the films and making prints from them is an entirely feasible way for a boy or a girl to earn money in vacation time, for there are many amateur photographers who either do not know how to do the work for themselves or are not willing to bother with it.

Take a spare room in the attic, a corner of the cellar, or a part of the barn loft, and you will have all the room you need to do all the finishing you can get. The principal thing is to have water at hand.

Having chosen the site for the dark room, fit the room up. There must be at least one window. Build a bench along this one side of the room or set an old table against the wall, to serve as a bench. If you can, put a sink in one corner near the end of the bench.

If you cannot have a sink, get a large shallow box and line it with white oil-cloth; it will do just as well. Then get an extra table for the opposite side of the room and a chair or two.

Fit the window with a light frame built of laths or thin wood and covered with tar paper. Hinge one side of the frame to the window frame so that you can swing it open or close it at will. Lap the paper over the edges of the frame, to shut out all light, and block up every crack or hole in the room so that when the doors and window shutter are closed everything inside is as black as tar.

If there is no running water in the room, keep two or three buckets of clear water under the bench. The sink need not be piped outside. A drain-pipe that will carry the waste water into a tub underneath will serve the purpose.

The apparatus that you will need is: Two trays, about five inches by seven inches, a printing frame, a ruby light, a large washing dish (enameled dish pan), a few sheets of clean blotting paper, cheesecloth, a print trimmer, clean bottles and scales.

Good trays can be made by painting clean cardboard covers with several coats of paraffin, inside and out.

If you have not a ruby light, make one by cutting a hole about three inches square in the side of a starch box and fitting a piece of red glass over the opening or pasting a piece of red paper over it. The glass and the paper can be bought at any photographic supply house. Use a candle or a small kerosene lamp for a light, but make a hole in the top of the box to carry off the heat. Shield the hole from the front so that the light will not strike the tray that contains your film. If your house has electric lights the best way is to use a four-candle-power lamp in the box.

For drying the prints, stretch the cheesecloth over light wooden frames. After you have washed the prints lay them face down on the cloth and place the frame over a gentle heat.

The professional finisher makes a large profit because he buys his supplies at wholesale and makes his own developing, toning and fixing baths; but the amateur finisher cannot do that.

The usual charge for developing is from ten to twenty-five cents a roll of film, according to the size, and from three to five cents apiece for the prints. That will average about thirty-five cents for developing, and making six prints from each film you handle, and of that amount at least twenty cents should be profit. Five films a day means a profit of six dollars a week.

But do not expect business to come to you unsought and by accident. Let people know what you can do by displaying a sign large enough to be read easily, and by every other kind of advertising that you can afford.

nearest troop, on its regular meeting night.

In case there is no troop in his neighborhood or town, the best course, in company with the other boys interested, is to call upon the Sunday-school or day school teacher, clergyman, or other prospective leader selected, and request him to organize a Scout Troop. On application to Provincial Boy Scout Headquarters, 238 Bloor Street East, Toronto, all necessary information will be gladly furnished.

Boys between 8 and 12 years of age may in a similar way be organized as a Wolf Cub Pack.

Boys over 16 may organize themselves as a Rover Patrol or Troop, and will be furnished the instruction necessary on application as above.

**Bands and Busted Troops.**

We quote the following from a contemporary whose experience with troop bands must have been similar to our own:

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast. Moreover, it seems that when music is organized in the form of a Scout band its soporific influence is effective enough to lull into a dreamless sleep interest in the basic programme of Scouting on the part of the Scouts involved.

"The difficulty is that few boys have enough spare time to take care of two such activities as practicing for a band and making progress in Scouting. Consequently, if you are thinking of starting a band, DON'T."

**Running Wild.**

"What has become of the tin locomotive and train of cars I gave you on your birthday?"

"All smashed up," replied the little boy. "We've been playing Government ownership."

There is no dull grind if you take pride in your grist.

### Death Curse Put on Cattle by Angry Irish Fairies.

Every day and then a story of something other than mutinies and uprisings comes from that "most distressful country" of Ireland. The latest concerns the man who crossed the fairies.

In a recent prosecution before a local peace commissioner quite a lot of fairy lore came up because a certain farm building had been built on a "pass." It seems the little folk always travel in a direct line and resent any construction placed across their path. When they find themselves held up by a house or farm then was betide the person living there.

Near the village of Maam Cross, some miles east of Clifden, a returned Irish-American not long ago bought a large farm, and as there was neither cowhouse nor stable began to erect these things, despite warnings of the neighbors. When the buildings were roofed and cattle installed therein the animals refused to eat, pined away and died. Not until three-fourths of his stock was killed (struck by "elf stones," said the peasantry), was he convinced and he removed the buildings to another place. After that his luck changed and he lost no more cattle.

### Garden Labels.

Most garden labels are unsatisfactory because the names become obliterated so quickly. There is a method, however, by which labels can be prepared at home so that they will remain legible for ten years or more. It is only necessary to buy a sheet of zinc and to cut it into labels of whatever size you may desire. A hole, or better still two holes, can be punched in one end for the wires, which should be of copper. Strips already cut and punched can be bought for a few cents if the gardener desires to avoid the labor of preparing them.

Zinc labels have been marked with a prepared ink, but that is not necessary. If the labels are exposed to the elements for a few weeks until they become oxidized the writing can be done with an ordinary lead pencil. Oxidization can also be produced by immersing the labels in a bath of salt water for a few days.

Also the results by this method are generally satisfactory, still better ones can be obtained by painting the zinc with a good gray paint after they have been oxidized. The paint should be thick and can be put on with a cloth, and the writing should be done when the paint is only partly dry.

## Things You Want to Know About Home Decoration

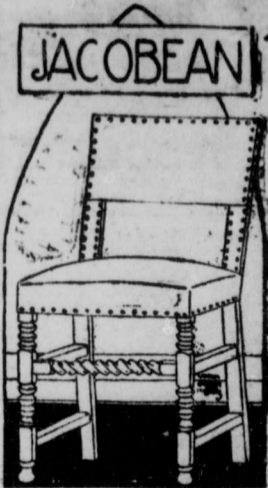
By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH, National Authority on Home Furnishings.

### Jacobean Furniture.

When one examines the furniture of early periods from the point of view of determining wherein necessity guided the designs, one reveals a path of absorbing interest. The high chair backs fashioned as a protection against drafts, the wood of the seats designed for the same reason, the foot rails introduced to allow the chair's occupant to raise his feet from cold floors, give us a new perspective toward the furnishings which preceded those we now enjoy.

The illustration to-day shows a Jacobean chair. A development of the Elizabethan, which preceded it, has many similar features. The foot rail, a comfort found in the late Elizabethan, is prominent in the Jacobean period. English workmen copied foreign patterns, so that many types can be traced in these articles known as English products. Many articles from Flanders were brought into England during Elizabeth's reign and their influence is carried through into the Jacobean. Pendants and ovals were set in relief on mouldings, and scroll work in the shape of the letter S was frequently used. Low relief carving and the circular and semi-circular interlaced patterns are characteristic of the art of the times.

Of great dignity, a shade more comfortable than Elizabethan, Jacobean furniture is capable of filling



A place in certain modern interiors. It lends itself well to hallways or any parts of the home to which comfort in its modern meaning is not necessary.



And Ragtime it Ought to Be.

"Do you intend to hear the 'Tramp's Opera' when it's produced?"

"No—it'll be nothing but ragtime, I'm sure."

He that listeneth for what people may say of him will never have peace.

Gambling is an express train to ruin.

## LIVINGSTONE WAS NEGRO'S RESCUER

### NOW A GARDENER ON KENT ESTATE

#### Aged African Recalls How Noted Explorer Saved Him from Slave Traders.

An aged African Negro, who as a young boy was rescued from a Portuguese slave-trading party, by David Livingstone, has been discovered in the little village of Chislehurst, in Kent. He is known as Arab Makeppo, and he is not certain of his age. He only knows that it was very many years ago and that he was a very small black boy when the party which had raided his native village, and to which he was sold by an older brother, was attacked by red-coated British soldiers attached to the Livingstone party and he and his fellow slaves, both men and women, were rescued.

The captured blacks were brought before Livingstone and the great explorer took a fancy to the small Arab Makeppo and kept him for his "boy." The English party kept most of the men of the party with them, sending the women back to their native villages and then after learning the native language sent them throughout the country to announce to the native tribes that the Englishmen were friends of the Africans and were bringing good-will with them. Thus was the way prepared for unmoistened exploration in the farthest depths of the then little known continent.

#### Worships Memory of Explorer.

Makeppo remained in the Livingstone party as the body-servant to its leader until the great adventurer died, and was then sent to England to school. Shortly after his arrival here he was christened George Watto by the English family which engaged him as a cook. He is a devout Christian and looks forward to again joining his famous "Governor" when he dies.

He remembers well the grim procession of himself and his native relations and friends as captives of the Portuguese. He says that the men were tied two by two to wooden collars, which they wore even in their sleep; the women were chained at wrists and ankles, the girls roped like horses while the little ones, himself among them, were allowed to run free, but were kept in the centre of the party.

"We were frightened all the same," he said, "when the Redcoats began to fire on our captors."

He worships the memory of the great explorer who was his benefactor, and says that when, as a small boy, his legs would get tired, Livingstone would carry him on his back until he was rested.

Makeppo has been gardener in the same family in Kent for more than thirty years. In spite of the many years he has lived in England he wears four coats in winter weather.

There is no worse robber than a bad book.

The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.

## Jack Miner, Premier Bird Protector

From Hudson Bay to the sunny south there is probably no place so attractive to the migrating birds as the home of Jack Miner, of Kingsville, Ontario. Jack Miner is Canada's foremost and famous bird-man. His land holdings, which are about three miles from the shore of Lake Erie, have been set apart as a Crown Lands Bird Sanctuary. He is the bird's premier protector, naturalist, lecturer, and author of a recent book entitled "Jack Miner and the Birds."

The Miner Bird Sanctuary has become not only a near-paradise for the birds and waterfowl but also a mecca for human visitors who journey thither to get visible proof of the veritable

"Remember that it is the human race that is wild, not the birds. Birds are wild because they have to be, and we are wild because we prefer to be wild. Always throw feed and kindness at the birds, and watch results."

We have it from Jack Miner's own lips that he has fed as much as twenty-five hundred bushels of grain to the birds within three months, which, coupled with other kindly measures of his, has clearly demonstrated to his neighbors and to sportsmen far and wide that bird protection pays annual dividends of at least 200 per cent.

Jack Miner has created such favorable conditions that wild Canada geese



Jack Miner, Canada's famous bird lover, naturalist and author, is shown feeding some of his pets. Asked how he got the birds so tame, his reply was: "Throw a handful of corn instead of a thimbleful of shot."

wonders wrought by a remarkable man in less than a score of years. Here is a tract of some two hundred acres transformed into a beautiful reservation by the planting of thousands of evergreen trees, native shrubs, lilacs and roses. Bird-houses, ornate and artistic, lure many kinds of the most desirable tenants, and the artificial ponds attract so many wild (elsewhere) ducks, swans and geese that the Miner homestead has been called the "hub of the bird universe."

What is the secret of Jack Miner's success? It will be readily grasped by every reader of his book. For a clue, let us have a few of the author's own words, surely striking as well as significant:—

come to his ponds by the thousands. He has studied them close up, and through his practice of tagging and tracing them has acquired a wealth of interesting data in relation to their summer and winter abodes and the routes traversed to and fro. Upon his tags he has stamped a short verse of Scripture, so that the bearers thereof become spiritual messengers to those into whose hands they fall.

Besides those great birds that picturesquely wing their danger-fraught way in living wedge, there are many others that Jack Miner protects and befriends. Quail, robins, martins, game-bird and waterfowl, all find welcome and safe harbor in the Miner Sanctuary.



## With The BOY SCOUTS

Scout Testament Published.

The Boy Scouts Association is glad to be able to announce the publication of a Boy Scout Testament bearing the insignia of the Association and a special preface containing the Scout Promise and Law and a list of New Testament Scripture readings on the Scout Law.

When taking his investiture each Boy Scout promises on his honor to do his best to God, his duty to God. In making this the first item of the Boy Scout Promise, the Boy Scouts Association declares its conviction that no boy can become the best kind of Canadian citizen without recognizing his obligation to God. It is the belief of leaders of Scouting that the Scout programme, properly carried out, offers one of the most natural and effective means for developing a boy spiritually. Next to the Scoutmaster's example and the troop meeting and camp atmosphere, one of the definitely effective opportunities for touching the boy's religious side occurs at the camp fire, particularly the Sunday Scouts' Own. This is the ideal occasion for the reading or telling of stories from the Bible calculated to inspire the high thinking and Christian living which is the underlying thought of the Scout Promise and Law.

### How to Become a Scout.

Any boy 12 years or over desiring to become a Boy Scout may apply for membership at the Headquarters of the

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Folks who want the very best use  
RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE

## About the House

### LOOKING AHEAD FOR THE CHILDREN.

One acre of our farm has been set aside for the children. Our boy is four and our girl is two. We planted twenty fruit trees on a recent holiday for them, about five of each variety. This acre had not been used, and it is well located for a small orchard. The peach trees will be bearing in three years, at which time the boy will be seven and the girl five. The cherries, pears, and other varieties will of course come along later. We plan to prune, spray, and care for the trees ourselves until they are older, and allow the children to market the fruit to their own profit. We are within twenty minutes of a good market, and of course there will be some market at our gate, which is on the public highway.

We are also setting out berry plants for them on the border of our place. These will be bearing soon, and can be picked by the children when they are older.

Then the boy has eight hens, which he helped to hatch in the spring. He keeps these hens in a separate coop and feeds and waters them regularly.

We believe that when the children are older all this will be healthful work for them in the summer vacations, right at home, and they will have a measure of responsibility. The boy is already proud of his part ownership in the trees, and in time they both will swell their savings-account for college from the sale of the fruit. They will be managing, under direction, a small business of their own. They will be kept busy. So far I've found that when my children are kept busy and interested, automatically they are good.—C. J.

### CURTAINS ARE IMPORTANT.

It takes only a tiny touch of bright colors to set a room off, and the first thing we know, instead of a dreary, stupid, rather tiresome feeling place, we have a bright, cheerful, attractive room. The curtains and draperies afford a chance to indulge in livelier color than we can use in the wall paper, rugs, or upholstery.

They need not be expensive. There are innumerable materials with which we may get the prettiest of effects without paying an enormous sum of money.

First of all, have you looked over the gingham and chambrays in your local dry-goods store? Have you considered the possibilities of the voiles, or cheesecloth, or dress muslins, and unbleached cotton cloth? Every one of these materials offers an almost unlimited opportunity for pretty and inexpensive curtains, with the addition of a little ingenuity and a little taste.

Then there are the pretty and inexpensive cretonnes and chintzes. The darker ones for dining and living-rooms, the lighter ones for the bedrooms. In the more expensive materials, there are the thin silks and the sunfasts, the velours and velvets.

But the secret of making the room bright and attractive lies in getting the right color and the right texture. The color must match the wall paper, be a little stronger, so as to separate the window from the wall a little, and also be something like the rug and upholstery in tone. For example, tan walls may have tan, ecru, brown, or, for contrast, blue, or blue and tan, or blue, tan, and brown. They may even show a little orange or red. But be sure that some of the colors in the curtains are in walls, rugs, and chair coverings.

For the bedroom we often choose a plain color that is exactly the same shade as the color of the flowers in the paper. If the paper is white with green leaves and blue flowers, the curtains would naturally be blue, the same as the flowers. A little blue gingham would be perfect. And if inside curtains of thinner material are used, these could be a simple, plain, clear white voile or scrim, possibly with a narrow tatted edge. Usually these glass curtains follow the tone of the background color of the paper. If that is warm and creamy, then keep the curtains similar—quite creamy. If yellowish, then use a more yellowish tone. If the background is white, a white curtain is used.

Many of these simpler glass curtain

materials may be used to brighten the room by the addition of a tiny band or edging of color to match the paper. With the heavier cloth like the unbleached cotton, crossway bands in cretonne, sateen, or colored cotton are often very pretty and effective. Especially is this true in the bedrooms where bed covers may be made to match. Cheesecloth is likewise a sensitive and fascinating material to use—and a dipping in the dye-pot will make it any color you wish. The light filters through it very nicely, and it is very pretty for almost any room in the house.

Texture needs a word. Some materials are rough, some are smooth. If your wall paper is very smooth, it is best to avoid using a coarse texture or rough-feeling material at the window. If the paper or wall is rather rough, then avoid the smooth-finished material. These are small points, but they often make a great difference in the way a room feels to you. The mixture of textures is like having two people contradicting you at the same moment—very disturbing.

### THAT SMELL OF COOKING.

The pleasant smell of dried coffee grounds sprinkled on a hot shovel will counteract the unpleasant odors of cooking in a house. A few of the grounds scattered on the top of the kitchen range will keep the smell of food from spreading to other rooms. Try this plan when fish is being fried.

Rooms in which people have been smoking usually have a stale smell when opened in the morning. This can be largely prevented if, before going to bed at night, a big bowl or a pail of water is put in the room. When there is illness and windows in rooms must to a large extent be kept closed, the air may be delightfully freshened if some dried lavender is put in a bowl and this is then covered with very hot water. The addition of a little dried orange peel makes the fragrance more agreeable.

### A PRACTICAL PLAY SUIT FOR BOY OR GIRL.



4242. Here is a new and pleasing version of the Romper style, with outstanding pocket sections, and comfortable sleeve. Chambray, gingham, khaki, linen and cretonne are good for this design.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Spring & Summer 1924 Book of Fashions.

### PIE THICKENING.

A heaping teaspoonful of an instantaneous tapioca sprinkled over the bottom crust or mixed with the juice of fruit pies makes a more palatable thickening than either flour or cornstarch.

Practical folks don't waste time being peevish by pin-pricks of life. They hunt for the head of the pin.

When my night watchman wakens me at 4.30 in the morning I do not always want to get up, but I always do.—Lord Leverhulme.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



### The Foolishness of Fear.

Not long ago, writes Miss Winifred Rhoades, I read a doctor's statement about a woman who had become so afraid of eating that she was prolonging a miserable and sick existence on nothing except a few sips of sweetened water a day. Others live so much in fear of germs that they will not lay their hands upon a doorknob, and, if they are obliged to pass a coin to a car conductor, they handle it with paper. One woman of whom I have lately heard makes her life a torture to herself and cuts it off from the normal, helpful intercourse with others because she is possessed with the fear of accidental contact with certain forms of disease or of lurking danger in glass particles and such things.

The habit of seeing things out of their true proportion is everlastingly causing misery. We let ourselves brood on the hardships of our lot and underrate the joys that life also offers, or we fix our attention on the dangers all round us and disregard the glory of living a life of usefulness and brave adventure in the midst of risk. It is of course true that at times disease is sent broadcast into a community by some one's ignorance or carelessness, and the act teaches us the necessity of being honorably careful. But we know also that for the most part the dangerous germs that get into the body are destroyed by minute friendly organisms that are working for health. Most people who touch doorknobs do not die from the contact. And in any case are not the helpful tasks of daily life worth performing even in the face of some risk?

The act is that life is a hazardous business. That is the kind of discipline to which God has subjected us. But God calls us to live our lives, not in fear and dread, but in trust and confidence and hopeful expectation. Why be always expecting the worst? We walk in the midst of risks and dangers but happy are they who go forward day by day in strong confidence in the goodness of the universe, who hold that faithful living of the life of love leads to a happy issue, and who expect to find that happy issue somewhere in God's good time.

### MOPS.

It is not always necessary to use a mop for the thing which man intended it to be used when he manufactured it. The most satisfactory mop I ever used to wipe up linoleum floors was a commercial dust mop. If it had been oiled, so much the better; oil helps to put a polish on the linoleum and hardens the surface, protecting the design and keeping it clean longer.

For dusting and polishing my stove I have a cotton dish mop from the five-and-ten-cent store. The soft cotton reaches all the crevices, wipes away the dust without leaving any scratches, and soon contains enough polish to brighten up a really dirty stove. Best of all, its handle is far enough from the scene of operations that it may be kept bright and clean, not blacking the hands as the stove cloth is prone to do. When not in use the mop is stuck, top down, in a round baking-powder can. For applying the blacking to the stove I have a cheap, flat paintbrush; the vigorously used mop does the rest.

Guadalupe is the sole remaining home of the only remnant of a herd of elephant seals in the northern hemisphere.

### Why He Wept.

The teacher had been telling the class about the way in which Alexander the Great had conquered the world, going on from one country to another, until at last there was nothing more for him to look forward to. She related how, after he had conquered India, instead of giving a great feast to celebrate his victories, he sat down and wept bitterly.

"Now, children," she asked, "why do you think Alexander wept?"

Bobby was in the back row and up went his hand.

"Yes, Bobby?" said the teacher, beaming.

"Please, miss," came the eager, if incorrect reply, "because he didn't know the way back."

I am learning now and I mean to go on learning if I live to be a hundred. Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

The unseen things of life are the most valuable. The man who puts spirit into farming gets more out of it than the man who just farms. One does not have to be a bootlegger to get the proper spirit in farming.

## PAINFUL SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA

Caused by Starved Nerves Due to Weak, Watery Blood.

People think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve of the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease is the same, and the remedy to be effective, must be the same. The pain, whether it takes the form of sciatica or whether it affects the face and head, is caused by starved nerves. The blood, which normally carries nourishment to the nerves, for some reason no longer does so and the excruciating pain you feel is the cry of the starved nerves for food. The reason why the blood fails to properly nourish the nerves is usually because the blood itself is weak and thin.

When you build up the impoverished blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you are attacking sciatica, neuralgia and kindred diseases at the root. As proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind we give the statement of Mrs. Marion Bell, Port Elgin, Ont., who says:—"Some years ago I was attacked with sciatica in my leg and hip. The pain was excruciating and finally I was forced to go to bed. Apparently all the doctor could do was to give me drugs to dull the pain, as otherwise I found no relief. I had been in bed with the trouble for eight weeks when a lady who came to see me said that she had had a similar attack, and had only found relief through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided at once to try this medicine, and before I had taken more than three boxes I found relief. I continued the use of the pills and under the treatment the pain left me. I was able to walk again, and have not since had the least return of the trouble. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of such great benefit to me that I strongly urge similar sufferers to give them a fair trial."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Tip from the Chaplain.

The rector of a fashionable London church was induced to preach at a well-known prison. When in the vestry he said to the prison chaplain: "Now I have come, I don't know what to say to your convicts." The chaplain replied, "Preach to them exactly as you do to your own congregation; and remember only one thing: my people have been found out and yours have not—yet."

## CHEVROLET

—can be bought on easy terms

THE low cost and easy terms of Chevrolet has brought the great utility, comfort and convenience of a fully-equipped automobile within easy reach of a large number of Canadians.

And, Chevrolet price—though it is the lowest of any quality car in the world—is the full and complete cost of the car. There are no extras to buy. Everything necessary for easy, comfortable and safe motoring is standard equipment on Chevrolet.

Chevrolet offers you everything in appearance, dependability and riding ease that discriminating motorists demand, and with all these combines the most economical car-performance known in the world.

Easy payment terms also have been arranged. General Motors Acceptance Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors, provides a deferred payment plan which makes the purchase of Chevrolet so easy that few, if any, can afford to be without this fine modern car.

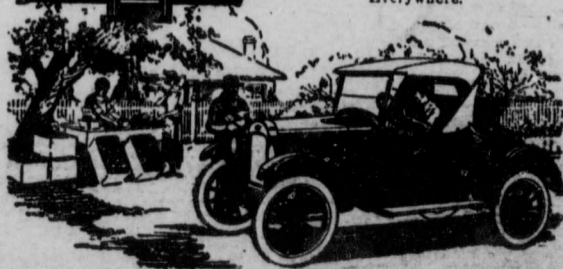
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Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere.

For Economical Transportation...  
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## IRISH BOUNDARY ISSUE THREATENS PROSPECT OF UNITED COUNTRY

A despatch from Dublin says:—Though expected, the breakdown of the Boundary Conference has created no little shock in the Free State, and it has set everybody anticipating the gravest possibility, not even excluding a recourse to arms. There has been absolutely no moral or material change in the positions taken up by the preliminaries at Belfast and Dublin toward the question, and no change of heart which matters more than the giving up of boundaries. And the position has been aggravated in the eyes of the Free Staters by the manner in which, it is alleged, the Belfast Government has so gerrymandered the electoral areas in the disputed counties that one Unionist may outvote two Free Staters; and this again has so enraged the latter that they abstained in the Northern local elections, leaving the field clear for their opponents' unopposed return.

Thus border passions are deeply stirred and the bitterest feelings have been recreated. Relying on the act of 1920, the Northern Unionists say that they will not yield an inch of territory, and though they did recognize the other articles they will not recognize Article 12 of the treaty, which Cosgrave's Government must insist upon or else quit.

The Irish Times looks at the present situation in the gloomiest possible light, though it admits that the terms of the treaty are perfectly clear. If the British Government, it says, decides that, in the absence of a Northern representative on the Commission, the latter cannot operate, it will present every enemy of the Free State with the appallingly dangerous argument that by British action the Anglo-Irish Treaty has become null and void.

If a commission of two members operates and determines the boundary of Northern Ireland, the British Government will be bound to enforce its findings. The inevitable result will be, the paper says, a struggle—perhaps an armed struggle—that will involve the three Governments and will ruin the slowly reviving prosperity of both Irish States and will give free scope to all the elements of lawlessness and make Irish unity impossible for a hundred years.

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## CHANCELLOR FAVORS ACCEPTING REPORT

### Marx Terms of Proposal Carried Out as Indivisible Whole.

Dusseldorf, April 27.—Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Chancellor, to-day delivered a campaign address here before an audience of 4,000 persons. He made a strong plea for the carrying out of the program set forth in the report of the experts who recently investigated the economy and financial condition of Germany.

Dr. Marx declared the fulfilment of the terms of the program would be the best method for reconciling the situation between France and Germany. It would, he said, be to the best interests of both countries.

The Chancellor's speech throughout was couched in a conciliatory tone, although he emphasized that it was Germany's understanding that a return of Germany's sovereign rights throughout the occupied territory was the first prerequisite for the commencement of the execution of the plan of the experts.

Dr. Marx said Germany had no intention of trying to enter the League of Nations as at present constituted. He said that when the League ceased to serve the "particular interests of certain powers" and became an organization in which all nations were treated with absolute equality Germany would apply for membership.

Concerning the reports of the experts on reparation, the Chancellor said Germany had decided to accept "with the understanding that they would be considered as an indivisible whole; that Germany would be able to have charge economically and financially of the occupied regions; that Germans expelled from the Ruhr and the Rhineland would be allowed to return, and that prisoners would be liberated."

## U.S. WILL CEASE TO BE A "MELTING POT"

### Immigration Restriction Bill Will Have Effect on Character of Citizenship.

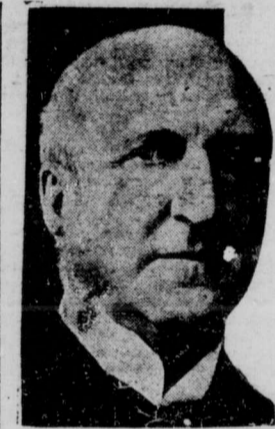
Washington, April 27.—Final action on the Immigration Restriction Bill is expected in Congress this week. Its enactment, it is held, will result in "a distinct type of American citizen" and do away with "the hyphen vote." Under it the United States will cease to be a "melting pot."

Organizations at work on suggestions to ease down the feeling over the Japanese exclusion provision of the immigration measure hope to influence the House and Senate in favor of diplomatic conferences with Japan on the subject.

To this end the National Committee on American-Japanese relations has asked Congress to "empower the President and the Secretary of State to enter into conferences with the Japanese Government for the prolongation of the agreement now existing in some acceptable form or for its revocation in accordance with the usual forms of ordinary politeness in international intercourse."

In case this suggestion is followed Congress should "suspend the operation of the restrictive provisions, at least until an effort has been made to restore the spirit of neighborly good-will and confidence between these two nations."

There being no disagreement between the House and Senate provisions of the exclusion clause, a point of order could be made against any change the conferees now considering the bill might make. The only way



Chauncey M. Depew

Who celebrated his ninetieth birthday last week and who predicts that the deadlines of present means of slaughter will prevent the recurrence of another great war.

the objectionable language could be eliminated would be by the two sets of conferees returning to their respective Houses and asking for a new provision. That is held unlikely.

## LABOR CHIEF GUEST OF THEIR MAJESTIES

### Premier MacDonald and His Daughter Spend Week-End at Windsor Castle.

London, April 27.—An historic service in a fine setting was held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this morning, which was attended by the King and Queen, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, the United States Ambassador and members of the Court, together with other guests of their Majesties.

Premier MacDonald occupied a seat in the Royal pew a few seats away from their Majesties. The officiating clergy were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, the Bishop of Nebraska and the Canon of St. George's Chapel. Military Knights were present in their picturesque uniforms, as well as the Mayor of the Corporation of Windsor, in his official robes. The singing of the choir was beautiful.

## British Globe Flyers May Choose New Route

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Orders to report on an alternative northern route for the British globe flyers have been received at headquarters of the Royal Air Force here. Monday Flight-Lieut. Earl McLeod will fly to Prince Rupert and other northern points to a lake north of Edmonton, Alta. It is stated that the northern route is six hundred miles shorter than that by way of Vancouver, and that there are more lakes in which to land.

## Fuel for Round-World Aviator Supplied by Canada

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The Canadian steamer Thiepval, with stores for Stuart MacLaren, British 'round-the-world' aviator, has arrived at the Island of Attu, in the Aleutian group, where a fuel deposit will be made for the British aeroplane. The Thiepval reached Attu last Sunday, according to word received here.



Howard Carter

Co-discoverer of the tomb of King Tutankhamen, who on his arrival in New York announced that he expected to be allowed to reopen the sarcophagus this autumn, and believed that he would find the pharaoh literally "canned in gold."

## 3000 PEASANTS SLAIN BY TROOPS OF CHEKA

### Revolutionaries in Amur Province, Siberia, Shot Down by Machine Guns.

Berlin, April 27.—Shot by Cheka troops and left for dead in trenchlike graves they themselves dug, several of 3,000 captured counter-revolutionaries who revolted against the Soviet rule in Amur Province, Siberia, escaped, though badly wounded, and have communicated with anti-Bolshevik headquarters here the first details of the uprising.

Altogether 13,000 peasants engaged in the Siberian revolution, with headquarters in the Town of Tambov. The uprising still has not been quelled although the Soviet troops butchered 3,000. It took Moscow troops to quell the peasants, because Siberian regiments refused to fight the farmers. The uprising was so successful before the Moscow regiments and Chekaists arrived that it was possible to establish a provisional Government. This Government placarded its principles as follows:

1. No dictatorship of peasants, workers, or of any class.
2. Land belongs to the peasantry.
3. Free speech, free press, secret ballot and free elections.

The Moscow Soviet troops began the suppression of the new Republic with their usual brutality. They issued orders that any one in possession of arms would be executed, as well as those within whose houses weapons were found. Relatives of hundreds of prominent revolutionaries were taken to prison and are now held for execution in case a second uprising follows.

The 3,000 prisoners were taken in groups of twenties, forced to dig big graves, in front of which they were lined up and shot by machine-gun fire.

## Duke of York is President of Empire Cancer Campaign

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of York has accepted the presidency of the British Empire cancer campaign, in which he intends to actively participate.



One of the ostriches shown arriving at Wembley from South Africa for the British Empire Exhibition. The keepers had to place a hood over his head to lead him to his cage.

## ALBERTA WELL ONE OF BIGGEST "GASSERS" ON AMERICAN CONTINENT

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Coming in with a flow estimated by W. S. Applegate, field superintendent of the Imperial Oil Limited, as 25,000,000 cubic feet a day, the Rogers-Imperial well in the Canadian Sweetgrass field, about seventy miles south-east of Lethbridge, is reported to be one of the biggest if not the biggest "gasser" on the continent. The first burst of gas came Tuesday morning when the bit reached a depth of 2,528 feet. Then on Thursday when the drillers attempted to sink the tool further into the sands, they only penetrated another foot when warning came that the pressure was increasing tremendously. They immediately tried to get the bit out of the hole, but when half way up the pressure again increased with the result that the tool, weighing a ton and a half, was thrown clear of the hole and to within ten feet of the derrick towering eighty-two feet above the mouth of the well. The falling bit

smashed the derrick and also everything with which it came in contact. The collar casing of the well was broken. These mishaps will hold up operations for at least twenty-four hours and meanwhile capping the well is impossible. The important feature of the gas flow is that there is evidence of oil in the gas. Applegate climbed a ladder adjacent to the derrick structure and stuck his handkerchief in the flow. Half an hour afterward it smelled as if it had been dipped in gasoline. There is also a spray from the flow. The amount and value of impregnation cannot be determined until tests are made.

The Rogers-Imperial well is one of the test wells sunk in the Canadian Sweetgrass field and the result obtained from it will have a big bearing on further developments. The Imperial Oil Limited is one of the partners in the well, which is located five miles north of the international boundary.

## Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.06.  
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 40¢; No. 1, 40¢.  
Man. barley—Nominal.  
All the above c.i.f., bay ports.  
Ont. barley—65 to 70¢.  
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95¢.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 80¢.  
Ont. rye—74 to 78¢.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$20; middlings, \$34; good feed flour, \$1.95.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 98¢ to \$1.02, outside.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—39 to 41¢.  
Ont. corn—Nominal.  
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk seaboard, \$4.25.  
Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$5.50.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12 to \$14; mixed, \$10 to \$12; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.  
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.  
Standard cleaned screenings, f.o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 16 to 16½¢; twins, 17 to 18¢; triplets, 18 to 19¢; Stiltons, 20¢. Old, large, 22 to 23¢; twins, 23 to 24¢; triplets, 24 to 25¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34 to 35¢; No. 1 creamery, 32 to 33¢; No. 2, 31 to 32¢; dairy, 28 to 30¢.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 32 to 33¢; extra, loose, 29¢; firsts, 27¢; seconds, 24 to 25¢.  
Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢.  
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32¢; roosters, 22¢.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12¢; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13¢; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24¢; cooked hams, 34 to 36¢; smoked rolls, 17 to 18¢; cottage rolls, 18 to 20¢; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25¢; spe-

cial brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30¢; backs, boneless, 28 to 33¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 14½ to 15½¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 18 to 18½¢; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; milkers, springers, choice, \$75 to \$90; stockers, choice, \$4.55 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4.20; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$15.50 to \$16; do, bucks, \$13 to \$13.50; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; spring lambs, each, \$8 to \$15; sheep, light ewes, \$8 to \$9; do, culls, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do, country points, \$7.25; do, off cars (long haul), \$8.40; do, select, \$8.80.

## MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 53¢; do, No. 3, 51¢; do, extra No. 1 feed, 49¢; do, No. 2 local white, 46½¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, 86¢; do, 2nd, 85.50¢; do, strong bakers, 85.30¢; do, winter pats, choice, 85.55 to 85.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.80 to \$2.90. Bran, \$26.25. Shorts, \$28.25. Middlings, \$34.25. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$14.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 12½ to 13¢. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 29¢; do, No. 1 creamery, 28½¢; do, seconds, 27½¢. Eggs, fresh specials, 33¢; do, fresh extras, 30¢; do, fresh firsts, 27¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25. Calves, \$5 to \$6; hogs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; sows, \$5.75 to \$6.

## MAN AND WIFE SLAIN ON NORTHERN FARM

### Robbery Supposed to be Object of Brutal Murder Near Fort Frances.

A despatch from Fort Frances says:—John Sward, 60 years old, and his wife were the victims of a brutal murder, believed to have been perpetrated with an axe, according to reports received from Stratton, Ont., in which district the Swards had lived for many years. News of the crime was transmitted by Joseph Vicnaw, a neighbor of the slain couple, and the Provincial Police, accompanied by the Coroner, have left for the scene of the crime.

Vicnaw spent Wednesday evening with the Swards. When he returned the next morning to assist with some chores he stumbled across the body of the farmer lying beneath a horse blanket about thirty feet from the dwelling. Hurrying into the house, Vicnaw found the mutilated body of Mrs. Sward lying on the bed. The bodies of both victims were horribly bruised and slashed, indicating that an axe or similar weapon had been used.

Robbery has been advanced as the only theory for the crime.

## Huge Milling Company to Invest Further in Canada

A despatch from London says:—The Spillers Milling and associated industries, a huge combination of British enterprises concerned in the milling industry which recently acquired the Vancouver Grain Co., is negotiating for participation in other Canadian enterprises. A new company has been registered in London under the name of the Spillers Overseas Industries, to co-ordinate the new enterprises.

# EFFICIENT FARMING

## FLIES AND LIVE STOCK.

The fly is a destroyer of profits. The annoyance that the various types of live stock suffer from this cause during the summer period can be determined with fair accuracy and expressed as loss in pounds of milk, pounds of pork or work not done. Animals get no rest from morning until night. The worry is greatest during the period of greatest light and temperature.

The common stable fly, also known as *Stomoxys calcitrans*, resembles the common house fly in size and shape. The stable fly bites much harder, giving quite a sharp sting. It is also a blood sucker and a very persistent tease. The thin skin covering the legs, flanks and abdomen of cattle and horses is the area they attack when bent on satisfying their thirst and hunger. At other times they may rest quietly on the animal's back or on the stable wall. Any person that has to milk cows during the summer period is well acquainted with the annoyance that these little creatures can create. And when the stable fly is ably assisted by the house fly and the horn fly, both the cow and the milker have anything but a pleasant time in their endeavors to be at least half efficient in milk production. The stable fly breeds principally in decaying refuse, horse manure, rotting straw—materials that are too frequently found quite close to the farm buildings during the summer period when it is possible to keep them at a distance.

To prevent the stable fly from annoying the animals, providing darkened stables, pens, sheds or other shelters in which the animals can retreat is a good practice. Spraying or brushing the animals over with liquid fly repellants is also advised. There is no repellent of very enduring efficiency, but a number of such now in common use are worth while even if

their effect is so short as to require daily or twice a day application. This may seem a lot of work, but a man with an auto spray holding two gallons of liquid can go over a line of twenty cows in five minutes. A successful preparation that can be used as a spray is made by mixing the following:

Three lbs. laundry soap, 4 1/4 quarts coal tar dip, 4 1/4 quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil, 1 1/2 quarts oil of tar. Dissolve the laundry soap in water and then add the other ingredients and more water to make 30 gallons of spray.

Poisons and traps are sometimes used and can be made very efficient agents in stable fly control if used with ordinary intelligence and thoroughness. Formaldehyde is one of the best poisons to use in fly destruction. Mix two ounces of formaldehyde with 1 1/2 quarts of milk, sweeten with brown sugar, and place in a window where the flies congregate. In stables and pig pens properly darkened, one window may be left uncovered to provide the necessary light to attract the flies to the poison dish. If the stable man will at the beginning of the season provide shelves on which to place poison dishes high enough up to be out of the way and where there is light, keep the same replenished from day to day with formaldehyde, milk and sugar, and see that all other moisture is covered up, millions of flies can be destroyed with little effort. A general clean up daily to prevent the pest increasing by breeding is very necessary to fly control; in fact, there is little use in trying to poison or trap flies if we are so shiftless and neglectful of sanitary conditions as to permit them to breed wholesale. Clean up is the first and last word in stable fly control.—L. Stevenson, Ontario Agricultural College.

## THE PERENNIAL PHLOX

The phlox is one of the most satisfactory hardy perennials, as the plants multiply rapidly, bloom freely, and make a great display in the border. To get the best results they should have an abundant supply of moisture and a damp situation should be chosen for them when possible. Their worst insect is a tiny insect called the red spider, which, however, is not very troublesome except in dry seasons. Where the red spiders are abundant the leaves become yellowish where they are working and their presence may be known by these lighter patches. As they are feeding on the under side of the leaves any spray which is used must be applied there. To do this effectively, one person should hold back the foliage with a stick or rake handle and another do the spraying. Cold water frequently and forcibly applied will be found effective and any of the contact sprays such as nicotine sulphate, whale oil soap, or kerosene emulsion, will control it if used frequently. A little flowers of sulphur mixed with these will make them more effective.

The cultivation of the phlox is a very simple matter. Soil that will produce good garden crops of any kind is quite suitable for phlox. The plant multiplies by an increase in the size of the plant, which may be divided into even smaller portions which may be used for starting new plants. There are obtainable either from a friend's garden, from the nursery, or as horticultural society premiums, and may be planted in either early spring or in the fall.

The phlox is well suited for a perennial border and as it grows from one and a half to two feet tall it should be set fairly well back. From three to six feet apart in the border, according to the space to be given to the other varieties of perennials, is a suitable distance. The colors, although varying from white through many grades to red, do not clash in the border, particularly when set at the wider distances. It is a mistake to allow the phlox to remain in the same spot for many years. About once in three years they should be divided and the centre portion discarded. By this means the quality of the bloom is kept up and stock is increased for planting or distribution to friends.

There are many good varieties of perennial phlox, but in the following list we may find some of the best.

Antonin Mercie—Bright violet suffused with white, large white centre.

Consul H. Trost—Pure red with French purple centre.

Eclair—Bright rosy magenta shading lighter. One of the earliest.

Elizabeth Campbell—Salmon pink, shading lighter. A very pleasing color.

Etna or Mounet Sully—Bright crimson red with darker centre. Both very good.

Wm. Robinson—Salmon, large flowers.

Widar, or Lamartine—Bright violet with large white centre.

Pantheon—Crimson pink suffused with white about centre.

Pyramide or Fiancee—Flowers pure white. Both very good.

Selma—Lilac rose with conspicuous crimson eye.

Europe—Pure white with crimson carmine centre.

Miss Lingard—White with a lilac centre, is an early free-blooming variety which should be in every collection.

Tapis Blanc—One of the best whites. Dwarf.

George H. Strolein—Orange scarlet.

Mme. M. Carvalho—Mottled white and pink.

## Spraying Cherries.

The Department of Entomology of the O.A.C. has for several years conducted experiments in the spraying of cherries, especially sweet cherries, chiefly with the object of getting further knowledge of the best way to control brown rot and leaf spot. This work was continued during 1923 but an innovation was made in that some of the trees in each plot were sprayed with a fungicide (no arsenical being used) when in full bloom. The object was to test whether this would lessen the crop by interfering with pollination. If it did not do so, then this method could be used in years when the weather during bloom was wet and when in consequence most of the blossoms would be so injured by the brown rot disease that they could not set fruit. It was a pleasure to find that both at Simcoe and Grimsby trees thus sprayed suffered no injury and that the fungicide did not interfere with pollination or in any other way lessen the crop. So far as we know this is the first experiment of this kind in Canada upon cherries, though we have had similar experiments in spraying apples in full bloom with similar results.

## For Home and Country

When and How Are You Going to Recreate Yourself?

BY GIBSON SCOTT.

The English Women's Institutes inaugurated something which might prove adaptable in some degree to Canadian Institutes. It was a W.I. Summer Tour of two weeks, though, of course, the time could be longer or shorter to suit time and purse, and any place could be agreed upon by the members.

This tour was to Switzerland and cost about \$50 each, including everything. The party consisted of twenty-five members with the Institute secretary, who endeared herself to everyone through her unfailing kindness and thoughtfulness as conductor, says the English "Home and Country" magazine. The headquarters of the party was at Spiez, on Lake Thun, with a glorious view of the snowy mountains. The members had season tickets for the lake steamers of which they made full use, visiting lakes Thun, Brienz, the town and castle of Thun, Interlaken, the Falls of Grisebach, and Kandersteg, where the party was entertained by two of the members summering there, to tea, at the conclusion of which there was a talk by a Swiss on the Swiss Educational and Local Government Systems.

The members climbed the Grindwald Glacier and some adventurous spirits even started at midnight to see the sun rise on the mountain tops, one being lucky enough to find the much-sought-after Edelweiss flower.

They were especially interested in the people and their home life. The general condition of well-being was noticeable, and the happiness and con-

tentment of the young people whose life offered few distractions. The school girls have a custom of singing when out on excursions. "The Swiss seem to enjoy life to the very full, and sing for the very joy of it," wrote one.

The household cooking utensils, stove arrangements, the cultivation of the land, so different from ours, the wooden farm implements were closely examined, and facts and impressions eagerly stored up for the benefit of the W.I. members at home. The color of lakes and mountains and flowers, the swirling mountain torrents with spray, the glittering snowfields,—nothing was missed.

Here in Ontario we have the most wonderful falls in the world, some of the grandest lakes and most beautiful landscapes, with the motor cars, which are still a luxury for millionaires over there. Why not organize for June this summer some Institute tours of shorter or longer duration to suit the members?

One country Branch clubbed together and rented a lakeside cottage for a month to which the members went for a few delightful rest days each according to a schedule planned with the secretary during the hottest days. It was kept occupied!

Better to spend some of our time and a little money on the recreation which will keep us from taking that over-needed rest in bed with a doctor in attendance next winter. What the home-maker owes to herself is worthy of thoughtful consideration too, if she is to be really efficient.

## Caring for Furnace Smoke Pipes.

Furnace smoke pipes are ruined in summer, not in winter. I will illustrate: A few years ago when I set up my coal furnace in the fall I found the ten-inch smoke pipe badly corroded, with several holes through it, and many spots which I could push in with my thumb. The elbow joints were strong enough to hold it together, so I wired asbestos paper around it, and set it to work. Then I ordered a new one. This new one lay in my dry cellar all winter, for the old asbestos-covered pipe did its work well through the whole season. That set me thinking. I recalled that though I had beaten my pipe clean every spring, it would always be dripping in the fall, though it was kept in a dry shed.

At the end of the first winter with the new pipe I washed it out thoroughly with a scrubbing brush, rinsed and dried it. The galvanizing crystals were almost as bright as they were in October. Then I put it in the same dry shed. It did not change a particle that I could perceive through the summer. However carefully a stove pipe is knocked or beaten to clean it, it retains a coating of hygroscopic matter, whether you have burned coal or wood. This absorbs water from the damp summer air and forms a corrosive liquid which eats into the pipe rapidly as we learn to our cost.

To take proper care of a furnace smoke pipe, therefore, one should scrub it out very thoroughly. My pipe has lasted me for years, and is still in almost perfect condition.—F. S. C.

## Nature's Method of Hatching.

In hatching eggs by the natural method, it is a good plan to start several hens at the same time. This is not always possible with the lighter breeds, but with Plymouth Rocks and other heavy sorts it is generally not difficult to find three or four hens wanting to sit. On the seventh or eighth day after setting, the eggs should be tested by holding them before a light. The infertile eggs can be detected by their showing a uniform lightness, whereas the fertile eggs show a dark spot with a cloudy portion around it. If enough infertile eggs are found, it may be possible to discard one of the sitters and give all the eggs to the remaining hens. It requires some practice to do the testing properly. If one does not possess a regular lamp or electric light tester, the testing can be done by holding an egg at a time at the end of a tube made by rolling a piece of paper and placing the egg against the lighted lamp after dark. Exhibition Circular No. 2 of the Experimental Farms, obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, says that it is a good plan, when learning to test eggs, to crack an egg occasionally to see what is inside. The loss of a few eggs by this plan may prove a gain in the end.

The loss of little pigs will mean the loss of big profits.

According to Premier Bracken, weeds cost the farmers of Manitoba more than \$20,000,000 annually.

If you do not dock the lambs this spring, the market man will dock the price next fall or winter.

## HEART DISEASE AT FIFTY

### HEART DISEASE AT FIFTY.

We think of heart disease as a terrible handicap, and should a doctor pronounce such a diagnosis as applicable to one of us it would come as a stunning blow—the end of everything. If we realized how few persons of middle age are wholly free from some form of heart disease, perhaps we should be less fearful of it; and perhaps, on the other hand, we should treat it with more respect even though with less dread.

I venture the statement that any group of a dozen people rounding fifty years of age, country or city folks, but a little better odds on the country group, will show nine defective hearts if critically examined. Out of that nine possibly five will live to a good age without realizing that there is any impairment of their most important organ, two will discover their defect but not suffer seriously from it, and two will die of some form of disease of the heart.

A goodly share of heart complaints are the direct result of neglecting common points of infection such as abscesses of the teeth or diseased tonsils. It has not yet been absolutely demonstrated wherein lies the avenue of connection between these apparently inconsequential ailments and the heart but its existence is beyond a doubt.

The first thought of a good doctor, who would treat heart disease, in young or old, is to see that such points of infection are cleaned up. Another very important matter in preventing heart disease is to allow plenty of time to build strength after illness.

The points of this little lecture are two. First, that a diagnosis of heart disease is not of necessity a death verdict. The disease is common enough. It is better to be warned of our state that we may respect our limitations than to go over a heart organ that needs consideration.

Second: That if we give respectable attention to the little ailments of life, keep ourselves in good physical condition, the hard, grinding days of youth, take time to get well before resuming hard work after illness, and, in general, show consideration of the wonderful machine that is our body, we need have little fear that our hearts will fail us in our prime.—Dr. C. H. Terrigo.

## Potato Sets.

The average of five years' results in testing potato sets of different sizes at the Ontario Agricultural College show that the size of the piece of potato planted has a very marked influence on the yield produced. There was an increase in the yield of potatoes per acre as the size of the potato sets increased in weight. Planting two ounces in comparison with one ounce piece an additional 20.6 bushels of seed potatoes were required, and an additional yield of 25.5 bushels of potatoes were harvested.

Corn meal spoils more readily than flour and for most families it is best to buy in small quantities.

## VALUE OF INTROSPECTION

It gives one a very exalted feeling to stand on a pedestal, aloof from the crowd, telling it what to do and how to do it. It makes one feel as above the common herd, but, when one comes to council with oneself, that is a different matter. Then we meet our proposition on the level and our confidence with our conscience makes us feel very humble.

Most of us dislike this humble feeling, so we do not often have this quiet personal conference. So, we go along holding on to a false pride which permits us to keep half-baked notions that we are all O.K. but that the drought spoiled the crop, the worms ruined our fruit, the pig was a runt anyhow, or, in other words, something outside of ourselves has been to blame for the unsatisfactory results we have attained.

If we would but get into a quiet place at frequent intervals to have a conference with ourselves and seek the answers to pertinent, personal questions, it would, without doubt, be time well spent.

We may ask such questions as: Am I unprejudiced in my consideration of the latest finding in agricultural work; am I doing justice to my land in tillage and fertilization; am I doing my best to live a full and useful life; am I endeavoring to eliminate prejudices which hinder my progress and the happiness of myself and family?

If we will but conscientiously ask ourselves such questions, we may find answers which may broaden our views of life, materially change our agricultural practices, and add considerably to our happiness. Too often we obstruct our own roads to a greater and more happy life.

## Firm of English Iron Dealers to Salvage German Fleet

Three deep-sea salvage operations are in full blast off the northern coast of the British Isles, as a firm of English scrap-iron dealers has begun operations on raising the vessels of the German fleet, sunk when German officers opened the sea cocks of the craft simultaneously and sent them to the bottom after the armistice.

The work at Scapa Flow has none of the certainty of reward which accompanies the quest going on off the Irish Coast for the remainder of the Laurentic's gold, which is still there, after many millions were brought up last year.

Nor has the quest the romantic interest investing Margaret Naylor's hunt for treasure in the Spanish Armada ship buried in the mud of Tobernory Bay for more than three centuries. Salvaging of scrap iron from the battle craft is the least profitable and the most hazardous venture from a commercial point of view.

British naval authorities take no technical interest in anything raised from the German ships, it being explained last year during salvage operations at Scapa Flow that naval science advances so rapidly that any ideas the German craft might suggest would be hopelessly obsolete.

"This is our first effort at salvage work," said a representative of the firm which is doing the Scapa Flow job, "and we hope within eight or nine years to bring to the surface and send to our breaking yard about 2,250,000 tons of sunken vessels."

Experienced salvage divers say the firm will be lucky if it makes good its expenditure of \$150,000 for hoisting apparatus.

We do not always love those who admire us, and we do not always love those we admire.

## Rules for Care With Fire in the Woods

If Every Person Strictly Observed These Simple Rules, the Great Annual Loss by Forest Fires Would be Reduced to a Minimum.

1. Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.
2. Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.
3. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it out with water or earth.
4. Don't build a camp fire against a tree or a log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.
5. Don't build bonfires. The wind may rise at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.
6. If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, inform the nearest Forest Ranger or Fire Warden as quickly as you possibly can.

## SPRING TIME IS TONIC TIME

The System Needs "Spring Cleaning," Just As The Home Does. **TANLAC** Has Been Called The World's Greatest Tonic By Over 100,000 Persons, Who Have Testified That Tanlac Has Helped Them Regain Their Strength and Health.

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### How Much Salt in the Sea?

At first it strikes one as strange that, although the sea must originally have been formed of distilled water—that is, congealed watery vapor—and though all the rivers that flow into it, estimated to amount in the aggregate to 6,500 cubic miles of water every year, are fed exclusively by rainfall, which is also distilled water, it should nevertheless be extremely brackish, very salt indeed in the Tropics, and less salt at the Poles.

Yet it is chiefly the rivers that account for the saltiness of the sea. It is estimated that they carry something like 100,000,000 tons of saline matter into the ocean every year, and, further, that the ocean holds in suspension no less than 140 billion tons of salt, a quantity sufficient, if extracted cover the dry surface of the earth to a depth of 400 feet.

It is believed that 90,000,000 years have been required for the sea to attain its present saltiness.

Wonderous indeed is the virtue of a good book.

## CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Don't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Erezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Erezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot ceases, without soreness or irritation.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON  
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

Eye fatigue is an important subject for discussion. A large percentage of the people of this province are unaware of the dangers to their eyesight that result from fatigue. We have only one pair of eyes—that is, those of us who are blessed with normal vision, and the eyes we have are the only ones we ever will have. It is most important therefore that we try to preserve our sight as much as possible and not subject it to any unnecessary strain. For a long time it was thought that strain on the eyes only applied to students. Scarcely anybody suffered from eye headaches except the bookworms. Now we find that many other classes of people are affected with eye strain. Take the farmer plowing his furrow, who looks steadily at the ground hour after hour trying to keep in a straight line and trying not to "bite off" too much or too little earth at each roll of the sod. To do this he keeps his eye muscles in the same state of contraction all day long. When evening comes he often has some little bit of ground to finish and keeps on in the fading light, thereby increasing the strain to which he has been subjected all day. His muscles get tired, his nerves get tired, his brain gets tired and then when he goes home he often subjects his eyes to further strain by doing chores about the house or barn or reading the paper in imperfect light.

There is nothing that sooner reflects on the general health of the individual than eye strain, for it has a very strong influence on the general nervous mechanism of the body and continuous eye strain may lead in time to general nervous breakdown.

The eye is a most intricate piece of

apparatus and very delicate in its construction. No machine made by man is so perfect in construction or so elaborate in design. To serve the eye, no less than twelve muscles are provided. Of the twelve important nerves that come off directly from the brain, one-third, or four, are for the service of the eye.

Shortly after the start of life we are endowed with good eyes and if care is taken we preserve them. But there are many pitfalls by the way, and from one cause or another the eyesight becomes not so good as it should be. There is the question of strabismus or squint to be thought of. This often develops in early life due to weakness of certain of the eye muscles which from one cause or another fail to develop as they should and thus the more powerful and more developed muscles rotate the eye out of its proper place and the condition commonly known as squint results. There is a remarkable lack of knowledge about the seriousness of squint. Many people have the opinion that squint in children will right itself if left alone. There are thousands of one-eyed people in this province today just because their parents thought they would allow the squint to right itself. Intelligent and proper medical treatment of the eyes in squint is the only way by which one can hope for good results. Never leave a case of squint to right itself. Go to an oculist at once, and especially in the case of young children this condition of squint should be rectified if possible before the child is five years old. If allowed to go longer, the sight of the "turned" eye will most likely be damaged for life. An ounce of prevention in this case is worth a pound of cure.

### SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### At the Crossroads.

A recruit wearing fourteen in boots was enlisted in the Irish Free State army. One night he was included in a rounding-up party, and when the roll was called afterward he was absent.

"Has anyone seen Jewell?" asked the sergeant.

"Sir," said a voice, "he's gone up to the cross-roads to turn round!"

#### Value of Insurance.

Mike and Pat are sleeping and are awakened by fire gongs. Pat shouts to Mike, "Mike, run for your life, the house is on fire and the roof is falling in!" Mike replies, "I'll not move an inch. I'll stay right where I am. Sure 'tis meself that's insured against accidents!"

#### Chiropractically Speaking.

Two colored gentlemen were arguing. "You ain't got no sense," said one. "No sense? Den what's dis head of mine for?"

"Head? Dat's no head, niggah. Dat's jes' a button on top of yo' body to keep yo' back-bone from unravelin'!"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### EASY TRICKS With Three Dice



Many of the best tricks are performed by utilizing facts about which few people are informed. An effective little trick with dice owes its mystery to the fact that very few persons, even those who are familiar with dice, really know how the spots are arranged.

Ask a person to throw three dice while you stand with your back to the table. Ask him to add the number of spots thrown—the total of the spots on the upper faces of the three dice. Then ask him to turn each die upside down and add to the total of the spots on the top of the dice, the total of the spots which are underneath.

Ask him to concentrate on the number. After an appearance of concentration yourself, tell him that the total is 21. You will be right.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

### How the English Make Toffee.

Mix four cups of brown sugar and half a cup of corn syrup with half a cup of water, and put on the fire, stirring carefully until all the sugar is dissolved. Let this come to a boil and then take off the fire and add four tablespoons of butter. Put the mixture back on the stove once more and boil until the butter has penetrated throughout the candy. Pour onto a greased enameled ware tray of any kind and, as the candy cools, mark it into squares. When it has hardened break these apart and wrap each piece separately in wax paper. Incidentally, you will find that the labor of "cleaning up" is a great deal less if you have used an enameled ware saucepan for the cooking, since even the stickiest mixtures do not adhere long to its porcelain-like surface.

If there is one thing that some of us can thank Almighty God for during our pilgrimage through life, it is the faithful love and devotion of our dog and horse friends.—R. W. S. Bishop.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The French Government recently gave Pierre Lafargue, a peasant farmer, a medal because his family had continuously farmed the same piece of land for 1,151 years.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

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Come with me where the soft winds blow,  
Come out where the wild flowers grow  
Among the yellow daffodils,  
Come where the fairies play at dusk o' day,  
When the golden sun is slipping away  
Down beyond the hills.

Come with me ere the day grows late,  
Come when the trush is calling his mate  
In the morning hours.  
Oh, come with me to the meadows wide and free,  
And thy heart shall sing the bird's sweet melody.  
Among the flowers.

The flower of a common milkweed catches and holds a cluster fly that has come in search of honey.

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Keep a bottle handy.

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### A Recall.

A woman had invited a few friends to play bridge.  
"I wish they were not coming," she said to her maid; "but when people ask you out, you must have them back."  
"Of course, ma'am," came the reply.  
"One must retaliate!"

### Classified Advertisements

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## WEAK, RUN DOWN AND AILING

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Port Mann, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and run-down. I had headaches and no appetite and was troubled for two years with sleeplessness. I tried many medicines, but nothing did me any real good. While I was living in Washington I was recommended by a stranger to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. I am willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. C. GREAVES, Port Mann, B. C.

Feels New Life and Strength  
Keene, N. H.—"I was weak and run-down and had backache and all sorts of troubles which women have. I found great relief when taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Senative Wash. I am able to do my work and feel new life and strength from the Vegetable Compound. I am doing all I can to advertise it."—Mrs. A. F. HAMMOND, 72 Carpenter Street, Keene, N. H.  
Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ISSUE No. 18-24.

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FOR SALE—Mammoth White Pekin Duck Eggs. Ottawa Experimental Farm stock. \$1.50 per setting of 11. \$3 for 25. Apply J. M. Hart, Beaufort Farm, Freeman. Phone Burlington 82 r 1-2.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Holstein Bull Calf 3 weeks old. Excellent breeding both sides, \$25. Apply to T. A. Wilson, Beaufort Farm, R. R. 1, Freeman. Phone Burlington 82 r 1-2.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Wyandotte Rooster, Martin strain. Also Eggs for setting. Apply to Albert G. Lord.

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FOR SALE—Irish Cobbler Potatoes for seed, \$2.25 per bag, northern grown. Also Green Mountain Potatoes. All grown from certified seed. Ed. Downay, Millgrove.

Major General Lord Lovett, a passenger on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montcalm," and delegate to the British Empire Forestry Conference, Ottawa, said in connection with his investigations into Canadian forestry methods and applied science, "England has but a small forest area in comparison to Canada, nevertheless, her forests were depleted two-thirds to meet the exigencies of the war, and now she has determined to recover this loss by practical reforestation. We have been working at this for the last three years and expect to make a completion of our work in another year."

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