

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 5.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922

NO. 3.

Grace Church

REV. H. J. LEAKE, M. A., Rector
Sunday after Ascension Day
11 a. m.—Conviction.
7 p. m.—Fulness and completion in God.
Thursday 2.30 p. m. W. A. meets in Parish Hall. 8.30 p. m. A.Y.P.A.

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
11 a. m.—The weak things confounding the mighty.
7 p. m.—The Selfless Christ.
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.

Notice to Dog Owners

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Village Council at the last meeting, all dogs running at large in the Village of Waterdown without tags after June 1st, 1922, the owners will be subject to a fine of \$5, or the dog destroyed.

J. C. MEDLAR, Clerk.

For Sale

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

Notice

Will the party who removed the set of auto chains from the Drill shed Tuesday evening, kindly return same to the W. A. A.

COURT OF REVISION

Village of Waterdown

The Court of Revision to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment Roll for the Village of Waterdown for the year 1922, will hold its first sitting at the

Old School House, Waterdown ON

Monday, June 12th, 1922
At 8 o'clock p. m.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

J. C. MEDLAR,
Clerk of Said Municipality.
Waterdown, May 18th, 1922.

COURT OF REVISION

Township of East Flamboro

The Court of Revision to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment Roll for the Township of East Flamboro for the year 1922, will hold its first sitting at the

Township Hall, Waterdown ON

Monday, June 5th, 1922
At 2 o'clock p. m.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

L. J. MULLOCK,
Clerk of Said Municipality.
Waterdown, May 18th, 1922.

Musical Evening

To be given in the
Presbyterian Sunday
School Room

Thursday, June 1st
At 8 p. m.

By the Senior Pupils of
Mrs. Neilson Wright

Assisted by
Frank Chaika
Violinist, of Hamilton, and
Herbert Waddington
Flutist of Hamilton

Proceeds in aid of Choir
Admission 25 cents

Village Sustains Heavy Loss

Business Section of the Town Almost Wiped Out by Fire

Assistance of the Hamilton Fire Department Required to Check the Conflagration

The most destructive fire in the history of Waterdown ravaged the business district of the village last Tuesday, wiping out more than half the business places of the town with a loss of over \$75,000.

The fire started in a pile of sawdust at D. Davies heading mill and was making rapid headway towards the Roller Rink when the alarm was given shortly after one o'clock. The village fire fighters were soon on the scene, but the inflammable construction of the buildings was too much for our miniature fire apparatus, and a call was sent to Hamilton for assistance which arrived about an hour and a half later.

The bursting of the hose early in fire and the high wind made the efforts of the fire fighters useless and the flames quickly reached Alton Bros. Garage, the Sterling Meat Market, Carroll's Grocery O. B. Griffin's residence and General store. With the large quantities of oil, dense smoke, high wind and intense heat, the numerous bucket brigades were unable to check the progress of the fire, and Alton's Farber-shop and Pool room, B. Batchelor's Drug store and A. Dale's fine big building and residence was soon a mass of flames, as was also Springer & Son's Garage and residence. The arrival of the engine and a squad of firemen from Hamilton held the fire at this point, saving the Kirk House and that portion of the village which soon would have been a prey to the flames. With plenty of water from Dr. McGregor's dam the big pumper kept two powerful streams on the fire for over two hours.

Practically the whole population of the village, men, women and children helped fight the fire and to remove what contents they could out of the burning buildings. Considerable praise is due the two local telephone operators, Miss Hazel Burns and her sister Dorothy, who remained at their posts until the last minute.

No serious accidents occurred. A fireman of the city department was overcome by smoke in the Springer residence and carried to the Kirk House where he received proper care.

CARD OF THANKS

Fire Chief Geo. Copp desires to thank the citizens for the assistance given by them during the fire last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kirk wish to express their sincere thanks to the villagers of Waterdown for their heroic efforts at the fire which ravaged the village on Tuesday, May 23rd 1922.

Lost

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

Locals

Mrs. O'Neil of Toronto is visiting her brother at "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Union street.

Mrs. E. Clark and daughter Olive, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Klott, Victoria Ave.

A large number of people from Hamilton and other points are daily motoring to Waterdown to view the ruins of the big fire.

A by law has been passed by the village council placing building restrictions on new buildings erected within the fire limits of the village.

Mr. D. Whyte, while in the village Wednesday renewed the acquaintance of an old Owen Sound Collegiate chum in the person of Dr. D. A. Hopper.

Mr. Geo. Shelton, Mr. M. Shelton Miss N. Raynor, Mr. D. Bowman, Miss A. Shelton, Miss H. Springer and Mr. H. Hood, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Shelton.

Holiday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hamman were Mrs. S. Hamman of Campbellville, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Watson and daughter Agnes of Freeton, Mr. Percy Hamman and Miss F. Stevens of Hamilton, Mr. David Whyte, B. A., Science Master of Toronto Normal school, with Mrs. White and the Misses Marion and Helen and Master Jack Whyte.

The big celebration arranged for Victoria Day was carried out as advertised, although the destructive fire of the day before dampened the enthusiasm of the community, and the interest in the field sports and concert was more or less lost. The loss of the rink made it necessary to hold the concert in the Drill shed which was somewhat out of the way. The proceeds of the day amounted to over \$300.

Greenville

Mrs. W. Boyd and Miss M. Boyd, of Hamilton, visited friends here last week.

Mr. Meakins and Miss Midgeley of Hamilton spent Sunday with Miss L. Green.

Miss Gertrude Worthington of Aberfoyle visited at Mrs. M. Walkers on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Main of Dundas spent Sunday at Wm. Taylors.

Mrs. McKinley Merden is visiting her mother in Hamilton.

Mrs. J. Overend and Mrs. S. Tudor and children of Dundas spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Surerns.

A BUSH FRUIT ENEMY

How to Control the Currant and Gooseberry Worm.

The Caterpillar Described—Comparatively Easy to Kill—Popular Varieties of Strawberries—Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The most common insect enemy of currants and gooseberries is the currant and gooseberry worm. The larvae attack the foliage of gooseberries and of red and white currants but seldom injure that of black currants. At first they work chiefly in the central part of the bush, stripping the leaves nearly all off there and doing much damage before they are observed. Later they may devour the foliage any place. It is common to see nearly all the leaves eaten off numerous bushes.

Life History.

The life history of the insect is as follows: The adults, which are known as sawflies, are small four-winged flies about a quarter of an inch in length. The female has the abdomen yellowish and the rest of the body blackish in color. The male is for the most part blackish or black. The flies appear in spring very soon after the leaves have expanded. Eggs are laid on the under surface of the leaves in chains along the main veins. The young larvae on hatching feed upon the foliage, and become full grown in two or three weeks. Then they drop to the ground and form little cases in which they pupate, a new brood of flies emerge, lay their eggs, and from these there comes a second brood of larvae which may be seen on the plants at the time when the currants are ripe. When these larvae are full grown they enter the soil, form little cases or cocoons, and remain there till the next year, when they pupate and emerge as adults.

Method of Control.

These are easy insects to kill. All currant bushes and gooseberries should be sprayed with from two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste, or half that amount of the powder form, in forty gallons of water as soon as the leaves have become well expanded. Particular care should be taken to spray thoroughly the inner parts of the bush. This will kill all the first brood. If a second brood appears hellebore should be used instead of arsenate of lead, in the proportion of one ounce to one gallon of water. Arsenate of lead would be dangerous on the ripe fruit. The insect occurs everywhere in the Province, and everyone should prevent his plants being weakened and seriously injured by it, especially as it is so easy to control.

Note: Hellebore loses its insecticidal properties unless kept in airtight packages.—L. Caesar, 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:

1 1/2 quarts of any standard coal tar dip,
1 1/2 quarts fish oil,
1 pint oil of tar,
1 quart coal oil,
1/2 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.

Importing Quail.

A consignment of live quail from Spokane has been received by the Provincial Game Board, for release in the uplands district. These birds were given in exchange for Monaghan pheasants. Another consignment is expected from the Eastern States in exchange for pheasants.

"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 WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

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

GROWING SWEET PEAS

Getting the Very Best From This Beautiful Flower.

Location and Soil Suggested—Early Sowing Desirable—Good Support and Frequent Picking Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position in the garden suits them very well. Close up to a building or near to a close board fence facing the south is not a good place for them as the intense heat of the sun induces attacks of insect pests. An east, west, or north exposure close to a fence is not so objectionable, except perhaps a direct northern exposure. Near to an open wire fence or trellis fence is not objectionable.

Soil.—A deep, fairly rich loamy soil is best. If the ground is poor or gravelly or heavy clay, dig a trench the length required from 12 to 15 inches deep and about 10 inches wide. Place about two inches in depth of well rooted barnyard manure or cow manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill the trench up with well enriched loamy soil. Deep digging is necessary for sweet peas even in good soil. Never sow sweet peas twice in succession in the same soil; a part of the soil at least should be renewed every year. Prepare trench or ground for sweet peas the previous fall if possible.

When to Sow.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed may be soaked in lukewarm water before sowing for six or eight hours to hasten germination.

How to Sow.—Make a drill about two inches in depth. Sow the seed about two inches apart. Cover with nearly two inches of fine soil. (The Spencer type of Sweet Peas is the best kind to sow.)

Thinning.—Thin the plants when about six inches in height to three or four inches apart.

Support.—Wide meshed chicken wire five feet in height, maple brushwood or coarse twine may be used for support. Netting made of coarse twine makes an ideal support, better than wire, as the plants cling to it better than to wire.

Watering.—Water thoroughly in very dry weather. Draw a drill a few inches deep and about four inches from the row on each side. Pour water into these until the ground is thoroughly soaked. Watering in this way once every week or ten days is far more beneficial than frequent light surface waterings. Sprinkle the foliage with water under pressure from a fine sprinkler every day in hot dry weather to keep down insects, such as green aphids and red spider. Sprinkle the under side of the foliage especially. Tobacco and soap solutions are also good for insect pests.

Picking Bloom.—Keep all the sprays of bloom picked off every second day to prevent seed from forming. If seed is allowed to form, the bloom will be inferior and the flowering season of short duration.

Fertilizers.—A watering once or twice with liquid manure solution towards the end of August will help to keep the plants vigorous and productive late in the season.—The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Silo Facts.

In the silo you can store corn in a form in which practically every particle can be eaten.

Silage gives the effect of pasturage in winter; it is both palatable and succulent, and it also aids digestion in the dry-feeding season.

Animals fed silage are not more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter-lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

The use of the silo often makes it possible to save corn that would otherwise be lost by frost.

A good silo should be round, airtight, water-proof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable.

A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold 100 tons.

Silos of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

Star Nurseries

500 Acres

A complete variety of Nursery Stock
Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Roses
Ornamentals, Evergreen Shrubs
and Perennials

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

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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 Bulls, 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

Good general. Woman preferred, good wages, small family. apply at Review office.

Howard 17 Strawberry

King of them all. Head and shoulders above any variety for home or market. Plants true to name \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1000. Last year we paid \$15 per 1000 and carry. L. J. Mallock & Son, Waterdown

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

Clover Seed For Sale

Splendid sample of Alfalfa seed. John Shepherd, Freeman. Sample may be seen at G. B. Stock's Phone 42-11.

For Sale

Brown Mare 8 yrs. old, 1360 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.

All Kinds

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

M. A. Fulton

119 King St. West. Hamilton Waterdown Ontario

H. SLATER

Ontario

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Your fence troubles are over once you get "CANADIAN" fence made by THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED. FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE, perfectly galvanized and with the famous "CANADIAN" knot. Let us show you this fence and the "AMERICAN" Galvanized Steel Fence Post.

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Waterdown



New Prices

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

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Say It with Flowers

Greenhouse Tulip Bulbs
\$1 per 100

Hyacinth Bulbs
\$2 per 100

The Sawell Greenhouses

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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 trademark. 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.



GREENE BROS.

Supplies and Electrical Work

Phone 146

Waterdown

We wish to thank the people of Waterdown for their efforts in trying to save our Garage and Hardware building at the fire last Tuesday.

ALTON BROS.

The Farm

Timely Articles by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN

Seed With Strong Vitality Is an Absolute Necessity.

Give Your Seed a Careful Germination Test—It Should Run 95 Per Cent—The Mulberry in Ontario—Home-made Spray for Flies.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Two ears of corn may be used to plant two rows side by side. The seed may weigh the same and look the same, but the results in plant development and yield is frequently vastly different. Two stalks may stand together in the same hill, enjoying similar conditions for growth and development. One may produce a good ear while the other produces an inferior nubbin.

Seed With Good Vitality a Necessity.

The difference is traceable to the seed. Good vital seed from select stock will generally give strong plants and full ears. Unselected seed will give a few good plants and many medium or barren plants. Enormous loss and waste would be prevented each year if care were exercised by all purchasers of seed corn. A few hills missed in each row, a few weak or barren plants distributed over the corn field, reduces or eliminates all opportunity for profit. The interest, taxes and wages have to be paid in full no matter what the crop is, and the more frequent the missed spaces, barren stalks, and weak stalks in the corn field the less there is to pay with.

Give the Seed a Germination Test.

All seed corn should be given a germination test before planting. One poor seed ear going into the planter means a waste in land, and labor that is best expressed by one thousand weak or worthless stalks. The corn grower can't afford to neglect the quality of the seed he sows.

Plant one hundred seeds two or three weeks in advance of the regular corn planting date, using a box of moist sand placed in a warm window as a germinator. Count the strong plants at the end of ten days; there should be at least 95 of them. If the test shows any weakness discard all the seed and secure another supply with a guaranteed germination test.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Mulberry.

The old-time fruit-bearing mulberry has lost its place in the gardens of southern Ontario. Better fruits have crowded it out, until it is rarely seen in the modern garden or fruit plantation. Sometimes planted as a food tree for birds by bird enthusiasts or by those desiring to play with silk worm culture in this northern climate. During the past year, through southwestern Ontario mulberry trees have been offered to the public by traveling agents. The experiences of the past with the mulberry as a fruit producing tree and as a food producing tree for silk worms in Ontario and the United States would indicate that nothing very great by way of achievement or profit is likely to follow the planting of any of the mulberry varieties in Ontario. One tree for the birds is probably all any one farm can afford. As for the development of mulberry plantations for silk culture, such hardly seems profitably possible under the climatic and labor conditions of Ontario.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Farm Notes.

Michigan is the first state to offer a reward for planting nut trees beside highways. In Europe the profit from roadside nut trees assists in maintaining roads. Roadside nut trees abroad are protected from vandals by public sentiment, and this is true of the nut orchards in the principal centre of production in America. By means of a potato cutter, a potato planter, and a potato digger, along with other machines, a farmer has been able to produce 57 bushels of potatoes with one average hour's labor. A half century ago the product was only one-third as much, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Noah Up to Date.

From the time of Noah when the dove brought the green back, homing pigeons have been of constant service to mankind. That well-bred stock of this breed is desirable is shown by a live-stock owner in Henrico County, Va. He lists 22 homing pigeons of pure breeding among other live stock enrolled in the Better Sires.

ABOUT SOILING CROPS

An Easy Way to Supplement Dry Midsummer Pastures.

Alfalfa and Clover, Peas, Oats and Corn Cut Green Make Succulent, Nourishing Food—Weed Seeds Spread by Manure—What to Plant in a Late Garden.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When the pastures dry up in June, July, August or September, the shrinkage is noted in the milk can and on the ribs of all the live stock. No grass, no milk, no beef, or at least not enough to be really profitable, is a condition both undesirable and too frequent in the experience of many farmers.

Live stock to be profitable must be fed liberally. Maintenance rations—dry pastures are nothing more—never make beef or milk, and never can be profitable.

Feeding Soiling Crops Prevents Losses.

The farmer who provides green or succulent feed to carry his live stock at full capacity during any period of pasture shortage is not only making his operations profitable, but he is preventing losses that liberal feeding alone can prevent.

The farmer who takes time by the forelock and provides a summer silo does not worry about drought, knowing full well that his stock feed reserve is standing ready. The man without the summer silo must do the next best thing, provide ample green crops that are palatable and succulent to do what the pastures fail to do. A few pounds of green peas and oats, green clover, green alfalfa or green corn in addition to the dry pasture pickings make for contentment, a full milk pail and thrifty young stock.

How to Carry Over Ten Cows.

If a farmer has ten cows he should figure on the crop from one half acre providing ample green feed to carry them ten days. Peas and oats mixed one and a half bushels of each, and sown as early as possible in the spring, and followed by a second seeding ten days later, will provide for twenty days of an early drought.

An area of alfalfa near the feed-yard is especially useful during July and August to keep the stock going until the early corn is ready. Sweet clover is more useful as a pasture plant than as a crop plant that may be cut and taken to the feed rack.

Clovers, peas, oats and corn will furnish all the succulent feeds that are necessary providing of course that the stockman undertakes their production in due time each spring. Grow a few additional acres for green feed this spring, and if drought occurs you will be fortified against loss.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Weed Seed Spread by Manure.

It is quite generally known that weed seeds pass through the digestive tracts of animals and still remain viable. The manure will contain these seeds, and the result is that a field may become infested with weed plants, some of a very noxious character. In spite of this fact, precautions are not generally observed in the feeding of screenings which contain seeds of noxious weeds.

As a result of experiments at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, it was found that in feeding certain seeds to cows the germination may even be increased after having passed through the digestive tract. Curled dock, a very common farm weed, germinated only four per cent. in its natural condition. A quantity of this seed was fed to a cow, and 100 such seeds were placed in a germinator. Ninety-eight out of the one hundred grew. The same is true to some extent of lambs' quarters, often known as pigweed. The seed of this weed germinated 62 per cent. before feeding, 88 per cent. after feeding. The germination of quack grass seemingly was not much affected, as a germination of 85 per cent. was secured before feeding, and 80 per cent. after feeding. The viability of Canada thistle seed was decreased to some extent, but enough seed remained to infest a field.

In view of the foregoing figures, the farmer should be very careful in the use of screenings. They should either be ground to the very finest possible condition, so as to crush all weed seeds, or else they should be fed to such animals as sheep, which grind up and thoroughly destroy the ordinary weed seeds.

MOULDY SWEET CLOVER

is a Dangerous Feed, Especially to Young Cattle.

Investigational Work by Provincial Veterinarians—It Makes Castration and Dehorning Risky—More Research and Experimenting Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Recently considerable sickness and losses have been reported among cattle being fed on ensilage. In some instances only a few animals have been affected on a particular farm, but in a few cases the losses have been serious, as one farmer is known to have lost 17 animals out of a herd of 50 cattle. The frequency and peculiarity of these losses has led the Department to have investigations and experiments made to determine the cause.

Investigational Work by Ontario Veterinarians.

The staff of the Ontario Veterinary College have been in close touch with the veterinary surgeons throughout the province, and reliable information obtained as to the prevailing circumstances where cattle have died. In all cases investigation has revealed the fact that the losses have occurred among cattle fed extensively on sweet clover ensilage which had become mouldy. Samples of the ensilage were shipped to the Veterinary College, and experiments conducted clearly indicated that mouldy sweet clover ensilage was harmful to cattle. From observations and information available at the present time, it would appear that the harm is confined to sweet clover ensilage which has become mouldy, and that the continued feeding of it is liable to cause death.

Young Cattle the First to Succumb.

It is an interesting fact that young cattle under three years of age are the ones which suffer most severely and succumb the quickest. In illustration of this the case mentioned where in a herd of 50 cattle the 17 which died were all young cattle under two years of age and in good condition. No sickness had been present in the herd until after the feeding of the ensilage commenced, and the losses occurred within a few weeks. Apparently mature cattle over four years of age are able to withstand the ill effects better than young cattle. However, continued feeding of damaged sweet clover ensilage may be harmful to cattle of all ages.

It Makes Castration and Dehorning Dangerous.

It is also interesting to note that operations such as dehorning and castration performed on cattle that have been kept largely on mouldy sweet clover ensilage caused sudden death in many cases, while the same operations similarly performed on cattle fed differently have not been followed by ill effects. The exact nature of the poisonous factor associated with the ensilage, and the manner in which it produces harmful effects in cattle and to cause their death has not yet been definitely determined, and any opinions expressed at the present time are based on practical observations.

More Research and Experimenting Required.

In fact a large amount of intense study, investigation and research will be necessary to obtain reliable conclusions regarding the possible dangers incidental to the feeding of mouldy sweet clover ensilage, or as to whether sweet clover cut at certain stages and under certain conditions develops harmful properties as silage. In the meantime sufficient evidence is at hand to justify warning farmers against the feeding of mouldy ensilage to live stock in order to avoid losses, and under no circumstances should operations including dehorning and castration be performed on cattle which are being fed on sweet clover ensilage if it appears mouldy. Such animals seem to develop marked vascular changes which produce a tendency to internal hemorrhage resulting in death.—Dr. C. D. McGilvray, President, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Clover Seed Grown at Home Is Safest.

Clover seed from Italy and other countries of similar climate produces plants that are not hardy in northern districts of Canada and the United States. In 1919 four and one-half millions of pounds of this seed came into the United States. This seed is not sold to farmers in the condition that it comes in, because seed-houses know it is inferior and will not produce good crops. Therefore it is mixed with native clover seed and undoubtedly is the cause to a considerable extent of the unsatisfactory clover crops. The only way to be safe is to buy from reliable firms which will guarantee the source of the seed or purchase from growers in the immediate vicinity.

When purchasing direct from growers care should be exercised to secure seed free from noxious and otherwise troublesome weed seeds.—A. C. Arny, University of Minnesota.

We wish to express our most sincere thanks and appreciation to the citizens of this village for their assistance and many acts of kindness during and after the fire last Tuesday.

O. B. Griffin and family.

Gordon & Son

**CUSTOM
TAILORS**

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

**Waterdown
Garage**

Tires \$6.95 and up
White Star Gasoline
Gauranteed 65 Test

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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 from 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 ver-bascum, 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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