

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 5.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922

NO. 12.

Notice

The Post Office will open in its new quarters, on Dundas street, Monday morning, July 24th.
F. W. CROOKER,
Postmaster

When in Town

Visit

"Our Home"
Tea Room and Shop
And ask for a dish of
P. M. C. Ice Cream

The best ice cream made. We sell it. Also groceries, candies, stationary and school supplies.

Buttermilk, tea, coffee or cocoa and light refreshments.

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

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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

6th Sunday after Trinity

11 a. m.—The Transfiguration of our Lord.

7 p. m.—Contentment.

Sunday School and Bible classes 10 a. m.

Knox Church

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

11 a. m.—News that was too good to keep.

7 p. m.—The Message of the Old Testament.

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.

Waterdown Items of 25 Years Ago

Thursday, June 24, 1897.

The Jubilee celebration here was rather quiet until evening when a large bonfire was lighted on the top of the mountain, where the fireworks was set off.

The volunteers will not soon forget the kindness shown them by the ladies of Dundas on their return. On their arrival in Waterdown a supper was waiting for them at the Kirk house to which they did full justice. Following this were many toasts, proposed by Dr. McGregor and suitably replied to.

The ladies of the Methodist church intend holding a garden party at Wm. Attridge's on July 1st.

Fred Collins of Dereham Centre spent a few days in town.

The strawberries are coming in rather slow but are a good sample.

Miss Ada McMonies has been spending a few days in Hamilton with Miss Little.

Foley vs East Flamboro was an action brought by the widow and children of the late John Foley, a farmer, against the township of East Flamboro for \$10,000 damages for the death of Mr. Foley. Deceased was thrown out of his rig on the night of December 3rd, while driving along the centre road from Carlisle and was killed. The plaintiffs claimed that the accident was caused by a wheel striking a tree stump left in the middle of the road and overturning the rig, the horses running away. The defense alleged that the accident was due to the negligence of deceased, and to a man named Sullivan who was with him. The action was dismissed with costs.

Market Reports—Wheat 70c, Oats 23c, Peas 38c, Rye 34c, Barley 22c, buckwheat 40c, corn 30c, bran per cwt. 60c, shorts 60c, live hogs \$4.50, dressed hogs \$6, beef 5c, mutton 8c, chickens per pair 50c to 70c, ducks per pair 70c to 80c, geese 80c to \$1, turkeys 8c to 10c, butter 10c to 13c, eggs 10c to 13c, potatoes per bag 25c, new potatoes per bu. 30c, strawberries per qt. 13c, hay \$8, straw \$5, No. 1 wood \$4 to \$4.50.

The County rate for the year 1897 was less than one mill.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Redding wish to thank the King's Daughters, the church ladies and others for flowers and kind remembrances.

To the Editor,—

Will you please send me the name of the young lady who so thoughtfully scrubbed the crossing at Main and Dundas streets last Saturday afternoon.

SIGHTSEER.

We are unwilling to comply with your request.—Ed.

W. I. Meeting

An Executive meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Nicholson, Wednesday evening, August 2nd, at 8 o'clock.

Locals

Mrs. L. Henry and family have moved to Toronto.

Miss Clara Best of Port Dover is visiting her brother, Geo. Best.

Miss Fox of Bartonville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Langton.

Miss Gertrude Douglas of Hagersville is visiting Miss Muriel Feilde.

Miss Eva Slater of Chatham is home for a couple of weeks holidays.

Mr. Francis Redding is taking treatments at the mineral springs at Preston.

Miss Ruth Best of Port Dover is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Best.

The Post Office is now comfortably settled in its new home on Dundas street.

Mrs. A. L. Featherston has returned from a motor trip to Beamsville, Erie and Cleveland.

On account of the rainy weather last Saturday the Knox Church Garden Party was postponed to Saturday, July 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Langton, Mrs. Redding and Miss Fox motored to the Mineral Springs at Preston last Sunday.

Major and Mrs. J. Connon, and family, "Balgownie", are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Connon's parents at Thurso, Que.

Mr. A. Hemingway has commenced the building of a store property on the lot he recently purchased from Wm. Reid on Dundas street. Mr. Hemingway intends to also erect a dwelling on the same lot.

Civic Holiday in Waterdown was the occasion of three picnics, the Union Sunday School picnic to the Dundas Park, the Women's Institute picnic to Guelph and the Hemingway family annual re-union to Brantford.

Alton Bros. and Springer's new garages are nearing completion, and when finished will be a credit to both firms as well as the village. Mr. A. Dale's new store building is well under way and will also add greatly to the appearance of the business block of the town.

Millgrove

Rev. Geo. T. Watts, wife and family of London visited a number of their friends here a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay of St. Thomas are visiting at Mr. Roland Cummins.

Miss Bella Coulter spent Sunday in Hamilton.

The Women's Institute picnic to the Model farm at Guelph on Wednesday was a great success.

Rev. Mr. Fydel is giving excellent talks on the book of Acts every Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Stanley Burns spent Sunday last in Toronto.

Miss Flora Rothman of Hamilton is visiting friends in our neighborhood.

The choir picnic will be held in the near future at Guelph.

POINTS ON PASTURES

Some Interesting Facts About Grasses and Cropping.

Sod-Bound Fields and the Remedy
—How Pasture Plants Grow—
Good Pasturage Cheap Stock Food
—Treatment of Beef Calves.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

We frequently hear the word "sod-bound" applied to grass areas, when people are discussing the failure of pastures. The meaning that the word sod-bound is intended to convey is that there are too many plants to each square foot of area. Such condition is rarely true. Pastures seldom fail because of too many plants or over population, but they do fail through the exhaustion of the available plant food supply. The ploughing up of old sod lands, thereby causing the roots and stems to decay, brings about increased available plant food, and this followed by re-seeding, while effective, is very expensive. It is cheaper and usually better practice to adopt methods of turf improvement. It takes years to develop a good sod, so why destroy by inverting it with the plough, when surface applications of available plant food will make such profitably productive. To those who may think that the "sod-bound" condition cannot be remedied by any practice other than ploughing and re-seeding, I would suggest that they stake off a square rod of dense sod and apply to it either one pound of nitrate of soda or a wheelbarrow load of stable manure. Conviction guaranteed.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

How Pasture Plants Grow.

The ability of grasses to withstand continued pasturing is due to the fact that the leaves are being pushed up or grow from the lower or attached end. Nibble off or cut off the upper portion of the grass leaves and the leaves will lengthen again and again so long as there is warmth, food and moisture. With the clover plant it is different. If this type of plant is cut or eaten off new buds must form, unfold and grow into stem bud and leaf. Clovers if pastured will not yield in feed more than a fraction of what such would produce if the plants were permitted to develop fully. The fact that the bitten blades of grasses will push up high enough after a few days to produce a second and a third bite makes it possible to pasture grasses with no injury to them. With reasonable care and management the grazing of grass areas may go on indefinitely.—L. Stevenson.

Good Pasturage Cheap Stock Food.

One of the cheapest live stock foods is good pasturage. Good yields of this cannot be secured unless the land is kept in good condition.

A generous top dressing with good barnyard manure applied in the fall, winter, or early spring is recommended. This top dressing should be distributed evenly and not too thickly. If lumpy, it may be thinned out by harrowing which sometimes helps to stimulate the growth.

Thin spots in the pasture should receive a new seeding of grass. The use of a mixture of six pounds of timothy, two pounds of red clover and one pound of alsike clover to the acre will give good results. Where there is a partial stand of grass, possibly not more than one-half of this quantity is needed. Only the thin spots will require treatment.

Alternate freezing and thawing and the early spring rains will work the seed into the soil and result in quick growth. Let the grass get a good start before the stock is turned in. Nothing so depletes the annual yield of pasturage as to overstock it at the beginning of the season.

Good Treatment of Beef Calf Pays.

The most profitable beef animal is the one that has the capacity to eat and manufacture into beef the greatest amount of feed, and not the one that can subsist on the least and poorest ration.

There are thousands of young beef cattle that can eat plenty of feed, but many of them are not able to manufacture much beef out of it, largely because their growth was stunted, their vitality weakened, and their beefy conformation lost through lack of proper and sufficient feed when they were calves.

Meerschbaum Houses.

Several houses in a Spanish town are built of meerschbaum, a coarse variety of which is mined in the neighborhood.

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

Claremont Summers

BY
 Mrs. Emerson Marcy
 Kilbride, Ontario

(Continued from last week)

"Velma," spoke Mrs. Richmond, "I thought your were going over to Dr. Brooks and had to be there by three; it is half past two now," as Mrs. Richmond consulted her watch, a present from Mr. John Richmond, her husband, which he had given her on her birthday.

"Why, mother, I can't go unless Claremont takes me over. He and I are going over with the ponies. He said he wanted to drive our spirited ponies himself."

Just as they were talking Claremont was ushered in the room, exclaiming, "I hope I have not kept you waiting long."

"Oh, no, you had some good excuse for staying away, I suppose?"

"I was detained on the road," but by whom he never said, and the event passed off smoothly.

They arrived in time for luncheon where several of their and Dr. Brooks' friends had assembled. When the luncheon was finished they all got ready for a game of tennis. Dr. Brooks had an admirable court for tennis. They played in turns for an hour, then went back into the house, where Cameron Brooks, the doctor's only son, led Velma to the piano to sing. Claremont followed with Dr. Brooks' only daughter, Millie. Cameron Brooks played for Velma to sing. Velma had a good voice, and after the first song Velma and Cameron sang a song together.

At the other end of the room sat Claremont and Millie Brooks. Millie said, "I think Miss Richmond's voice splendid, don't you?"

Claremont answered the question put to him very absent-mindedly, which was not lost upon Millie. Who is the one or many that engrosses his mind so completely?

After that the men betook themselves to the den to smoke. Wine was sparingly served at Dr. Brooks, one glass to each person and that was all.

When the gathering had dispersed, all going home, this conversation was overheard by Tom Wells and told to Claremont Summers.

"Mr. and Mrs. Brown are going to give a dance and invite Gladys Markland. Mrs. Brown will go and bring her over herself, and she will be there for the afternoon."

On the way home Claremont Summers merely mentioned this fact to Velma.

"And what day is this party?"
 "Next Wednesday, I think," said Claremont.

Velma felt really hurt at Claremont's words and told him so. "Why do you persist in talking to me of such people? They are not in my set at all."

Mr. Summers told Velma not to care, as probably Miss Markland could not dance; this appeared her for the time being.

Next morning when the maid, Ginnie, came to help dress Miss Richmond, nothing would suit her. The water was too hot in her basin, when the cold was right there. Miss Richmond declared black people were so much more stupid than white ones. So Ginnie was not reluctant to leave the room.

(To be Continued)

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

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

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 Teacher of Pianoforte

Phone 17-3
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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

Mason & Risch Piano, Graphanola, stand and music cabinet, Library table, Rugs, 8 day Mantel Clock, Sideboard, Pictures, Ford Car, Baby Buggy, Garage and good Safe. O. B. Griffin.

For Sale

Chevrolet Touring Car 1919-490 in perfect condition. Cheap for cash. Springer's Garage.

For Sale

Quantity of large and small baskets and a number of bushel boxes. Mrs. Young, Union St.

Pasture To Let

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

Wanted

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

For Sale

Good Mixed Hay, delivered or by the acre. Gordon Bottenham, Phone 36 r 5.

Keep Records.

Adequate records are necessary to the efficient management of any business. The farmer, to be successful, must be a business man as well as a grower of crops and producer of live stock. As a business man he should have suitable business records.

Uniformity Desirable.

Every poultry raiser should make a study of the market demands. A uniform color of eggs and flesh in poultry is desirable. A mixed flock will not produce uniform eggs or meat, and eggs from such a flock are not desirable for hatching.

Every farm and country home should feed itself, and to do this it is necessary for each family to grow garden vegetables and small fruits. All corn cribs and grain bins should be carefully inspected to see that they are rat and mouse proof. A concrete foundation for storage buildings is advisable whenever it is practicable.

Millet is a splendid smother crop and weed seed destroyer, especially when cut thickly for hay and cut early.

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

Wanted

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

For Sale

Copenhagen Market and Danish Ballhead Cabbage Plants 50c per 100. Snowball Cauliflower Plants \$1 per 100. Special prices in 1000 lots. L. J. Mullock, Waterdown.

For Sale

Covered Wagon, 4 Horse Collars and 2 Neckyokes. Apply to Mrs. A. L. Featherston.

For Sale

Fresh Jersey Cow. Apply at Review office.

For Sale

5 Steel Stanchions with partitions and all necessary piping and couplings, practically new. S. Frank Smith.

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

Martin Bowman

General Insurance
 Phone 123-J Waterdown

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

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Waterdown Ontario



GUARANTEES YOU REAL VALUE

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

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

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and Save Work

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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 rotted 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 in 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 Pea 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 brush-wood or coarse twine may be used for support. Nothing 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 aphid 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 War. 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 pasturing 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 have 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 \$5 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

The New Farm House and Trees.
When planning to build a farm house it is well to select a location near good trees, so that their shade may be used and enjoyed by the family every day during the summer. It takes so long to grow good trees that existing ones should be cherished and utilized to the fullest extent. If trees must be planted they should not be placed directly in front of the farm house, but should be put somewhat to each side so as to make a frame through which a view of a portion of the front is obtained.

WITH SHEEP IN SUMMER

Care of Weanlings and the Flock
Generally.

Special Attention Pays—Frequent
Change of Pasture Beneficial—
How to Preserve the Fertility of
Manure.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

For best results lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment, and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive, and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rape sown at the proper time, so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rape to avoid bloating and probable death. Turn them in during the middle of the day when the rape leaves are absolutely dry and allow them to become accustomed to the change. A field of grass adjoining the rape pasture will give better results than the rape alone. If no rape is available fresh clover seeding or second growth clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a feed of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.

Frequent change of pasture is beneficial to, and relished by, all classes of stock, and this applies with special emphasis to the case of sheep. It is true for two reasons. Sheep are subject to parasitic diseases which may be prevented to a large extent by not pasturing on any one area for too great a length of time. In addition to this they are possibly more fastidious about their food than are some other farm animals. It is not practicable on every farm to arrange for a succession of pastures during the grazing season. However, the same area will sustain considerable more sheep if such an arrangement is feasible. Rye sown early in the fall furnishes a good deal of pasture in the late fall and early spring. After the rye is eaten off in the spring rape may be sown on this land and will come along for pasture in June or July. Alfalfa and red clover are satisfactory pasture crops and will serve until the rape is ready. An annual pasture consisting of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley together with eight pounds of red clover provides a good pasture for the early summer months, and the clover coming along in the autumn will give a nice pickling. This annual pasture may be sown any time early in May. Without a great deal of additional labor it is possible to have a succession of crops ready for seeding throughout the entire season.—J. P. Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

Breaking Up Broody Hens.

Neglect in breaking up broody hens means a serious reduction in the number of eggs produced by Indiana farm flocks.

Confinement of broody hens in a slat bottom coop has proved satisfactory. This coop should be covered on top with slat or wire sides and may be placed outside, preferably under a tree to insure shade. A slat bottom coop prevents fowls from becoming comfortable and these soon lose their broody traits.

Common practice is to place hens in the coop for three days, releasing them in the evening. If they return to the nest they are returned to "jail" for three more days. This usually breaks up the most stubborn sitters.

Removing the broody hens from the nest the first evening she sits is a very important factor in breaking up broodiness. If hens are allowed to be undisturbed a few days it requires more time to break up broodiness and this results in a longer period of non-production.

Nasturtiums do not require rich soil, in fact, if put on rich soil they will produce more vine than flowers.

The reproduction of fruit and vegetables at home relieves transportation difficulties and solves the marketing problem.

Extra good growth of musk melons may be had by putting a bushel or so of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hill. Plenty of water during warm dry weather also helps.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Someone has said that a farm is a business with a home attached; but the best farms are homes with a business attached. Elm, maple, or even nut trees and fruit trees are good to plant along highways. The objection to fruit and nut trees is that they may be broken down by over-zealous collectors of fruit. This is not apt to happen if they are common on the highway.

FEEDING OF NEW GRAIN

Is Apt to Cause Trouble to Live
Stock.

Horses More Susceptible Than Cattle
—Plus Do Better on It Than the
Other Stock—Best Methods in
Preservation of Hay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats, and new oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats, and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little bran and the percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference due to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stack or mow for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing for market a little care should be taken that they be not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and musting will result, lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.

These points should be kept in mind. First make all changes from old to new grain gradually. Secondly, if no old grain is fed as part of the ration start the new grain in small quantities, gradually increasing until the desired quantity is reached. Feed no heated or musty grain.—Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

People on Farms Live the Longest.

Life on the farm is the healthiest and safest, according to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor showing the average age at death in various occupations. The farmer and farm laborer live longer than other workers. This does not "seem longer," which, it will be remembered, is the joint in the old joke concerning the longevity of married folk contrasted with bachelors and spinsters—it is longer, and official research records prove it. Farmers live to the average age of 58.5 years, blacksmiths are given three years less of life, and masons and bricklayers die at an average age of 55. The list tapers down to bookkeepers and office assistants who are given an average life of no more than 36.5 years.

Bats in full flight in the dark will avoid threads stretched across their path.

Remedies for Poison Ivy.

The American Botanist records that W. L. McAtee has collected a list of 244 alleged cures for "ivy" poisoning. Among the vegetable substances recommended to be taken internally are extracts or infusions of sweet fern, snakeroot, pasque flower, acornite, spice bush, coffee, poison sumach (?), pipsissewa, yellow jasmine, belladonna and bryony. It is pointed out that "poison ivy" probably has a reputation for harmfulness all out of proportion to its abilities; a few people are rather severely poisoned by it, but the majority seem to be immune or nearly so. We should like to add that a great deal of supposed "ivy" poisoning may be due to other plants, since there are scores of plants that are capable of causing more or less severe dermatitis in susceptible people. Copious information on this subject was published in 1887 by Dr. J. C. White in his book "Dermatitis Venenata."

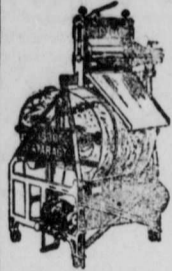


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MANURE WASTE COSTLY

Losses Run Into Millions of Dollars Annually.

Waste Begins in the Stable—Manure Should Be Put on the Land Early—Chemical Value of Barnyard Manure—Wood for Fuel in Terms of Coal.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

On many farms animal manures accumulate about the buildings and are permitted to waste. The average farmer appreciates the value of the farm manures, but he dislikes the task of giving these materials the attention that their value in keeping up soil fertility warrants. The handling of animal manures is not a pleasant task at any time, but the following of a proper system would reduce the disagreeableness of the work and at the same time prevent waste. The average farmer of Ontario wastes the fertility value of the manure by at least one-third just through neglect in management.

Loss Runs Into Millions of Dollars.

With the ordinary one hundred acre farm producing two hundred tons of manure each year, and valuing this at \$2.50 per load, then figuring on one-third waste through neglect, we have an annual loss in soil fertility through failure to return all value to the lands of Ontario that aggregates many millions of dollars. We owe to the soils of our farms all the fertility that it is possible to return to them. The manure waste of the past fifty years on the farms of Ontario would aggregate a colossal sum. This waste will be appreciated more by the future tillers of the soil than by those who have permitted the waste. When there is an abundance, wastes are not noticed, but when soils fail to produce abundantly some attention is given to those factors that will maintain or increase soil fertility.

The Waste Begins in the Stable.

Waste of manure usually begins in the stable, leaky gutters, or no absorbing material to hold the liquid portion of the manure. From the stable it is thrown out, sometimes piled but more frequently not, and left exposed to the weather to lie around for months. Manure incorporated with the soil as soon as made sustains the minimum loss. It is impossible of course to incorporate manure with the soil during the winter, but frequent opportunities occur when manure may be applied to the land. Accumulations during the periods when it is difficult to team the manure on to the land occur in the spring and autumn. These accumulations are best taken care of within the shelter of a manure shed, or if such is not available, then by piling in such a way as to reduce waste to a minimum.

Get Manure on the Land Early.

The most successful of our farmers aim to get the manure on the land as soon as possible. When conditions on the land are not favorable to the application of manure they take care of this by-product by first providing sufficient absorbent material to hold all the liquids, piling the manure in a manure shed, keeping it sufficiently moist and firm enough to prevent heating until it is desired to apply it to the land. Many of the Old Country farmers store the manure in water tight pits, pack it by tramping sufficiently tight to exclude all the air possible, and then turn on the hose as frequently as necessary to prevent heating. The same system would do as much for the Ontario farmer as it is doing for the Scotch farmer.

The Chemical Value of Manure.

If we had to buy manures at prices equal to the retail commercial fertilizer prices better care would be taken of this soil fertility material. Few farmers realize that the manure from a horse weighing 1,000 pounds is worth at chemical fertilizer prices \$42.15 per annum. A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds will produce manure to a value of \$39 per annum. A farm carrying four horses, ten cows and ten pigs of average weight produces, if valued at retail prices for commercial fertilizers, \$640 worth of manure in a year. The unfortunate part of it is that from \$100 to \$300 worth of soil fertility elements are permitted to waste on too many farms each year. The next time you travel by auto or railroad just take note while passing farm barns how much waste is going on through the careless handling or no attention being given to the animal manure.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Labor Man a Military Chief.

Louis Moronis, chief of the military commissary department of Mexico, with the rank of Cabinet Minister, is president of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

It is believed that about 100 lakes in the Tyrolean Alps have subsided and disappeared within the last century.

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