

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 5.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922

NO. 6.

COME TO
MILLGROVE
Wednesday, June 21

New Stock

We will open our new store in the Post Office building, Main street, on

Saturday, June 17th

with a new stock of staple groceries. We appreciate your past patronage and solicit the continuance of your trade and confidence.

S. WEAVER.



Suppose This Were YOUR Home!

Carefully consider fire protection when you build or remodel your home.

Every waking and sleeping moment you and your family spend in an inflammable house you risk your lives.

Build for safety by using **Gypsum Board and Gypsum Plaster.**

Then all your partitions and ceilings will be made of material that can't burn—Gypsum.

Tight joints, no cracks or crevices, air-space insulation between walls (all features of this type of construction), positively prevent the spread of heat and flames.

Added advantages of **Gypsum Board and Plaster** are their sanitary and sound-proof qualities.

Ask for the Gypsum Board booklet—it's free.

For Sale By
HENRY SLATER, Waterdown

Grace Church,

REV. H. J. LEAKE, M. A., Rector
First Sunday after Trinity

11 a. m.—The Rich Man and Lazarus.

7 p. m.—Worry in Business Life, Sin in Daily Life.

Thursday 2.30 p. m. W. A. meets in Parish Hall.

Knox Church

REV. J. F. WEDDERBURN, B. A., B. D.
Minister

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a. m.

Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

The Y. P. S. meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Administrator Sale

OF

Valuable Truck Craden Property

Under instructions received from George Black, Administrator of the Estate of William Black, Sr., there will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on

Monday, June 26, 1922

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. by S. Frank Smith, Auctioneer, the following valuable property, namely:

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises in the Township of West Flamboro in the County of Wentworth containing by admeasurement four acres more or less and being part of Lot Number Six in the Sixth Concession of West Flamboro conveyed by one John C. Ross to one Elsie Millen now deceased, by a certain deed duly registered and being the north gone of said Lot. This property is choice garden property situated on the Guelph and Hamilton Highway about ten miles from the City of Hamilton. On the property is situated a good frame house, bank barn and other suitable outbuildings, well watered, convenient to churches and school and is well adapted for carrying on truck gardening or for suburban residential purposes. Known as the residence of the late William Black.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on the date of sale and the balance within twenty days thereafter. For further particulars and condition of sale apply on the premises to George Black Administrator, to the Auctioneer, S. Frank Smith, Waterdown, or to W. T. Evans, Bank of Commerce Chambers, Hamilton.

Wanted

A dining room waitress and a good kitchen maid at the American Hotel, Waterdown.

Martin Bowman

General Insurance

Phone 123-J Waterdown

G. B. and Mrs. Stock wish to thank the King's Daughters and the many friends for their kindness during their recent sad bereavement.

Wentworth Teachers' Annual Outing

This year the popular outing of the Wentworth Teachers and their friends will be held at Wabasso Park on Saturday. All the friends of the teachers who in former years took them on various trips are heartily invited to be present this year as the guests of the teachers. The following program of sports will be conducted.

Baseball match, 5 innings, men to bat and catch with one hand, ladies both hands. Relay race, four from each district. Obstacle race. Bull in the ring. Sandbag game. French tag. Tug of War.

Locals

A number from here are attending the Farmers' Picnic this week.

Mr. Levi Shelton has opened a butcher shop in the old Taylor shop on Mill street.

During June, July and August the Library will be open Saturday evenings only.

After two weeks of quarantine the Review is again doing business at the old stand.

Mr. A. E. Alton has re-opened his barber shop in temporary quarters at Geo. Potts residence.

Mr. A. Dale and Alton Bros. are making preparations to re-build their places of business.

Mr. O. B. Griffin is building a residence on the corner of Flamboro and Barton streets.

High School pupils have very sober countenances with a somewhat worried expression these days. Exams are on this week.

Work on the bridge over the C. P. R. on Dundas street has commenced and workmen are now busy grading the detour through Mr. Wm. Reid's property.

Mr. S. Weaver and daughter will continue in the grocery business in the village. They are opening their new store in the Post Office building this week with a fresh stock of staple groceries.

Mr. F. W. Crocker is erecting a very creditable cement block building on Dundas street for the Post Office. The new building and site will be an added improvement over the old one.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Grace Church extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of Waterdown and their friends to be present at their annual Rose Tea to be held on the lawn of Mr. Robert Spence, Sr., Main street on Thursday afternoon, June 22nd, from 3 to 6. Silver collection.

The Third Annual Garden Party of St. Thomas R. C. Church will be held on the evening of Wednesday, July 5th at the old school grounds. A first class program will be given Bob Wilson and Kenny Co. Entertainers of Toronto. Part of the proceeds will be given for a marble tablet in commemoration of the Waterdown boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war, the tablet to be placed in the new Memorial Hall. See large bills for complete program.

DESTROYING MUSTARD

How to Get Rid of a Very Unwelcome Weed.

Iron Sulphate Will Give Satisfaction
—Clean Cultivation Will Eradicate Bladder Campion or Cow Bell — Fitting the Horse Collar an Art.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following is a continuation of last week's discussion on the best methods of destroying certain weeds affecting Ontario farms:

Spraying With Iron Sulphate to Prevent Mustard From Seeding In Cereal Crops.

Iron sulphate or copperas can be successfully used to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop.

Preparation of Solution.

A 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 80 pounds of iron sulphate in forty gallons of water. Iron sulphate is dissolved quite readily in cold water. The solution should be strained through a cheese cloth, as it is put into the spray pump tank. This will remove dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

Time to Apply.

Apply on a calm clear day just as soon as the first few plants in the fields show flowers. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective. If a heavy rain comes within twenty-four hours after the solution is applied, it will be necessary to spray again.

How to Apply the Solution.

An ordinary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do this work. Many of the up-to-date sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, as they cover a wide strip at each round. Care must be taken to see that every Mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of a fine spray.

The results of the ten years' co-operative experiments show that Mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat or barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to the fresh seedlings of clover.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Method of Cultivation For the Eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

Badly infested fields should be ploughed deeply in the fall and then cultivated and cross-cultivated with a broad-shared cultivator in order to break up and weaken the under root-stocks. In the spring this cultivation should be repeated frequently enough to prevent the plant making any growth above ground until it is time to put in a hoed crop, which must be kept thoroughly clean in order to be effective. A well-cared for corn crop planted in hills so that it can be cultivated both ways has been found to give excellent results. Special attention must be given to hoeing out any bladder campion plants which may appear in the corn crop and which are not destroyed by cultivation. One fall and one spring's thorough cultivation, followed by a well cared for hoed crop, has been found to destroy practically all the bladder campion in a field, except in exceptionally wet seasons.—J. E. Howitt.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the terrible fire which destroyed both our store and dwelling. We are also grateful to the King's Daughters for their remembrance towards us in distress, also to those who so kindly opened their doors to receive each and all of us, and also to all who have offered their assistance to help us at any future date. Hoping that one and all of you may never witness such a loss. Please accept our thanks.

A. Dale and Family.

See Carlisle July 1st

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

Issued Every Thursday morning from the office, Dundas Street, Waterdown
G. H. GRELINE
 Editor and Publisher
 Member C. W. N. A.

POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.

People Use Titles "Lady" and "Esquire" Without the Right.

More than one Canadian woman has shuddered at the awful faux pas she made when she inadvertently addressed some knight's wife as plain "Missus." As a matter of fact she was technically right, for strictly speaking the titles of knights and even baronets' wives are only "Dame," but usage has long given them the courtesy title of "Lady" which has become their official style of address. Even the eldest sons of peers who use distinct titles of their own are merely given them by courtesy as are the younger sons of dukes and marquises—Lord Robert Cecil for instance. But if any person undertook to call them "Mister" he would get an icy stare, which even if the outraged nobleman did not administer one of those subtle snubs which his kind is an adept in handing out, would say as plain as paint, "Oh, you poor fish, are you trying to be rude or is it just that a boob like you doesn't know any better?" So the social climber who wants to get a stand-in with a Canadian knight's wife won't forget to prefix her name with the "Lady" which is her due.

Last among titles of honor is the familiar "Esquire" which to-day is affixed in abbreviated "Esq." to letters addressed to all and sundry. In olden times as everyone knows an esquire was the gentleman attendant attached to a knight and who frequently won knighthood himself. Subsequently the title developed into the looser one of squire, signifying any untitled English country gentleman. Under a general sort of rule Burke declares that the persons entitled to the address of esquire to-day are: sons of peers and lords of Parliament during the lives of their fathers; the younger sons of peers after the death of their fathers; the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; all the sons of baronets and the eldest sons of knights; Companions of the Bath and their eldest sons; British barristers, but not solicitors; Justice of the Peace and mayors while in commission or office; crown officials who are not merely clerks; persons styled esquires by the crown in their commissions as sheriffs, officers in the army and navy, etc.; lawyers in Dominions like Canada where the departments of barrister and solicitor are united. But Burke notwithstanding there has always been dispute as to who were entitled to the affix esquire, and even in England where it is not bandied about on letters nearly so freely as in Canada, "esquire" is given to an infinitely greater class of people than that prescribed above.

"Whittaker" and "Debrett" issue annual publications concerning the great and the near-great, and in matters of etiquette "Debrett" is considerably deferred to as an authority, but Burke's ponderous tome is by far the most complete. Near the back of it is a "Table of Precedence for the Dominion of Canada" which in 31 grades, starting with the Governor-General and ending with retired judges, shows the relative positions of Canadian lieutenant-governors, chief justices, military and naval heads, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, etc. But respecting the democratic attitude of Canada it makes no attempt to go beyond official ranks and diplomatically says nothing whatever about the ladies.

Why an Orchard Will Pay.

The planting of commercial apple orchards in the Province of Ontario is highly desirable for several reasons:

1. Ontario is not producing enough good apples for home supply, but imports annually from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Oregon and California.

2. Production in Ontario is likely to fall off still more because no commercial planting is being done. Very few commercial apple orchards have been set out in this Province since 1911.

3. Of the thousands of young trees set in the boom years of 1905 to 1911 a large proportion have already passed out of existence. Probably not more than 20 per cent. of the trees planted during those years will figure in the commercial production of the future, and certainly not more than 40 per cent. of them are alive and receiving reasonable attention to-day.

4. The home orchard will never again be an important factor in commercial apple production in this Province, because it is not large enough.

No Man's Land.

In the north of the Province of Quebec there are still 250,000 square miles of unexplored country, making, with the 642,000 square miles in western Canada, a total of 901,000 square miles.

Fire! Burning Shingles

Pieces of burning Shingles will carry a long distance with the wind, and start other fires. Protect yourself by roofing with Steel Shingles or Corrugated Iron. I also have Steel Siding and Lath, both of which are a great aid in preventing fire.

W. H. REID

Waterdown

Ontario

Important to Those Who Care

How to Remove Dandruff
 How to Stop Falling Hair
 How to Color Grey Hair
 How to Reduce the Bust
 How to Eliminate Double Chin
 and a host of other valuable information on

Beauty Culture

Dr. Du Maurier's Revelations of the art of Beauty Culture Price \$1.00 (postage free).

Sold by The Beaver Drug, James South, Hamilton

Dr. Du Maurier, D.D.M.A., R.A. 66 King Street East Hamilton Ontario

Automobile Wrecking DEPOT

16 Park Street South Hamilton Ontario

We have a large supply of good used Parts for most makes of cars. Call in and save money. Open Evenings. Phone, Regent 3330.

For Sale

Fresh Milk Jersey Cow. A real good one. J. J. Green.

Pasture To Let

Good pasture and plenty of spring water. \$2 per month. Wm. Julie, Waterdown

To Exchange

Holstein Cow milking well, due Oct. 1st, for old car in running shape that could be made into light truck. Apply at Review Office.

Wanted

Two Returned Men will do any kind of work by the hour or day. Apply to Harry Clark.

Lost

Bunch of Keys on ring at the School grounds on Wednesday. Finder leave at Review Office reward.

For Sale

One Covered Wagon and one Open Wagon in good condition, 1000 mile axle. Will sell cheap. Apply to Thos. Hunter, Hamilton Road.

J. S. S. Mitchell

Teacher of Pianoforte

Phone 17-3

Waterdown Ontario

In order to make room for our children's new wear, I am selling at half price 50 Hats. Prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$8.50.

M. A. Fulton

119 King St. West. Hamilton Waterdown Ontario

J. C. MEDLAR

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
 Waterdown, Ont.

For Sale

Two Storey Cement House, hall, parlor sitting room, dining room, upstairs hall, four bed rooms, bath room, frame attachment with breakfast room and kitchen, large cellar and cistern, hot air furnace electric lights, good stable and barn, large lot, about 15 fruit trees, also other small fruits. Apply to Albert Hemingway Union Street, Waterdown.

For Sale

Holstein Eulls, fit for service. R. Flatt & Son, Millgrove.

For Sale

2 oil hanging lamps and a number of hand lamps. Mrs. John Crusoe, Union street.

Wanted

Local Representative to sell for the "Old Reliable Fruit Nurseries." Largest list of fruits and ornaments to offer, exclusive territory, highest commissions, handsome free equipment. Write for full particulars to Spence & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

Fawn and White Indian Runner Duck Eggs for hatching, 75c for 11, \$1.50 for 25. Apply to Mrs. Terry, Main St. and 4th con.

For Sale

Frame Barn 30 ft. x 33 ft. Apply to J. C. Langford, Waterdown, Ont.

For Sale

16 Brood Sows due in April. Detroit Wax Butter Beans \$2 per peck, \$7.50 a bu. C. A. Newell, Carlisle.

For Sale

2 Young Brood Sows with pigs at foot. 1 Sow due last of April, 1 Fresh Milch Cow and 1 heavy Horse 6 yrs old, 1550 lb. S. Frank Smith, Waterdown.

For Sale

Brown Mare 8 yrs. old, 1300 lbs Good to work single or double. Geo. LeRuez, Phone 42-12.

Harry Hamer

PIANO TUNER

86 Keith St. Hamilton

Orders can be left at Review

NOTICE

All kinds of plain sewing done to order. Mrs. Harry Clark, Union street.

Found

A pair of Tortoise Rim Glasses, apply at Review.

All Kinds Of No. 1 Wood and Coal for Sale At Reasonable Prices

H. SLATER



GUARANTEES YOU REAL VALUE

That's why we sell it instead of other makes. It's of the highest quality—in wire, galvanizing and workmanship—and is made by THE CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT., who guarantee it. 211

We can sell you this fence as cheap as you can buy fence anywhere.

ARTHUR SINCLAIR

Waterdown, Ontario

"Our Home" Tea Room and Shop

Home-made Candy our Specialty

W. G. Spence

Mill Street

Don't Wait For Weeks

to get your watch back when you want it repaired, but have it done promptly and at much less cost by

Nelson Zimmerman

"The Fine Watch Specialist"

Waterdown Opposite Post Office, Waterdown

C. W. DRUMMOND

Agent for the

Gray-Dort Motor Cars

WATERDOWN, ONT.

A. C. SINCLAIR

AGENT FOR

Massey-Harris Farm Implements

O. K. Potato Planters and Diggers

Louden Stable Equipment

A Good Stock of Repairs Always on Hand

Phone 186

Waterdown



New Prices

2235 Roadster	\$1345
Master 4 Roadster	1390
Master 4 Touring	1430
Master 6 Roadster	2035
Master 6 Touring	2065

F. O. B. Waterdown

W. Livingstone

Carlisle

Ontario

Say It with Flowers

Greenhouse Tulip Bulbs
\$1 per 100

Hyacinth Bulbs
\$2 per 100

The Sawell Greenhouses

Women should Insist

No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the **SMP** trade-mark shown below. **SMP** Enamelled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

SMP Diamond or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA
MONTREAL TORONTO EDMONTON VANCOUVER WINNIPEG CALGARY



GREENE BROS.
Supplies and Electrical Work

Phone 146

Waterdown

"Made in Waterdown" Canadian Beauty Washing Tablets

The White Tablet in the Blue Package
For washing Clothes, Woolens
Linoleums, Floors, Silverware
Glass, Etc.

Farmers use them for cleaning Separators,
Cream and Milk Cans

Get your supply now. For sale at

Jas. E. Eagers Estate
and
W. G. Spence

The Farm

Timely Articles by the Ontario Department
of Agriculture, Toronto

THE CAUSE OF WARBLES

The Gad Fly Annoys Cattle and
Injures Indes.

How the Pest Operates—Effects and
Losses Described—Prevention and
Treatment of Warbles — Weeds
Versus Wheat.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The name "warbles" is applied to a rather common condition affecting cattle which is characterized by the appearance of small lumps along the back and loins. The lumps gradually develop during the late winter months, and as spring approaches the skin along the back and loins is noticed to be covered with small rounded swellings about the size of a small walnut. The lumps are quite tender at first, and when they become fully developed a round hole, surrounded by a little frothy matter, becomes noticeable in the centre of each little swelling. Through each of these little openings in the skin a grub or warble finally emerges. The explanation of the occurrence and development of warbles in cattle is rather interesting.

The Gad Fly Is Responsible For the
Injury.

The primary cause is the "Gad Fly," of which there are two varieties technically termed the *Hyderma bovis* and the *Hyderma lineata*. These flies attack cattle while at pasture during the warm summer season, and are seldom troublesome during cold damp weather. They make a buzzing sound when in flight, and cattle when attacked by them become terrified to such an extent as to cause them to stampede, which is commonly known as "gadding." The flies attack the lower parts of the body and the legs. They deposit their eggs in the hairs close to the skin, and in such a manner that the eggs are firmly attached to the hairs. After a time the eggs are hatched, and the larva or young insect passes down the hair follicle, through the skin, into the tissues. Further development of the larva takes place in the tissues, and finally they succeed in making their way to the region of the back, which they appear to select for the last stage of their development, and form little lumps in the skin, in each of which a grub or "warble" is present, which is the mature larva. Finally the grub bores its way out through the skin and falls to the ground, where it passes through the chrysalis or caterpillar stage encased in a cocoon or shell-like covering, and is transformed into a pupa which in about a month becomes fully developed and emerges as the mature adult gad fly.

Effects and Loss Sustained.

The effects produced by gad flies and warbles are chiefly economic losses, which the flies cause by worrying cattle while at pasture during the summer time and lessening milk production, and the damage which the warbles inflict to the skin, thus lessening the value of hides for tanning purposes. The extent of the injury done to hides through warbles is considerable, and it is conservatively estimated that twenty-five per cent. of cattle hides are thus damaged each year. Tanners and hide dealers do not want warbled hides, as the uses a grubby hide can be put to are limited, and as a result they are graded low and reduced in price.

Prevention and Treatment.

Various preparations have been recommended and used as repellents to ward off the attacks of gad flies and prevent them laying eggs on cattle during the summer season. Local treatment of the backs of cattle with a mixture of sulphur, oil of tar and train oil is popular, but it would appear to be of little real service. It is now generally considered that in districts where warbles are troublesome that the best course to be adopted is to keep the cattle under shelter or the shade of trees during the heat of the day in summer to prevent them being attacked by the flies as far as possible. During the winter months the cattle should be examined every week, and if any of them are noticed to be affected with warbles the grubs should be squeezed out of their backs every few weeks or at least once a month. To facilitate the removal and destruction of the grubs the little openings in the skin over each lump may be enlarged a little with the point of a sharp knife and a little iodoform-vaseline ointment applied. This ointment is composed of one part of iodoform and five parts of vaseline, and is very effective in killing the grubs. The grubs can be

readily squeezed out of the lumps at the proper time and should be destroyed to prevent their further development and thus lessen the number of flies for the coming summer. If these precautions and simple measures were carried out by cattle owners each winter the occurrence of warbles would be largely overcome, and a needless loss avoided which in the aggregate is very considerable as it involves loss of condition, lessened milk production and damage to the hides.—C. D. McGilvray, Principal Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Generous Cows Need Good Grain
Ration.

With the pasturing season at an end, every owner of dairy cows should begin to plan his winter feeding. Cows often suffer more for lack of feed between the time when the pasture is good and the time when winter feeding in earnest begins than they do after winter is really at hand. Every experienced feeder has learned that it is easy to let cows decline in milk as a result of poor feed, but very hard to bring them back. A good production for the year is possible only when the cow is kept at a high level of milk production all the time.

The foundation of all good dairy rations is a succulent feed, either silage or roots, and a legume hay, which means clover or alfalfa. Just as soon as the grass begins to get short, therefore, the feeding of silage and hay should begin. It never pays to scrimp on roughage. Let the cows have as much as they will eat up clean all the time. That is what a cow is for—to convert roughage into milk.

A good grain mixture should contain at least three different feeds, one of which is rather high in protein. A good grain mixture for cows of medium production is ground corn or barley four parts, oats or bran two parts, linseed meal one part.

The grain feed should vary with the milk produced. The cow that is milking heavily is the one to receive the liberal grain allowance. A good rule to follow with reference to amount of feed, is to give one pound of grain to each three pounds of milk produced by a Guernsey or Jersey, and one pound of grain to each three and one-half pounds of milk by a Holstein.

Cultivate the soil at the earliest possible date at which the land is in proper condition.

A sow with a litter of 13, purchased by Marchmont & Sons, Andover, England, on October 8, 1919, has since had litters of 14, 18, 13 and 19, making a total of 77 in 22 months.

What to Plant in Late Garden.

Carrots, beets and celery for winter use may be planted in the latter part of June.

Golden bantam corn to keep up the supply for late summer.

Early string beans and peas to provide substitutes for meat.

Fresh and crisp vegetables as the means of saving canned products for winter use.

Seed sown in mid summer should be planted in freshly stirred soil and somewhat deeper than in spring, and the soil over the seed should be "firmed" more carefully than usual.

The Home Vegetable Garden.

The home vegetable garden should be a family interest and all members of the family who are able to do so should take part in its cultivation. There is no better form of outdoor exercise than moderate working in the home garden, and few lines of recreational work will give greater returns for the time employed.

When potatoes are about six inches tall start spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

A Convincing Argument.

"What's this?" said John Smith, as he came upon his wife's new sewing machine knee deep in a snow drift.

"Oh, I just put it out there to keep your mower company," replied his wife.

Cut the first crop of alfalfa when starting to bloom.

The value of the motor truck as an aid in marketing farm products is now well established. In bringing this about improved roads have been an essential factor.

Weeds Versus Wheat.

Ragweed removes from the soil 14.6 pounds of nitrogen and three pounds of phosphoric acid for each ton of weeds, while the same weight of wheat in grain and straw removes only 12.2 pounds of nitrogen and 2.8 pounds of phosphoric acid. One ton of such wheat is equivalent to a 13-bushel crop.

Warm water, green feed and hot mashes boost the egg production.

DRAIN THE HILLSIDES

Erosions Mean Considerable Loss
to Many Farms.

Tilling, Open Ditching and Terracing
Recommended—How to Plan and
Do the Work—Why an Orchard
Will Pay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

The Value of "Sheep-Drains."

Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, 9 inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water. They are dug slanting around the slope to intercept the flowing water and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper, and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

Terracing and Draining.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level, and of any width, and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gullying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil free from this seepage water.

Advantage of Tile Draining.

If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this under-drainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Home-made Spray Keeps Flies Away.

By preventing flies from tormenting the cows a much greater flow of milk is obtained during the summer months and the remainder of the lactation period. The following home-made mixture has given good results. It is better than several other mixtures tried and quite as efficient as the prepared sprays costing a dollar per gallon. It is made as follows:

1½ quarts of any standard coal tar dip,
1½ quarts fish oil,
1 pint oil of tar,
1 quart coal oil,
½ pint oil of eucalyptus.

Mix in ten gallons of lukewarm soft water in which a bar of laundry soap has been dissolved.

Spray twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when cows are brought in for silage or green feed. When a half-barrel cart with spray nozzle attachment is used, two men can spray a herd of forty cows in ten minutes. This mixture is not perfect and does not keep all the flies away and, furthermore, it leaves the coat rather harsh and causes dust to adhere; however, it is very beneficial and practical.

Shelter from the hot sun of summer must be provided if efficient and economical production is to be expected.

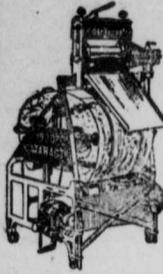


Not on Friendly Terms

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A VERY USEFUL SPRAY

Lime Sulphur With Arsenicals for the Orchard.

A Combined Fungicide and Insecticide—Get the Right Arsenate of Lead — Stomach Worm Loss Preventable.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The time is again at hand for laying plans for the summer care of the orchard and garden and nothing that can be done will be found to give better paying returns than the careful control of insect and fungus attacks. It has been computed by reliable authorities that an annual toll of 10 per cent. is taken by the inroads of these enemies of the farmer on his various crops and that this loss increases many fold where proper precautions are not taken. In extreme cases complete destruction of some crop has sometimes been known to occur through failure to give care, or through neglect of the right steps at the right time.

In this connection it will be found that there is nothing that can be done that will give more satisfactory returns on the investment than a small outlay in money and time on spraying and dusting. But it must be done intelligently or time and money will be squandered; and the leading essential here is the choice of the proper remedy and the correct compounding and applying of it.

One of the most outstanding and effective remedies in use to-day is the lime-sulphur solution mixed with an arsenical. This combination gives a combined insecticide and fungicide effect, a team play which is very frequently required during the growing season, insects and fungi often giving trouble at the same time on the same plant. The advantage of mixing the two and applying them together is obvious — the cost of application is exactly one-half what it would be had they to be separately applied.

But care in making this combined spray must be exercised. Some arsenicals cannot be mixed with lime-sulphur. Paris green, long the most popular bug exterminator, and still extensively used where quick results are desired, will destroy fully 35 per cent. of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur wash if mixed with it, and what is far worse, this mixture will badly damage leaves and other tender parts of plants. It follows, therefore, that Paris green, though a powerful poison insecticide, cannot be used along with lime sulphur wash as a combined spray. On the other hand arsenate of lead has given decided satisfaction in this respect and it is quite probable that the newer arsenical, calcium arsenate, is also suitable to combine with lime-sulphur.

But the chief purpose of this article is to draw attention to the hitherto little recognized fact in connection with the use of arsenate of lead along with lime-sulphur that there are two kinds of arsenate of lead, chemically, one of which is more fitted for combining with lime-sulphur than is the other. Acid arsenate of lead destroys nearly 30 per cent. of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur, whereas neutral arsenate of lead, the other kind, only destroys 9 per cent. In other respects, these two forms of the lead arsenate are equally useful to combine with lime-sulphur solution to get a dual purpose spray. If, however, when using the acid arsenate of lead, 3 1/2 pounds of finely sifted, and fresh hydrated lime be mixed into the lime-sulphur solution along with every 1 pound of the arsenate used (which is usually 1 pound to every 40 gallons of the lime-sulphur solution) the destruction of the efficiency of the lime-sulphur is reduced to 8 per cent. (practically the same as the neutral). If this practice be followed when the acid variety of the arsenate is being used it does not matter which of the two forms of this arsenical is used in making lime-sulphur arsenate spray, as equally satisfactory results are obtained with either.

This precaution in connection with combining lime-sulphur and lead arsenate becomes especially important in view of the fact that practically all the lead arsenate now put on the market is of the acid variety. It is therefore recommended that whenever using arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur as a combined spray, unless the kind of arsenate is known to be neutral, the practice of using hydrated lime along with it be always followed.—H. L. Fulmer, O. A. College, Guelph.

Mullein.

Mullein, under the name of verbascum, is used medicinally in leaf and blossom. The leaves are thought to have anodyne, or pain-killing properties, and also yield a soothing oily substance. In Europe, an infusion of the flowers, strained to take out fibrous substance, is given in catarrhal troubles; and a mild oil, like olive oil, when saturated with mullein flowers, is used to allay inflammations of the mucous membrane. The dry leaves, smoked, are said to soothe irritated membranes.

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