

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 5.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923

NO. 40.

Grace Church

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Mr. W. A. Brown of Trinity College will conduct both services.
Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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.
Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Millgrove Meth. Circuit

REV. F. J. FYDELL, B. A., Pastor
Rock Chapel—11.00 a. m.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.
Glenwood—2.30 p. m.
Millgrove—7.30 p. m.
Epworth League—Rock Chapel, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Millgrove, Thursday evening at 7.30. A study of the Book of Revelation will be followed.
Rock Chapel Anniversary Feb. 18th and 19th.

Application to Parliament

NOTICE is hereby given that the Corporation of the Township of East Flamboro intends to apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at the next Session thereof for an Act of Parliament for the following purpose:

To consolidate a floating indebtedness of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) of the said Corporation, and to authorize the Corporation to provide by By-law to be passed without submitting the same to the taxpayers authorized to vote on money by-laws, for borrowing upon the Debenture of the said Corporation said sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) to pay off the present floating debt of the Corporation. The existing Debenture debt of the said Corporation is as follows:

General Debenture Indebtedness \$27,026.68.

Debentures issued for School purposes, \$77,365.75.

Debentures for Drainage (local) \$2,818.74.

The said Corporation has incurred considerable expenditure in constructing roads and bridges, and as the tax levy of the said Corporation has been very high during the last 3 or 4 years, it would be very burdensome to the taxpayers to levy a higher rate to meet said indebtedness.

BRUCE & COUNSELL,

Solicitors for the said Township of East Flamboro.
Dated at Hamilton this 11th day of January, 1923.

Locals

The funeral of the late Mrs. Robt. Buchan took place on Sunday last.

The Radio concert last week was almost a failure on account of the weather.

Miss Myrtle Dale sang a solo very acceptably in the Methodist church last Sunday.

Miss Irene Stater, of the Toronto General Hospital, spent the week end at her home here.

Messrs. J. Carter and J. Green have started a silver black fox ranch with three fine specimens.

Mrs. Wm. Laughton is recovering from injuries received from a fall in which she fractured two ribs.

Mr. and Mrs. N. McMillan attended the 80th anniversary of her father's birth, at Kilbride on Thursday.

Mr. Peter Mitchell has installed a Radio set in his residence. Peter wants to hear from auld Scotland first hand.

Mrs. Wahl of Ashland, Ohio, has returned to her home after spending a couple of week with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hemingway.

Miss Lavell, Miss Wiggins, Miss Jess, Miss Snider, Miss O'Dell, Miss Staples and Miss Van Laven of the Toronto University, were week end guests of Miss Flora Slater.

Mr. Kenneth McGregor was severely burned about the face when an explosion occurred from a wrong mixture of acids in the laboratory of the High School.

The W. A. of Grace Church will hold a Valentine Social on Monday evening, February 12th in the Parish Hall. Cards and refreshments will be the program of the evening. Admission 25c.

Mrs. Borthwick of Galt is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Thos Mann. This bright "young" lady though 87 years of age can read The Review without the aid of glasses, which she has not used for over 16 years.

Horticultural Committee Lecture

On Monday evening, February 12, at 8.15 the Horticultural Committee of the Community Club will have charge of the regular weekly programme to be given in the Memorial Hall. Mr. J. A. Neilson, B. S. A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will be present and will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Beautification of the Home and Surroundings." Several fine slides will be shown in connection with this subject. A musical program, under the direction of Miss E. Dale Sinclair, will also be given. As the beautifying of our village and district is an important matter and beneficial to ourselves as well as for outsiders, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this meeting.

DIED

GUNSHONER—At Waterdown on Thursday, February 8th, 1923, Sarah Sinclair, wife of Patrick Gunshoner, in her 56th year. Funeral from her late home, Dundas street, on Saturday Feb. 10th at 9.30 a. m. to St. Thomas Church for service. Burial at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery.

Millgrove Institute

There was a good attendance at the regular meeting of the Millgrove Women's institute which was held at the home of Mrs. John Roberts on Wednesday afternoon, January 31st. The President, Mrs. J. A. Cummins, occupied the chair. After the usual business was transacted, Miss Susie Roberts played an instrumental solo in her own sweet way. Miss Cora Binkley gave a paper on "Ideas for a Valentine Party", and Mrs. Ed. Downey a paper on "How to Keep Young", which were very instructive. Mrs. Fred was awarded the prize for "The Best Joke Yet." This was followed by a button-hole contest, which was keenly contested for. The result was that Mrs. A. J. Cummins received first prize, Mrs. O. Lester second prize and Mrs. John Roberts third prize. The prizes were kindly donated by Mrs. Geo. Porter. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Griffin, February 28th. A silver collection will be taken and a good programme provided.

Millgrove

Mrs. Samuel Flatt of Brantford is visiting at Mr. Stanley Burns in the village.

Mrs. John Allison is visiting her son at Copetown.

Mrs. Wm. Carroll is on the sick list.

Mr. Frank Hackett and family have moved to Buffalo.

The farmers around here are making good use of the snow hauling wood and ice.

Several cases of gripe are reported in this neighborhood.

Don't forget the annual concert given by the Delta Alpha girls on the evening of Wednesday, February 14th. It will be a play this year entitled "Georgian's Wedding Gown". Come, bring your friends and enjoy a rare treat.

The W. A. A. Dance

"One of the jolliest parties of the season," was the verdict on the dance given by the W. A. A. S. C. in the Memorial Hall on the 31st. There were nearly four hundred present, and although things were a little crowded, everybody enjoyed themselves. H. B. Merrill's five piece orchestra provided the music, and the novelties created some exciting moments. Quite a substantial sum was realized and this will be to furnish and equip the Gymnasium in the basement of the Hall.

Owing to the 14th of February, the regular dance night, being Ash Wednesday, the next dance will be held on Tuesday evening, February 13th. Merrill's orchestra will again supply the music, and there will be new novelties. There are no invitations being sent out for this dance and the Committee will consider it a favor if this information is passed on to your friends. Ladies will kindly provide lunch.

The Committee also wishes to thank the ladies who so kindly helped make the sandwiches and coffee and for their help with serving in the evening. Also Mrs. F. W. Crooker for her donation of coffee.

Owing to the success of the first dance, it has been decided to run the dances throughout the winter every second Wednesday evening. All proceeds will be used to equip the Gymnasium, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance at all dances. Suggestions to improve these dances will always be welcome by the Committee in charge.

Mrs. Esther Armstrong

Mrs. Esther DeWitt Armstrong, widow of Joseph Armstrong, died Wednesday afternoon at her home, Mill street, after a lingering illness. She was born in Tapleystown 87 years ago, and came to reside in Waterdown about five years ago. Two sons, W. D. of Colorado and S. J. in Michigan; three daughters, Mrs. T. W. Mulholland of North Toronto and the Misses Samena and Annie at home, and three sisters, Mrs. J. W. Smith of Winona, Mrs. M. G. Kelton and Mrs. L. M. DeWitt of San Diego, Calif., survive. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock to Tapleystown cemetery.

Mortgage Sale

Of Farm Stock and Implements the goods and chattels belonging to

Shamrock Estate

Lot 5, Con. 5, Township of East Flamboro. Entrance from 6th con. line, 1 mile East of Flamboro Centre

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1923

Under and by virtue of power contained in a Chattel Mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale, there will be sold by Public Auction the following property.

4 Horses, 15 head of cattle, 2 shoats, hay, feed, potatoes and a large list of implements new and in good condition.

Sale at 1 p. m. sharp

S. FRANK SMITH & SON

Auctioneers
M. Williamson, Clerk.

Real Estate For Sale

50 acres near Flamboro Station, good house and barn, orchard, some bush balance good garden land. \$4500. Terms.

30 acres near Waterdown, 20 acres garden land, some timber. Brick house, bank barn. A snap at \$5000.

Several 50, 100, 150 and 200 acre farms in East Flamboro for sale. Prices right and easy terms.

Good cement house in Waterdown, 8 rooms, electric light, furnace, some fruit, garden land, everything in good shape. Price \$3800, \$2000 cash, balance easy.

Frame house on Main street, Waterdown, 8 large rooms, electric light, furnace, good garden. Price \$3500, terms.

Frame house on Main street, Waterdown, 6 rooms, electric light, large lot 70 x 120, hard and soft water, a nice place, \$3000, terms.

Several first class building lots on Dundas, Main and Mill streets. These lots are all high and dry and in the best residential parts of the town. Now is the time to buy before prices advance.

Fire, Accident and Automobile Insurance

Henderson Sales Agency Phone 152 Waterdown

Your Druggist is More Than a Merchant

He is safeguarding the health of the community, rendering a service you could not well do without. Show your appreciation by increased patronage.

We can fill any Prescription any Doctor can write

If we have not got what you want we can get it. Use the phone if you cannot come and we will send or mail it promptly

W. C. LANGFORD

Druggist and Chemist

Waterdown

Ontario



WE SELL AND RECOMMEND
Wampole's Extract of Cod Liver
The Best Tonic for
Coughs, Colds,
Influenza and Grippe

IT IS better than ordinary cough medicines, for it reaches the seat of the trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly.

Price - \$1.00

SOLD BY
W. C. LANGFORD

Druggist
Waterdown Ontario

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

Issued Every Thursday morning from the office, Dundas Street, Waterdown

G. H. GREENE
Editor and Publisher
Member C. W. N. A.

An Easy Way

Salt the Fleas.

The best means of controlling fleas in most instances is very simple. Fleas usually originate in the basement of the house, or in some covered place such as woodsheds and stables, to which hogs, dogs, or other such animals have access. The remedy is to give the basement, shed, or other breeding place a thorough cleaning, burn the litter, and then sprinkle the floor or ground in the building or shed with common salt. The salt should be sprinkled thickly enough almost to cover the ground and should then be wet down with water. It should not be wet sufficiently to cause it to run, however. If there are about the place any houses, cribs, or the like built on piles so that hogs and other animals can go under them, salt should be applied there. Generally speaking, it is fairly easy to determine where the fleas originate, and it is usually such a place as can be reached by the salt treatment. It may be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times at about three-day intervals.

Fewer Cattle Shipped.

A total of 21,530 head of cattle were shipped from the port of Montreal during the past season of navigation, as compared with 31,217 head for the season 1921, a decrease of 9,687 head. Of the above total shipped in 1922 there were 7,165 head from the United States, so that the total number of Canadian cattle that went forward to the British markets from this point was only 13,915 head. There was no export business done in sheep during the past season, while during the preceding year shipments amounted to 4,064 head.

It is surprising how far the table scraps and scattered grain will go toward maintaining the hens.

There is little excuse for any one using a grade or scrub bull when it is so easy to secure a pure-bred.

For Sale

Five Row Team Potato Sprayer new, only used one season. Apply to D. Strathdee, Aldershot.

To Violinists

Verni Violin, highest quality hand made, worth \$100. Call and see it. Will sell cheap or exchange for good milk cow. O. L. Hobbs, Main street Waterdown.

C. C. M.

Cleveland Bicycles, the world's best, and other makes. Repairs and accessories.

FOR SALE—3 Motorcycles and side car. New Flashlights, Batteries and Lamps, Mouth-organs, Cartridges, Gun Cleaners, Watches. Lots of secondhand Bicycles, call and look them over.

repairing of all kinds, Motorcycles, Bicycles, Gramophones, Cameras, eyeglasses, Baby Carriages re tired, Tools sharpened, Keys made, etc.

C. S. McCready

Waterdown Ontario



When Buying Children's Shoes

REMEMBER it isn't first cost that counts—it's the length of life of the shoe. The lowest price-per-day's-wear of any shoes in Canada are

HURLBUT
CUSHION-SOLE
Shoes for Children

J. E. Eager Estate

Waterdown Ontario

Galvanized Steel Stock Troughs

Handy
Durable
Sanitary



Get My
Prices and
Try One

Waterstained Galvanized Corrugated Iron is all sold, but first class material 28 gauge is only

\$6.50 per square

W. H. REID

Waterdown

Ontario

If You Want

A hot or cold drink, light refreshments, candies, groceries, school supplies, writing pads, note paper and ink, come to

**"Our Home"
Tea Room and Shop**

Fresh Supply of Oysters
Electric Light Bulbs

W. G. Spence

Phone 121
Mill Street Waterdown

Don't Fail to Attend

Wilson's Auto School

442 Barton St. East, Hamilton

Best Equipped. Learn to be a Chauffeur, Garage Owner or Auto Mechanic. Mechanical instruction \$50. Call or write.

Notice

There will be no charge on phone calls to Dr. Joyce at Fredton.

For Sale

Apples and Potatoes in your basket 25c. Ed. Blagden, Main street. Phon 194-w.

For Sale

A Grade Durham Cow, fresh. Phone 14 r 13.

For Rent

4 Unfurnished Rooms. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale

1 Two burner Electric Plate and 1 Electric Heater. Greene Bros.

For Sale

Chicken House 8 x 36. Apply to Fred Thomas, Phone 148.

Lost

Taken by mistake at the Memorial Hall on the evening of Jan. 19th, a galosh overshoe. Please return to Weaver's store.

We carry the

**CONDOR
Electric Globes**

Made in Holland
Guaranteed 1000 Kw. hours

40 Watt 40c
60 Watt 45c

Greene Bros.

Waterdown Ontario

J. C. MEDLAR

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Waterdown, Ont.

For Sale

Covered Cutter in good condition. Apply to Mrs. J. Prudham.

For Rent

New Building on Dundas street suitable for Drug store or any other kind of business. Apply to A. Henningway.

For Sale

5 Young Pigs 2 mos. old. Miles Markle, Phone 33 r 5.

For Sale

50 acre Farm on Provincial Highway 6 miles from Hamilton. Modern 10 room brick house, electric light, bath and hot water heat, bank barn. Priced low for quick sale. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale or Rent

Property on Dundas street with house and barn. Apply to R. Geddings, 193 York St., Hamilton or H. W. Park, Waterdown.

For Sale

1 Ayrshir Cow fresh, 2 Heifers 2 year old, 8 Young Pigs 8 weeks old. Apply to Diack, 7th Con. East Flamboro.

For Sale

Young Holstein Cow, fresh. J. Bradt, Flamboro Centre. Phone 14 ring 5.

For Rent

Cottage on Main street. Apply to Robt. Spence.

FOR SALE—Two seated Cutter, only used a few times. Also single seated Sleigh, in good condition. Robt. Spence, Main street.

FOR SALE—Good Fresh Milch Cow, grade Durham. Homing Bros. Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Young Jersey Cow, fresh. Apply to W. R. Flatt, Waterdown.

Hay For Sale

Quantity of Mixed Hay, mostly timothy. Apply Post-office Box 2, or phone 36 r 3.

For Sale

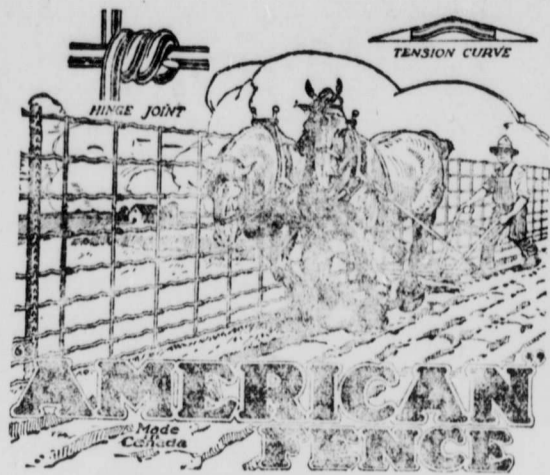
2 pair of Light Sleighs. Apply to Mrs. W. S. Featherston.

All Kinds

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

H. SLATER

Waterdown Ontario



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.

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

ARTHUR SINCLAIR

Waterdown, Ontario

Wanted

To warn the public against trifling with old wood shingles, but protect your barn and dwelling with a material capable of a fire resisting power of from 18 to 20 minutes. Sold in packages or applied. Call or write for prices and free estimates.

H. W. PARK

Waterdown Opposite Post Office, Waterdown

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"

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

A. Featherston

**Groceries and
Confectionery**

Agent for City Laundry
and Wah Lee Laundry

Waterdown

Ontario

Women!

Look for this Trade Mark when You Buy Kitchen Utensils

Would you buy a can of salmon if it had no label? Or a bag of flour? No, certainly not! Then be just as careful when you are buying kitchen utensils. Purchase only those articles of Enamelled Ware carrying the SMP trade-mark. It is your safeguard and your guarantee of quality. Ask for

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 a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey and white inside and out.

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

GREENE BROS.

Electric Supplies

Phone 146 Waterdown

Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto

The Greatest Combination

WHEN the full meaning of this "Z" message is realized—mighty few farmers in this community will fail to at once call on us. This example of master engineering—must be seen. Type and pictures can but suggest this value establishing achievement. This one possible betterment—Bosch high tension, oscillating magneto—completes a rare engine service, fully maintained by us in co-operation with a nearby Bosch service station.

Renew Your Subscription for the Review Now

SKINNING AN ANIMAL

How to Get the Best Out of a Hide.

Skin While the Carcass Is Warm—Have the Knife Sharp—Avoid Wrinkling—Cut Carefully About the Legs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the autumn season, considerable farm butchering is done, and in the operation many good hides are spoiled in the skinning. To do a good job easily select a clean hard spot in the shelter of a tree or in a building if the floor is good. A block and tackle or other hoist arrangement should be rigged in a convenient position.

Skin While Carcass Is Warm.

The animal should be clean; if not it will be difficult to keep the hide and carcass in proper condition. The skinning should start immediately the animal is dead, and the more quickly it is done while the animal is warm the more easily the hide will come off. Make sure that the knife is sharp. After stunning and sticking the animal it should be suspended to facilitate bleeding. When in the suspended position the operator should begin skinning the head, cheeks and face. When skinning over the face leave the nose on the head. The presence of meat on the hide is an objection. The head is removed from the neck at the atlas joint, or end of the spinal column. The horns should not be removed from the skull. With the head out of the way the animal should be completely lowered and placed breast up, being held in this position by a spiked stick between brisket and floor. The legs should then be skinned out and the feet removed.

Avoid Forming of Wrinkles.

After removing the feet the hide should be ripped down the belly from the sticking cut to the tail. The sides should then be skinned by working forward to the brisket and then back to the inside of the hind legs, close to the tail. The free hand should be used to lift away, pulling outward and upward against the knife. Care should be taken to prevent the formation of wrinkles under the hide as it is being removed. The hide should be skinned off nearly to the back bone, leaving it attached at the thighs and shoulders. Change the prop over to the other side of brisket and skin the other side in the same manner.

Cut Carefully About the Legs.

For the cut at the front legs start in the center, cutting the skin well forward at the brisket and in advance of the front legs, cut back to the union of the fore leg and body and on down the inside of leg to meet the cut made when skinning the same. In skinning the hind legs start at the center line about six inches from the tail and split the skin in straight line to the neck. Skin over the rump and thighs. At this stage it is best to insert a gambrel above the hock joints and raise the carcass so that the shoulder will still rest on the floor. Split the skin on the under side of the tail and skin out the tail bone to the end.

Skin Away From Tail and Legs.

Skin the hide carefully away from the base of the tail and strip from the legs and back, using the rest or a blunt instrument such as a knife handle, skimming stone or the back of a cleaver. Be careful and do not cut the hide, since each cut reduces the value. When skinned down to the shoulders the carcass is hoisted clear of the floor and the skinning completed down over the neck. Split the ears by cutting lengthwise and fold the hide head side in. For shipment.—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Cheap Ice For the Farmer.

Farmers who have not already done so should prepare to lay by a store of ice for cooling milk and for household use next summer. The cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily it is said to harvest two tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Did you ever try co-operation in ice harvesting? It works like a charm. Get one or two of your neighbors to go into such a scheme. One pond or stream and one set of tools will answer for all. The equipment necessary for harvesting and storing ice consists simply of saws, tongs, and iron bars for passing the blocks of ice around.

A rough board enclosure ten feet square and eight feet high will hold sufficient ice to provide fifty pounds per day for 130 days after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. An important fact to be remembered is that the smaller the quantity of ice stored the larger is the proportion of waste. The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with a foot of sawdust, and a foot of space left between the boards and the ice, which should also be filled with sawdust. The ice

should be similarly covered. The drier the sawdust the better. If the soil beneath the enclosure is impervious clay, a layer of gravel under the sawdust is advisable.

If sawdust is not obtainable, planer mill shavings will serve. If neither is to be had, two feet of marsh hay or any wild hay will answer. The strongest kind of a shed that will resist the weather is all that is required.

If you are not making money on the farm, scratch your head and give some hard thinking.

Keep feeding the hens or the stop laying. Keep feeding the calves or they'll stop growing.

UNPAID FARM HELPERS

Birds Work Well for Man Practically Without Wages

Do Splendid Work in Field as Orchard—Meadow Larks and Robins Real Friends of Farmers—Redbreast Devours Many Cut-worms—Farmer's Wife Should Be a Co-partner.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When we employ a man and put him to work in the fields destroying the weeds and insects that are injurious to crop production, we are obliged to pay for the service with the coin of the realm. If the weeds and insects were not controlled, crop production would be greatly hampered. We willingly pay the human labor to cultivate and protect the crops, while at the same time giving little thought to the great service rendered by birds as farm help—yes, unpaid farm help. Weeds grow from weed seeds. Destroy the weed seed and we could in time get rid of this agricultural pest. Insects that feed on farm crops come from the eggs of moths, flies, beetles and butterflies; destroy these early in the year and prevent the swarms of young crawlers gaining life and menacing the crops.

The Bird Is the Unpaid Farm Help.

A meadow lark will eat each day weed seeds and insects in quantity greater than its own body weight. Four ounces of weed seeds or young grasshoppers each day on an average for the year would mean the destruction of over 90 pounds in a year. Twenty meadow larks on the farm would consume a ton of weed seed during the year. A ton of weed seed gathered from the fields may seem like delivering a large order, but a little flock of meadow larks will do it. Are such birds worth protecting? If you saw a little meadow lark perched beside a hundred pound sack of weed seeds, the gathering of which represented his year's work, don't you think your heart would soften and you would spare the bird's life? The normal man who appreciates a good friend will not injure nor will he permit any one else to injure the insect and weed destroying birds of our meadow lands.

The Robin No Mere Fruit Thief.

Is the robin a cherry thief? No, this bird has a perfect right to satisfy his hunger by consuming a few cherries in season in the orchard where he works as an insect destroyer for six months of the year without any wage contract. The few cherries and other domestic fruits that robins take during June and July make up less than one-third of their food for that short period. During all the rest of the season, from March to October, the robin feeds largely on insects that infest the orchard and garden. If it were not for the good work of the robin, many attempts at vegetable production would fail. Vegetable gardens and small fruit plantations are largely at the mercy of the cut-worm. Redbreast a Great Devourer of Cut-worms.

The robin is the best cut-worm hunter that we have. His daily capacity when the hunting is good and there are hungry nestlings to feed, is not less than 300 cut-worms per day. Any bird that will destroy 300 cut-worms each day during the season when the garden vegetables are getting started is certainly worthy of the respect of all people. The taking of a few cherries or an odd strawberry by the robin is just to change the taste in his mouth after consuming so many wiggly worms. Be broad-minded, and protect the robin. Only the meanest of narrow-minded people will destroy such a useful bird.

Protecting Fruit From Birds.

If every single cherry must be reserved for sale, and robins abound, cover the tree with wire netting or old fish net or else put up a cherry cack or old auto-horn in the tree. The period of cherry raiding is short, since the birds prefer the wild fruit and will go to the fence rows as soon as they are ripe, leaving the cultivated fruit. Protect the meadow lark from the boy with a gun, and protect the robin from people who do not know any better than to destroy a useful servant. The farm birds make life possible for us all.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

In Raising Young Pigs for Real Profit.

Fifty Paragraphs Full of Facts About Feeding Them—Fertilizers for Fall Wheat—Pregnant Ewes Require the Best of Care.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Causes of failure and success in the feeding of young pigs are pointed out in the following article: Causes of Failure in Feeding Young Pigs.

1. No one on hand to see that everything is right when pigs are born.
2. Excess of fat in mother's milk.
3. Cold, damp, uncomfortable quarters.
4. Intestinal parasites.
5. Shortage of sweet skim milk at weaning time.
6. Ration out of balance.
7. Ration composed of unsuitable grains.
8. Lack of mineral matter in food.
9. Housing conditions unsuitable.
10. Diseases—hog cholera, etc.
11. Neglect to alter male pigs at proper time.
12. Neglect to supply ample feed for proper development, regularly.
13. Working with poor stock.
14. Treating the pig as a general scavenger.

Success in Feeding Young Pigs.

1. Mother's milk normal.
2. Clean, dry, bright, comfortable quarters.
3. Practice of disease preventive measures.
4. Ample yard room, protection from hot sun and flies.
5. Ample clean drinking water and wallow, during hot weather.
6. Mineral matter and conditions supplied during winter when on the soil conditions are not available.
7. Working with well bred, vigorous stock.
8. Ample supply of green forage, such as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, rape and blue grass.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Fertilizers for Fall Wheat.

Fall wheat must have a strong well-rooted plant to withstand the winter. To insure this there should be an abundance of all kinds of available plant food in the soil. The two constituents the wheat plant has the greatest difficulty in getting out of the soil are nitrogen and phosphorus. If the land has been manured and summer fallowed, or if a clover sod has been ploughed down there will probably be no need of purchasing a further supply of nitrogen and an application of acid phosphate alone will probably be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the wheat is to follow oats, or if there is any fear that the plants will not develop a good top, then some form of readily available nitrogenous fertilizer may be used to advantage.

Cereal crops have little difficulty in getting their supply of potash, consequently it will rarely pay to purchase a fertilizer containing this constituent for application on the land to be sown to wheat.

The Department of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College has found that an application of from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre has very much increased the yield of wheat on the clay soils predominating in the Niagara Peninsula and in the area lying along the north shore of Lake Erie. It is probable, however, that when the soil contains a good supply of organic matter, enough to furnish sufficient nitrogen, the ammonium sulphate may be omitted.—Chemistry Dept., O. A. College, Guelph.

Pregnant Ewes Need Best of Feed and Care.

Lambing time is perhaps the most important season of the year for the shepherd. A successful lambing period helps to make a successful sheep year. It then behooves every shepherd to have as high a percentage of strong, healthy lambs as possible. The lambs, and perhaps here and there a ewe, that he will save by good feed and care will amply repay him.

If the ewes are to lamb before going on pasture they should receive some grain about one month before lambing. This insures a good flow of milk. Oats and wheat bran, either half and half or two parts of oats and one of bran, which is lower in price, should be fed. One-half pound a day of this mixture for each ewe should prove sufficient.

It is also very important that succulent feeds, such as corn silage or roots, be given pregnant ewes. These keep the bowels in good condition and serve as general tonics and regulators. The weight of the wool can also be increased by feeding good succulence. All winter long each ewe should receive daily from two to two and one-half pounds. After lambing this amount can be increased. It should be remembered that no frozen silage or roots should be fed to sheep. Either is very dangerous. The flock should be supplied with pure, fresh water at all times and barrel salt should be placed within their reach so that they can get it at will.

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THE FEEDING OF LAMBS

How to Raise Sheep From Day of Birth.

Mother's Milk the Best Food—When and How to Feed Grain—Causes for Failure With Lambs—Reasons for Success.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Mother's milk is the first and best food for lambs. If this is not available, then the milk of goats or cows may be used. If the ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran clover and few roots for at least a month before the birth of the lamb there is little likelihood of a milk shortage for one lamb. Lambs that have unkind mothers usually need some assistance to obtain nourishment. The mother sheep can be held by hand or tied with a halter while the lamb nurses. This is usually not necessary for more than two or three days. The transfer of lambs from one ewe to another can be made at birth or while the lamb is still very young by fooling the ewe, who by the way depends largely on the sense of smell to identify her offspring. Should a ewe have but one lamb, a day old, and it is desired to have her feed a second one, rub the two lambs together until they have the same smell and then test the ewe's ability to identify. If a ewe loses her lamb and it is desired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing such on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in a comparatively short time; but cutting a slit in each corner of the pelt through which the legs of the living lamb may be passed, it is easy to keep the skin in place for a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and again the strong lamb will get more than its share. Close attention is necessary to make such adjustment as will insure the lambs getting a fair share. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, provision should be made to supplement such by teaching the lambs to drink cows' milk from bottle or pan.

Grain Feeding.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old they will start nibbling at grain, hay or grass. At this time, they should be encouraged to feed by way of placing choice bits of fodder and grain in a small feed trough where they can reach it without being disturbed by the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, cracked corn and oil cake meal are very desirable concentrates for lambs. Fresh water and salt should always be available in the pens, yards or pasture. The amount of grain to feed will depend largely upon the use that it is desired to make of the lambs. Lambs for the "hot house lamb" trade require liberal grain feeding, while those for breeding, or ordinary markets should be limited within the bounds of profitable feeding. With lambs for exhibition, costs are sometimes of secondary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is with the lambs of the breeding or market type. Lambs that are grain fed from the beginning will reach market weight six or eight weeks earlier than those not receiving grain until the commencement of the fattening period. When grain feeding is too liberal either before or after weaning, the lambs will depend upon the grain feeds, and not eat as much grass or other roughage as is in keeping with profitable feeding. The amount of grain to feed must be determined by the age of the lamb, the purpose for which it is being reared, and the coarse feeds available. Grain feeding from the time that the lambs begin to feed is a profitable practice if the amount of grain fed per day does not reduce the lamb's appetite for grass and other coarse feeds. During the fattening period, the quantity of grain fed per lamb should generally not exceed one and a half pounds per day if the feeding is to be profitable. Good pasture grass, clovers, or rape should be supplied liberally to all lambs intended for the ordinary market or breeding. With hot house lambs, the coarse food is limited, grains and milk are largely depended on for rapid gains.

Causes of Failure in Lamb Feeding.

1. Ewes not properly fed during pregnancy or after.
2. No supplementary feeds for the lambs.
3. Failure to properly dock and alter lambs.
4. No provisions against failure of pastures.
5. No protection from other stock.
6. Pastures infested with eggs or larvae of stomach worm.
7. Failure to dip and destroy ticks and lice.
8. Failure to clip wool from inner thighs and udder.
9. Using poor scrub stock.

Reasons for Success.

1. Proper care and liberal feeding to ewe and lamb.
2. Supplementary feeding ample.
3. Wool removed from vicinity of udder.

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