

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923

NO. 10.

THIS WEEK AT HEMINGWAY'S

We are offering in Ladies' Satin Strap Slippers, regular \$5 slipper for

\$3.50

We have some splendid lines in Ladies Kid and Patent Strap Slippers which we are selling at low prices.

Our Canvas Shoes

white and trimmed with black are of the latest styles.

Children's broad toe comfort shoes and sandals are of different styles and are below city prices.

Gentlemen's Oxfords, calf, patent and kid are of good quality and at low prices.

Dundas Street Waterdown

Geo. Dougherty and W. G. Spence SELL THIS BREAD



Proud of His Work

is the bread baker employed by this bakery. No wonder! Our loaf is the pride of the town, a real work of art in the bread line. Light, white rich brown crust, pure and nourishing—all for you.

100 Per Cent Whole Wheat Bread

Sykes Bread Limited

Manufacturers of

"The Loaf Supreme"

Laura Secord Candies

Place an Order for Them Now

Creonoid Fly Oil

In Gallon Tins and in Bulk—Special prices

Flyosan

A spray for house flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

Paris Green and Arsenic of Lead
Black Leaf 40c

W. C. LANGFORD

Druggist and Chemist

Waterdown

Ontario

Locals

GARDEN PARTY—Keep the 19th of July open for fun on the old school grounds.

Mrs. Walter Rockett and Miss Anna Bell visited friends in Brantford this week.

Mr. and Miss Eason of Hamilton were visitors at Mr. Robt. Broadbent's on Tuesday.

Mrs. Weller of Brussels has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Drummond the past week.

Miss Margart Nicholson and little cousin, Jessie Eason, of Hamilton, were visiting Miss Kathleen Broadbent this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Jean Rodgers of Hamilton spent a few days last week at the home of H. A. and Mrs. Drummond.

Miss Amy Crawford of Brantford has been spending part of her holidays visiting her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rockett, George street.

Mr. Alex Allison's new house on Flamboro street is nearing completion and will make a fine home with a beautiful view of the bay and lake.

Miss Lilly Reid is holidaying at Muskoka lakes, after which she expects to take up her teaching duties at Galt where she has accepted a position.

The Provincial Highway has been closed from Waterdown to Clappison Corners, and it is expected this part of the road will be finished during the next three or four weeks.

The Waterdown Orange Lodge will hold their first annual garden party at the old school grounds on Friday, July 27th. The program is being arranged for and a big time is assured.

The large barn and all the contents on the farm of Peter Ray was completely destroyed by fire at two o'clock last Tuesday morning with a loss of \$10,000. The contents included four head of pure bred cattle, a tractor, an auto truck, chickens, about 40 ton of hay, several tons of baled straw, harness and other farm utensils. This is the second serious fire loss that Mr. Ray has suffered.

Carlisle

The Carlisle L. O. L. will hold a grand garden party on Saturday, August 25th, particulars of which will be announced later.

Millgrove W. I.

The regular monthly meeting of the Millgrove Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. L. Shelton on June 27th. A report of the Convention was given. A social was also planned to be given in July. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ed. Cummins on Wednesday evening, July 25, at 8 o'clock. The District President, Mrs. A. George, will be the speaker of the evening. A good program is being arranged.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. I. Baker and members of Knox Church Choir desire to thank all who contributed to the success of their strawberry festival.

Big Garden Party on July 19th

The Methodists of Waterdown will hold a real big old time garden party on the old school grounds, and have been lucky enough to secure the unique fun making Welsh comedian, Davids of Toronto, and Mr. James Nelson, water color artist drawing sketches on the platform. Also the Silver Band of Hamilton known as the Livengston Band, second to none in Canada as entertainers. Good up to the minute speeches by Rev. Mr. McRobbie and Hon. F. C. Biggs, M. P. P., our own member for North Wentworth. Not a dull minute for two hours. Come expecting good clean entertainment and lots of eats for a good cause. The following conveners of committees will see the program is carried out in good live order.

Grounds—Messrs. Geo. Horning and Henry Slater. Lighting—Messrs. Newell and Greene. Lunch Booth, Mrs. Wm. Langton and Mrs. Joseph Tuck. Flower Booth—Mrs. W. G. Horning and Mrs. Henry Slater. Refreshment Booth—Messrs. A. Dale and A. Featherston. Decoration Committee—Mrs. Geo. Nicholson and Mrs. Geo. Church. Gate Keepers—Messrs. Wm. Langton, H. Stetler, Geo. Willis and Wm. Flatt. Program Committee—Mrs. John Prudham, Rev. C. L. Poole and C. P. McGregor.

Bowman-Emmons Wedding

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Methodist Parsonage on Saturday evening, June 30th, when Helen Muriel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Emmons of Carlisle, and Mr. Norman J. Bowman, youngest son of Mrs. Dan Bowman, Waterdown, was united in marriage by Rev. C. L. Poole. The young couple have a large number of friends who wish them every happiness in their married life. They will make their home in Waterdown.

Entrance Examinations

Of the 64 candidates who wrote on the Entrance Examinations at Waterdown the following were successful:—

Hilda Evelyn May Arnold, Alice Sarah Aspden, Mary Edna Aspden, Edna May Atkins, Minnie E. A. Attridge (hon.), Anna M. Bell (hon.), Hazel A. Bowen, Beatrice H. Burns, Ida M. Carson, Byron W. Cummins, L. St. Claire Cummins, Hazel Dale, Orville N. J. Dougherty, James Clarkson Eaton (hon.), Evelyn Florence English, Claude Wm. Erwin (hon.), Marjorie M. Erwin, Mary Fleming, J. Williams Flintoff, Vernon S. Foster, Mary Alice Gallagher, Chas G. Goodbrand, Gerald Mason Hamilton, John Gladstone Harbottle, Ella R. Harris, May E. Harris Muriel Blanche Hiscott (hon.), Edward N. Howard (hon.), Edward H. Jacobs, Irene E. Kerr, Olive B. Kerr, Arthur Wm. Klodt, Clayton B. Lemon, Mary Elizabeth Lemon, Gertrude Dorothy Mann, A. Donald McMillan, Jean Bodin Morrison, Loraine A. Nichol, Frank C. Organ, Vivian Park, Robert Arnold Patterson, John T. Roberts, Naomi G. Shelton, Garnet Leslie Sheppard, Blanche Sinclair, Clarkson G. Sinclair, Edith Mildred Sinclair, Morris G. Slater, Louise H. Spence (hon.), Harold Douglas Tansley, Ida I. Thomas, Jean A. C. Weaver.

In the County of Wentworth 548 pupils wrote on the Junior High School Entrance Examination of which 440 passed.

Brown-Higginson Wedding

Grace Church, Waterdown, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday, June 30th when the rector, Rev. E. A. Slack, united in marriage Beatrice Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Higginson, to J. Ewart Brown, B. S. A., of Hamilton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown of Barrie, Ont. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father to the strains of Lohengrins wedding march played by Miss Beatrice Bennetts, and looking lovely in her handsome gown of ivory Prince of Wales crepe, veil and orange blossoms, and carrying a bouquet of Ophelia roses. The bridesmaid was Miss A. E. Eager, who wore pale pink crepe, leghorn hat, and carried dark pink Columbia roses. The groom's brother Mr. Clarence Brown, of Barrie, was best man, and the bride's cousin, Mr. E. Alex Feilde, and her brother, Mr. Robert J. A. Higginson were the ushers.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's father, only the immediate relatives being present, among whom were Mrs. Phoebe Stewart of Barrie, grandmother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. R. Spence, Waterdown, grand-parents of the bride. Refreshments were served on the lawn, where Mrs. J. E. Eager and Mrs. Edmond Feilde, aunts of the bride, poured tea. The many wedding presents were both beautiful and useful and included several checks. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brown, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. W. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Church (sister), Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Harris and Mr. Francis Williams, all of Barrie, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moore of Beamsville. Later Mr. and Mrs. Brown left on a short honeymoon, Mrs. Brown traveling in a suit of navy blue tricotine and gray hat.

Millgrove

Mr. and Mrs. Gidney of California, Mrs. Wheeler of Vancouver and Mr. Chas. Burns of South River, visited at Mr. R. Flatt's this week.

Mrs. Wm. Smith of Hamilton is visiting at Mr. Robt. Smith's.

Mr. Amos Cummins of Dundas was renewing old acquaintances in the village a few days ago.

Miss Dorothy Wade of Toronto is spending a few days at the Parsonage.

Mrs. Frank Cummins of Hamilton spent Sunday with her son Cecil.

Miss Belle Coulter has returned after spending a few days at St. Mary's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sparks of Buffalo paid a flying visit to Millgrove a few days ago.

Correction of Error

Through an error in compiling the list of pupils who were successful at the Promotion Examination in June Ella Hopper was credited with pass standing only, whereas she should have been placed with those who received honours.

R. A. RIDDELL, Principal.

THE FINEST GREEN TEA

produced in the world is grown on the mountain slopes of Ceylon and India. These rare teas, specially blended, give to

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

a flavor beyond compare - JUST TRY IT.

The Magic Rug of Friendship

—BY MRS. JOHN ALMY.

PART I.

Toward evening, the wind grew stronger, bringing with it a cold rain. Mrs. Lester peered into the thickening darkness.

"I'll put another log on the fire, Grandma," Mrs. Lester said, "and light up a little more so that it will seem good to the family to get home."

"There's George now," Grandmother Lester said, her face brightening.

"Well! Home for the night and glad of it!" Mr. Lester was tall, spare and white-haired. He laid his hand caressingly across his mother's shoulders. "As soon as I stepped off of the car, I caught the light in the upper tower-room and it beckoned so cheerily that I could scarcely wait to get home. And yet, it's been a great day! I must have waited on at least two hundred freshmen and half as many sophomores. Just being with them makes me feel young, Agnes. Are the children home yet?"

"They're coming now, I think. Supper's ready—all of you!" she cried, as Myrtle and Ina, rosy and tingling with the cold, came into the room, followed by Glen, whose stalwart form almost filled the doorway.

Mr. Lester, for years country clerk in a small country town, had moved to the city a few months ago with his family, so that the children might have educational advantages. He had obtained a position as storekeeper for the Physics Laboratory at the University, which brought him only a

modest salary. Myrtle hoped to enter the University the next year. She had a position in the office of one of the largest stores in the city. Glen, who had just turned twenty, had a position with a manufacturing company, and was saving his money for a four-years' course in architecture. Ina, fifteen, was attending high school.

"Family, listen!" Myrtle cried, as they were about to leave the table. "Mother has asked me to preside over the decision of an important matter."

"State the question," demanded Grandmother Lester.

"It's this: shall we buy that oriental rug that looks as if it belonged to us?"

"Agnes," said Grandmother Lester, turning to her daughter-in-law, "if you feel that you would like to have that rug, get it. I've no doubt that it's worth economizing for, or you wouldn't even be considering it."

"To be sure, Agnes, let us get it," said Mr. Lester smiling kindly at his wife. "It's a long time since the family has indulged in anything other than a necessity. To have a thing of real beauty in our home would be worth more than money. Do get it!"

Ina spoke up with all the wisdom of her young years. "We Lesters ought to realize that fact. Our house is dreadfully run-down looking and that's the reason these rich people pay no attention to us. It's not fair! I mean to Mother, most of all! I suppose that they are glorying in the fact that they have dozens of Persian rugs, and floor-lamps, and half a dozen automobiles apiece! But, for my part, I'd a great deal sooner be as poor as we are—and be—decent—than that sort of new-rich!"

"Ina!" her father said mildly reprimand. "You can't judge. Your mother would be the last person in the world to hair for friendship. We must not forget that we are living in the city and that it is not customary for neighbors to be freely neighborly."

"You'd better buy it, Mother," said Glen. "We want to begin to get used to beautiful things—I mean, really artistic ones, for, you know, some day, I'm going to build the sort of house that will need the finest rugs. That is, if I succeed," he added, suddenly embarrassed as he caught the answering glow in the faces about him.

Holden's, where Myrtle worked, carried the largest stock of oriental rugs in the city. Mrs. Lester had seen the rug in the window on display and its peculiar beauty had taken possession of her. "Just as if I had woven it out of myself, telling how I feel towards folks," she thought. "I like that rug," she had said to Myrtle, "better than any I have ever seen before. I wish that we could afford to have one like that. Find out how much it costs."

Myrtle inquired of Mr. Chesney, assistant in the rug department, and Mr. Chesney asked to be allowed to initiate her into the respective merits of oriental rugs. Then she too agreed, with her mother, that there was just one in the lot that was peculiarly suited to the Lesters. In case they bought the rug, Mr. Chesney had made a second and more reasonable price.

"We've come to buy our rug, Mr. Chesney," Mrs. Lester said, following the family decision. "I'm beginning to understand why these rugs take one's fancy so. They are like something living. This one looks like kindness to me—like an open fire and hospitality and good friends."

"They don't suspect that all of my commission goes with that rug but I wanted her to have a real treasure," Mr. Chesney said to himself, as he attended to the details of the purchase. That evening, Mrs. Lester spread the rug upon the floor for the family's inspection. It was an oblong, not more than a yard wide, over which medallions of quaint flower-forms merged their variegated, jewel-like colors, the whole subdued with a sheen like summer haze across shadow-purpled hills.

"It's like poetry," said Mr. Lester. The new rug was laid in the little square room on the ground floor of the tower. It would have been the parlor if the Lesters had needed one in addition to their living room. Its furniture consisted only of the rug, the old walnut cupboard, the hickory summer chairs, and the wide brick

fireplace, above which hung Grandfather's sword.

"Surely no one will think that I am basting for neighbors," said Mrs. Lester weeks later as she carefully spread the precious thing over the railing of the verandah. "And yet," she thought whimsically, "how happy I should be if this rug was really a charm to draw neighbors!"

On a rare, crisp autumn day, Mrs. Lester again hung the rug over the railing and stroked its silky surface tenderly. It was such a lovely thing and it seemed as if it silently breathed a message of friendliness and good will. "I suppose that there are a good many people who wouldn't care about immediate neighbors," she thought, "but, somehow or other, having friends has grown to be a part of me and I'm getting too old to change. I wish I did not think so much about it!"

"We had a caller to-day," Mrs. Lester said, as they sat together at the evening meal. "I'm so glad that she came!"

"O Mother! At last! Which one of them?" This, from always eager Ina.

"It was Mrs. Finley, the woman who works for the Hardys, the Heatherbys and Pettibrooks."

"O-oh!" Ina's exclamation registered disappointment. "How did she happen to come?"

"The rug did it! This afternoon, about two o'clock when I thought that the rug had aired long enough, I went to bring it into the house. It was gone. I walked all around the house, looking everywhere. I decided to call up the police station. Just then, I caught sight of a bit of purple hanging on that sharp prong of the gate. It was a piece of the rug. I walked down the street a way, looking. Then, I found another piece, just as if it had been torn out with a jagged fork—"

"Oh, Mother!" cried Myrtle, "our beautiful rug!"

"I thought a dog must have torn it down. Still, I couldn't find any other trace of it. I was sick at heart. About four o'clock some one knocked at the side door. It was a woman, carrying our rug rolled up under her arm. I could see that she had been crying. She was greatly distressed. She introduced herself as Mrs. Finley, the woman who washes for the neighbors. She said that her dog had come home about an hour before, dragging the rug with him. He was a big St. Bernard, though not much more than a pup, and always getting into mischief."

"She said she would have got rid of him save that her husband, who is somewhat of an invalid, was greatly attached to him. She knew the rug belonged to us for she had seen it hanging on the railing. She said that she was willing to pay for the damage, though she supposed it would be a great deal, for that kind of a rug was expensive. She went on, then, to tell about her family: they had had a great deal of sickness and trouble the last few years. I told her not to worry but to come right in and we'd talk it over. We looked at the rug—it might have been mutilated worse. It's in the tower-room now."

"As we talked, Mrs. Finley spoke of the neighbors, especially young Mrs. Hardy who has lost her baby; it died a few weeks before we moved here. The poor young mother does nothing but grieve. Mrs. Finley also spoke of Mrs. Pettibrook as an unusual woman, 'one in ten thousand.' I wish I might know her."

All the next day Mrs. Lester kept thinking about the neighbors. She looked across the street, to the third house, the largest and finest. "Such a lovely girl in such a great house! If I could only go to her and comfort her!"

As the days passed, Mrs. Lester's longing to show Mrs. Hardy that she cared, grew stronger. How could she let her grieve alone! In the home town she would have known how to take comfort to her. She must find a way now, too. She would have to think of a way. She pondered and then had an idea which she shared only with Grandmother Lester.

(To be continued.)

A Rule of Three.

- Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.
- Three things to cultivate—courage, affection and gentleness.
- Three things to commend—thrift, industry and promptness.
- Three things to despise—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
- Three things to wish for—health, friends and contentment.
- Three things to admire—dignity, gracefulness and intellectual power.
- Three things to give—aims to the needy, comfort to the sad and appreciation to the worthy.

Minard's Liniment for Corns and Warts

The average height of a human race increases at the rate of one and one-fourth inches every thousand years.

Keep Your Shoes Neat

2 IN 1

WHITE

Shoe Dressing

CAKE OR LIQUID

Canada's Love for Great Britain.

We love those little rock-bound isles Which nestle in the sea, We love her towers and bulwarks grand, Their glorious history.

We love Old England's mossy dells, Proud Scotia's mountains hoar, Erin's sweet fields of "living green," Their minstrelsy and lore.

Dear Avon's banks, where "free to roam," Sweet songs sang glorious "will"; "Ye banks and braes of Bonny Doon" Where "Rab's" ghost wonders still.

Where "Irish Nora's eyes grow dim," Where Moore's sweet songs of love Diffuse their mystic brightness round, Like incense from above.

The cities by "Old Father Thames," Whence wealth and culture flow; The "Silver Forth," "Dunedin's" towers, Their glamor and their glow.

The purple hills of proud Argyle, Loch Katrine's rugged shore, Where Scott writ tales of love and hate, To charm us evermore.

In thought we fly to Flodden Field, Where Scotia's noblest fell, 'Gainst serried ranks of the gallant South, As ancient records tell.

When tartan'd clans fierce battle fought, With buckler and claymore, Where Melrose shed her mystic light, Amidst the clash of war.

We glory in Great Britain's fame, Brave sons and daughters fair; Her mighty strength, her vast renown, And her protecting care.

Let us, "The Maple Leaf Forever," With loyal voices sing, In union with each patriot's song, "God Save Our Gracious King." —Robert Stark.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs & Colds

The sun gives 800,000 times more light than the moon.

Light from the Pole Star takes fifty-four years to reach the earth.



Lifebuoy may be safely used on the tenderest skin. It is wonderfully cleansing for little hands, faces and bodies.

Lifebuoy makes have beautiful healthy skin.



Writers who have worn out their superlatives need not try to invent new ones. The simpler way is for them to leave out all superlatives and notice how their writing gains in emphasis.

If you look for a soft snap, you will find hard lines.

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

silent-but eloquent-

EDDY'S

MATCHES

render the maximum of helpful service.

ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

WRIGLEYS

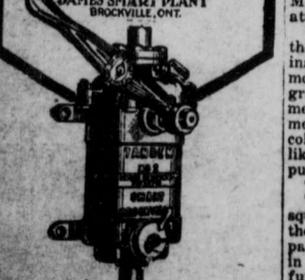
Take it home to the kids. Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

After Every Meal. A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.



Here is The Pump You Need SMART'S TANDEM DOUBLE ACTING PUMP

Pumps more easily, more silently and more efficiently than the Wing type model which it has definitely replaced. Repairs easily made with household tools. Can be drained to prevent freezing. Easily primed.



ASK ABOUT IT AT YOUR HARDWARE STORE. JAMES SMART PLANT, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Mustard is valuable in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion? Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to foods.

but it must be Keen's

Put up lots of

STRAWBERRIES

with

LILY WHITE

Corn Syrup

"Lily White" cuts down the cost of preserving—keeps the fine natural color and fresh flavor of the berries—and prevents "sugaring".

For all your Preserving, use half sugar and half "Lily White" Corn Syrup.

At all grocers—in 2, 5, and 10 lb. tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED



Hon. G. Howard Ferguson
New Premier of Ontario.

BALLOT BOXES SENT NORTH BY AIRPLANE

Election at Moose Factory Cost Province About \$20 for Each Vote.

A despatch from Cochrane, Ont., says:—It cost the Province of Ontario approximately \$20 for each vote polled at Moose Factory in the recent election. The ballot boxes had to be taken in and out by airplane, officials made their visits by the same method, while enumerators went in and out by canoe. The total cost was about \$1,000.

Of the 47 ballots cast, only one elector, the Hudson Bay factor, had ever voted before, but despite this, and although most of the other voters were Indians, there were no spoiled papers.

The airplane with the boxes made the round trip in five hour actual flying time, while the enumerators took five weeks by the river route.



Sir Adam Beck
Member of the Hydro Commission in Ontario Cabinet.

New Altitude Record Made by a Woman

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says:—Mrs. Bertha Horschem, professional aviatrix of Ransom, Kas., established a new altitude record for women by ascending 16,300 feet at St. Louis Aviation Field on Thursday. The previous record was 15,700 feet and was made by Andree Peyre, French woman flier, in California, last May. Officials at the field announced that the flight was official. Mrs. Horschem was in the air two hours and eight minutes. When she descended she had to be lifted from the cockpit of her plane, her hands and feet being frost-bitten, despite her winter clothes.



Hon. Tom Crawford, M.P.P.
Minister Without Portfolio in the new Ontario Cabinet. He will be the oldest member in the House, in point of years of service.

HON. G. H. FERGUSON TAKES DUTIES OF PREMIER AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION

PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Mon. George Howard Ferguson, ATTORNEY-GENERAL
William Folger Nickle, Kingston MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
Hon. George S. Henry, East York PROVINCIAL TREASURER
Lt.-Col. William Herbert Price, Parkdale MINISTER OF MINES
Charles McCrea, Sudbury MINISTER LABOR AND HEALTH
Dr. Forbes Godfrey, West York MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
John S. Martin, South Norfolk MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTS
James Lyons, Sault Ste. Marie PROVINCIAL SECRETARY
Lincoln Goldie, South Wellington MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO
Hon. Thomas Crawford, North-West Toronto REPRESENTATIVES ON THE HYDRO BOARD
Sir Adam Beck, London, and John R. Cooke, North Hastings.

Toronto, July 9.—The official announcement of the personnel of the new Ontario Cabinet who will work with Hon. G. Howard Ferguson has been made, and has received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In his Government Hon. Mr. Ferguson has secured a splendid combination of experience and youth, and so far as the actual allotment of departments is concerned it may be termed a Ministry of young men. The Premier himself has just attained his 53rd birthday; Mr. Nickle is in his fifty-fourth year; Mr. Henry is in his forty-five; Mr. McCrea forty-six, and Sir Adam Beck is still reckoned a young man in energy at sixty-six. John S. Martin has already made a continental reputation for himself as an agriculturist, and Mr. Goldie comes from one of the oldest and best-known families in Western Ontario.

Geographically, the Cabinet is well chosen. The Eastern portion of the province, in addition to the Premier, will have as representatives the Attorney-General, and a member on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, namely, J. R. Cooke. The Central District, including Toronto and the York Ridings, has the Minister of Public Works, Provincial Treasurer and the Minister of Health and Labor, in addition to the Hon. Thomas Crawford, the Dean of the House, who is Minister without Portfolio. As before, Northern Ontario will be represented by the two portfolios in which they are most interested, namely of Lands and Forests and of Mines. The South Western section will find representation in the Ministry through the portfolios of Agriculture, Provincial Secretary, and the member for East Hamilton, as well as Sir Adam Beck.

From a vocational standpoint, the Cabinet is well balanced. There are three farmers and one cattle merchant. The new Minister of Agriculture himself works a 200-acre farm in Norfolk County and has many other related activities.

CRISES IN NEAR EAST HAS BEEN AVERTED

Lausanne, July 8.—An accord has been reached between the Turks and the Allies and peace will probably be signed within a week.

Thus the Near East conference, which has been in continuous session for more than three months past, has had a successful outcome. For a considerable period the settlement hung in the balance on the question of the Ottoman debt, concessions and the evacuation of Constantinople and other Turkish territory by foreign troops. Both sides were forced to give way in a measure at the end, and it was apparent at the first session to-day that a termination of the discussion was close at hand.

Ismet Pasha, leaving the conference about midnight, informed the correspondents that an agreement had been reached on all points.

An official communique issued after the session declared that private meetings had succeeded in establishing an accord in principle on the three questions in dispute—The Ottoman debt, concessions and evacuation. An agreement was arranged in the morning, whereby all foreign troops will be withdrawn within six weeks after ratification of the treaty by Angora, and the warships, arms and munitions belonging to the Ottoman Government, now in the hands of the Allied forces, will be restored to Turkey.

As to the Ottoman debt, the Allies are agreed with the Turks that all reference to the debt should be removed from the treaty. This is a great victory for the Turks, because it means this does not go on official record as confirming the obligations of the debt. The Allies, however, will make a declaration before the conference that the debt contracts cannot be modified except by mutual agreement between Turkey and the bondholders.

Turkey must try to negotiate with the bondholders some kind of moratorium for payment of interest which she is bound to pay in sterling, but wishes to pay in French francs.

An invitation will immediately be despatched to the Russian Government to send representatives to Lausanne to sign the Straits convention. Considerable interest is manifest in Lausanne as to whether Moscow will accept or refuse.

To Transport 40,000 Hands from Eastern Canada

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Anticipating a record harvest, plans for bringing 40,000 harvest hands from Eastern Canada to assist the farmers of Western Canada in reaping and threshing their crops will be discussed at a meeting of railway and employment service officials here on July 17. Members of the United Farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces will also attend.

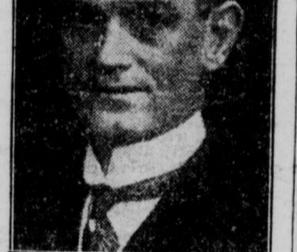
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W. F. Nickle, B.A., K.C.
Attorney-General in the Ontario Cabinet.

TWO U.S. AIRMEN DROWN IN LAKE ERIE

Victims Left Indianapolis in Endurance Race in Navy Balloon

Port Stanley, Ont., July 8.—The balloon of Lieutenants L. J. Roth and T. B. Null, participants in the endurance race from Indianapolis, missing since Thursday, was located off this port Saturday afternoon. No trace of the missing airmen had been found late to-night. There seems little doubt that the men have perished.

The captain of the steamer Colonial, from Cleveland, reported on his arrival here Saturday that he had sighted the balloon floating in Lake Erie, 35 miles from port. A message was at once sent to the Navy Department at Washington, and an hour later the tugs Elsie Doris and Frank H. Stanley were chartered and sent out, and during the evening the bag of the aircraft was brought here by the Frank H. Stanley, which found it collapsed and water-soaked on Lake Erie, about 25 miles south-south-east of here.



On Hydro Commission
J. R. Cooke, member of the Legislature for North Hastings, who has been appointed a member of the Hydro Commission by Premier Ferguson.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 58 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 50 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 49c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.01 1/2.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 69c.
Rye—No. 2, 76 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.20 to \$1.22.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—50 to 51c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$6.85.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 19c; twins, 20c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32 1/2c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33 1/2c. New Zealand old cheese, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; ordinary creamery prints, 33 to 34c; dairy, 24 to 25c; cooking, 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 27 to 28c; select, 31 to 32c; cartons, 33 to 34c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 3 and 2 1/2-lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked hams, 41 to 44c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; larks, homeless, 37 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$3.35 to \$3.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, springers, each, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$3.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$8; do, com., \$4.50 to \$6; lambs, spring, \$14 to \$15; sheep, choice, light, \$6 to \$6.50; do, choice, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls and bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.35 to \$9.00; \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.50.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.90; 2nds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; winter pats., choice, \$6.05 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15. Bran, \$26. Shorts, \$29. Middlings, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4c. Eggs, selected, 30c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Com. cows, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bologna bulls, \$3.25 to up; cows of cutter quality, \$3 to \$3.50. Calves, fair to med., \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, picked ones, \$6.50; drinker calves, \$3 up; sheep, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, \$10 to \$12 per cwt. Hogs, ungraded, \$9.50 to \$9.75; packers took several lots at \$9 for thick smooths with a ten per cent premium for select bacon hogs selected under Government grading; sows, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

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Lack of Railways Causes Homesteaders to Migrate

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The failure of the Senate to pass the Canadian National branch lines bill, which carried provision for the construction of several lines in Manitoba, has caused many settlers to give up their homesteads and migrate to the cities and towns, according to Joseph Hamelin, M.P.P. for Ste. Rose.

A line was to have been constructed from Ste. Rose du Lac to Rorketon, a distance of 22 miles, but, with no hope of getting it this year, Mr. Hamelin said, seven families have pulled up stakes and left for other parts.

A petition, asking the Government to reverse the decision of the Senate is now being circulated.



Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., L.L.D.
A former Cabinet Minister, who has been given the portfolio of Public Works and Highways.

Record for Speedy Justice in Canadian Court

Ottawa, July 8.—J. B. Reddin, postal clerk of Cochrane, who confessed to the theft of an Imperial Bank package of \$5,300 from a mail bag sent to Cochrane from Hearst last week, was sentenced to three years, according to a message received late yesterday by P. T. Coolican, General Superintendent of the Postoffice Department here. As the theft, the recovery of the money, the arrest of the thief and his conviction and sentence all took place within a week, it is a record for speedy justice.

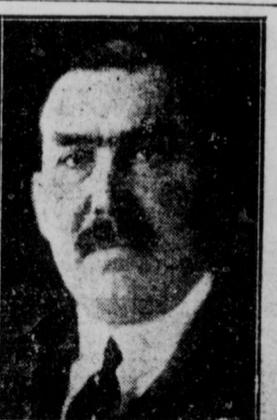
Accounts of showers of fishes, according to one scientist, are not necessarily "fish stories." He says such falls of fishes from the sky may be caused by high winds, whirlwinds and waterspouts that draw up the fishes from the water and then let them drop as their force is spent.



Dr. Forbes Godfrey
New Minister of Labor and Health in the Ontario Cabinet. He was elected a member for York West.

Germany Sends Italy Scientific Works

Rome, July 8.—As part of the reparations in kind which Germany still delivers to Italy, Rome to-day received a huge consignment of scientific books and periodicals published in German. The consignment fill three large trucks.



Sir Robert Kindersley
Head of the Hudson's Bay Company, who declared, at the annual meeting of the famous company, that Canadians must reduce taxation and the cost of living, to achieve real prosperity, for which the country is waiting.

EFFICIENT FARMING

SOME THOUGHTS ON CULLING POULTRY.

I cull the flock all the year, but particularly I cull during the summer. My plan with poultry includes March hatching, in order to get early-laying pullets, and the culling of the old birds until the breeding flock kept over is composed of the best birds only. It takes twelve months to decide what are the best birds to keep for the breeding pen and summer culling is a very prominent part of the process of elimination. Starting with the pullets, which begin to lay in August and September, I band the earliest producers and if these birds show up well during the year they are kept for the breeding pen next year. It does not follow, however, that the earliest layer will make the best breeder. There are other considerations to be taken into account.

I band all birds that become broody, among the pullets, and add a second band as often as a bird repeats. The hen that shows a desire to spend too much time upon the brooding nest is never kept for the breeding pen. She is sent to market. I find it is about as well to ship the fat hens to a city commission house, as my Rhode Island Reds bring good prices during the summer. Earlier in the season I cull out undesirable birds and dress them at home and find a retail market in a near-by city. This can be done to advantage during the slack season but during the summer there is too much to do on the farm, so I ship off the hens as rapidly as they are culled out. On the poultry place where a thousand or more hens are kept, there will be much culling, so we have a pen particularly for the culls. As rapidly as an undesirable is found she is added to the culls. These birds are fed a fattening ration and shipped off to catch the best market.

Some of the points which I follow in culling, in addition to the broody test, are probably well known to most poultrymen.

I am always on the lookout for signs that indicate that a bird has passed her days of usefulness. Occasionally a bird will develop lameness, caused by some obstruction in scratching or by flying down from the roost. This may in time turn into bumble-foot, so I believe it is best to ship such birds. The lameness is nothing that hurts them for the table in any way, if they are taken off right away. Once in a while I find a bird that shows a lengthening of the upper part of the beak, or one that has had an accident to one eye. Such birds may be the best layers, but it does not pay to bother with them. Birds that show the pretty, unrudded coat after they should have been laying for many months, are practically non-producers. During the spring and summer I cull out many birds that have handsome feathers, golden shanks and beaks and a general air of good looks. Such birds are butterflies of fashion and the poultryman cannot afford to keep them.

The head tells a lot about a bird's productiveness. Get rid of the bird with the crow head. Keep the ones that have full bright eyes and red combs. The sunken eye is a sign of low vitality and indifferent productiveness. I pick up a hen and glance along her back. If the eyes stand out like buttons, she is probably a good one. Still, I do not want the hen that shows the heavy beef-type of head.

The culling season extends from September to September. I usually find a few pullets early in the fall that I do not wish to keep, so I dress them and sell to the retail customers, or, if there are enough of them—I may ship them off to catch the good prices that prevail around the first of October. Later, and all during the winter, the culling continues, then during the spring, I usually ship quite a bunch of hens. The summer is the time, however, when the cleaning out is finished, in fact, the greater number of birds that are not to be carried over are sold during August and September. I try to get rid of poor producers as fast as they have passed their days of usefulness.—Chas. H. Chesley.

RASPBERRY MOSAIC.

For the past two seasons raspberry growers in Ontario have been paying special attention to this disease. It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of mosaic, but it may be advisable to stress the fact that a careful system of eradicating the diseased plants from commercial plantings will yield a good economical control. The situation is much more hopeful than it appeared a year ago.

Symptoms—In looking for plants affected with mosaic the leaves on the

young canes are most suitable for observation. The symptoms will first be found during June and will gradually become more pronounced as the season advances. On the older leaves normal dark green, raised or puckered areas can be observed scattered over the leaf surface, the remainder of which is a yellowish green. The younger leaves present a more mottled appearance with the dark areas showing prominently; more often these are not raised or puckered.

Low dwarf bushes with yellowish foliage usually signify the presence of mosaic in an old plantation. This does not apply to parts of the plantation where the ground is low or in which the soil condition is such as to give rise to sickly plants. Such a condition can be differentiated from mosaic by the lack of true mosaic mottling on the leaves.

The fruit from diseased plants is seedy and lacks flavor.

Control—The most permanent control measures for the elimination of mosaic from raspberry plantations begin with the planting of disease-free stock. The practice of taking plants from an old planting irrespective of the amount of mosaic present must cease if the disease is to be controlled.

Old plantations with mosaic present should be left alone and new plants secured from a well recommended source. Exception may be taken when less than 5 per cent. diseased plants are found. In such a case it may be advisable for a grower to thoroughly eradicate the diseased plants from a few rows in his plantation in order to secure his own nursery stock. But the wholesale eradication of diseased plants from a commercial plantation is not recommended as a general measure for the control of mosaic.

On setting out a new plantation with disease-free stock, it is advisable to have it isolated by 50 to 100 feet from any other raspberries, cultivated or wild. During the first two years this patch should be carefully inspected several times and all diseased plants removed, root and all and carried to some distance from the plantation where they can be destroyed. It is quite safe to replant the gaps caused by roguing as infection does not come from the soil. The second and third years after planting, the patch should yield a high percentage of disease-free stock, and if the grower is desirous of disposing of such stock he should apply to the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ontario, for inspections with the view of obtaining a certificate of freedom from disease.

Any information concerning this or other plant diseases will be gladly furnished on request to either of the offices mentioned above.

Control of Wireworms.

An outbreak of wireworms is reported in some parts of the country. Relative to this pest the Chief of the Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in his pamphlet on "Wireworm Control," says that the insects occur most frequently in bottom lands, in soil poorly drained, and in pasture lands. Susceptible crops, such as potatoes, corn, onions, etc., planted in sod land, frequently suffer severe injury. On bench lands, or in well-drained soils, the injuries are not so severe, and by a proper selection of crops in rotation much may be done to avoid damage. The principles of soil fumigation was gas-forming materials have certain virtues, but are not recommended under field conditions, owing to the cost and the danger of injury to plant growth. Soil treatments with commercial fertilizers will often enable plants to outgrow an attack, but will not destroy the wireworms. Trapping adults and larvae by using baits has rendered relief on valuable land, and with crops having a high cost of production, such as market garden crops of onions, tomatoes, etc., but with grain, grass or field crops, cultural methods of control must be relied upon. Crop rotation, deep plowing and thorough cultivation, together with a judicious selection of crops, will offset injury to a very marked degree.

A weekly change of water in the radiator of a tractor is good for the cooling system.

To make a gallon of arsenical spray material take three level tablespoonfuls of arsenate of lead and put it in a cup. Then add a little water and stir until you have a smooth paste, after which add to a gallon of water and it is ready for use.

The Dairy

For the past ten years I have been following the practice of stabling my cows at night during the summer. I think it pays.

For years I have felt the need of producing more stable manure to build up my soil. While I use a considerable commercial fertilizer with my crops, I can not get away from the idea that stable manure is the best fertilizer for the farmer to use.

By stabling my cows at night during the summer I have been able to more than double my manurial output. Last season the manure made from the cows' stable during the summer covered over seven acres of land with a top-dressing previous to sowing the wheat. Had I allowed my cows to go back to pasture at night I would have lost most of this manure.

Stabling the cows increases the labor somewhat, but I am very sure that the manure pays for the labor several times over. I use all the bedding in the stable possible as an absorbent. My stable is cement so I am able to conserve the liquid manure. I use a liquid-tight litter carrier so that all the manure from the stable is carried out some distance from the barn. When cleaning the stable I clean out the liquid along with the other manure and dump on the pile. This gives the straw a chance to absorb the liquid and improves its fertilizing value.—L. R.

Farm Labor Returns.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is an old adage which applies to every kind of human effort, but it applies with more force and uniformity to farming than to many other lines of effort. This is true for the reason that there are more conditions to be met in farming over which we have no control, than in most other kinds of business.

The weather is one of the most serious of these handicaps. It is never ideal from our standpoint, yet somehow most of us fail to take this fact into account in making our plans for the season's campaign. Right now many farmers who have delayed plowing for late planted crops are worried because of a lack of moisture which makes the plowing hard and the crops uncertain, while the farmers in the same communities who got their ground plowed early for the same crops were able to conserve needed moisture against planting time and kill the weeds in advance of the cultivating season. The cost of plowing early when soil and temperature conditions were better for the work was less, and the probable returns on the labor invested are much greater.

The farmer who planted a few kernels of corn in a pan under the kitchen stove and concluded it was all right for seed, and finds on digging into the hills in the field that only about half of it is growing, is bemoaning his luck—and replanting his field with the certainty that the return for his labor will be less than that of his neighbor who made an ear test of his seed.

The same truths apply all along the line. Maximum labor returns on the farm are the result of careful planning, which takes into account the handicaps that are more than likely to be met.

Poultry

In a general way hens need about as much care for heavy egg production in the summer as in the winter. During a hot summer the worms go deep and often the grass becomes tough and dry. Excessive heat on the range and in the laying-house is often as detrimental to heavy laying as the severe cold of winter. A good dry mash can be made of equal parts of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and beef scrap. Two parts wheat to one part corn makes a good summer scratch feed ration.

If you have plenty of sour milk the proportion of beef scrap in the mash can be reduced one-half. Provide plenty of fresh water and place the fountain in a shady place. If green feed is lacking on the range it often pays to have a row of Swiss Chard, and occasionally cut a few bushels of succulent leaves for the hens. Grit, charcoal and oyster shells are also necessary in keeping the hens healthy. In the fall the hard grain ration can be changed to equal parts of wheat and corn.

July.

Lazy haze and golden daws
Of July,
To lie and dream near a running stream,
In the wood hard by.

To do and dare, to love to share
The things I may,
With all the folks for whom I care,
Along the way.

To learn, and yearn for all the best
Life holds in store,
July gives me a rare bequest,
I ask no more.

Motorists Will Help to Preserve the Countryside.

The Motorists' League for Countryside Preservation is the name of a new automobile organization which has been formed for the unique purpose of trying to maintain the scenic beauty of the land in its original state.

The programme of the league is as follows: Care in making and extinguishing camp fires; elimination of useless destruction of tree and shrubbery and the cleaning up of all sorts of refuse, papers, and litter after an open-air meal has been enjoyed or night camp made.

Members of the new organization have been asked to take this pledge: "I will make every effort to leave the roadside in such condition that the pleasure to be derived from it by others is not lessened through any careless act of mine."

Particular stress is laid by the officers of the league on the important necessity of constant precautions against the spread of fire in forest regions. All motor tourists, of whom there are literally millions on this continent, are urged to refrain from leaving camp fires burning because of the possibility of the spreading of the flames with an ultimate loss of a whole forest to the nation.

One of those who have consented to be a charter member of the new league is President Harding of the United States. Others have lined up with the organization because they realize that a desolate, fire-wreathed district has no appeal for the touring public, let alone the effect it has on trade and industry.

The New in Nutrition.

A short time ago we figured up the proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and the calories in foods and made up a balanced ration therefrom. This was the basis upon which we learned to feed our animals and we thought we had things down pat. We also tried it out with humans, but the great obstacle is that too many of us will always eat what we want rather than what we ought.

However, these balanced rations did not always work, and expert experimentation on rats, guinea pigs and such like, indicated that what we believed to be perfect foods were not as perfect as we thought they were. It was found that these otherwise perfect foods lack in the vital essentials of food, the vitamins.

Now these vitamins are something new as far as the name is concerned, but we have been eating them all our lives and did not know it. It just goes to show that we can not always tell just what we are eating.

But as mysterious as these vitamins are to us ordinary eaters, food experts are showing, by the feeding of foods containing these life-giving ingredients, that they can produce healthful results; and by eliminating them from food, they can cause disease.

Since the findings of the experimenters many of us are eating yeast to put zest in life and are renewing our interest in cod-liver oil as a weight increaser. Tomato juice is being imbibed with greater enjoyment, and hen fruit, sunny side up, will more frequently adorn our tables. Milk will supplant other beverages and green vegetables are gaining a new importance. All this is because of the vitamins they contain.

These successful tests in nutrition indicate that perhaps in the future visits to the doctor he will hand us a bill of fare instead of a prescription. Of course, his other bill will also be presented, as usual.

But in all seriousness, the discovery of these new things in nutrition is undoubtedly a great step forward. These findings will add greatly to our efficiency, to the real enjoyment of life, and to the results we get from live stock feeding, if we will but use them.

The Back Fence.

To know that I've a friend like you
Puts in each rose a bit more dew.
More high delight in each bird's trill,
More red above the sunset hill,
It tints the bluest sky more blue
To know that I've a friend like you!

But, oh, I wonder frequently,
What sort of neighbor do you see
When past our fence you look at me?
—Mary Carolyn Davies.

When a bird is killed, bugs rejoice.
When replanting, it always pays to keep a ball of dirt around the roots of the plant you move.

St. Kilda, Britain's most remote island, with a population of eighty souls, is cut off for about eight months in the year by the stormy seas on its rocky shores.

Most of the churches in Naples have three or four cats attached to them. They are kept for the purpose of catching the mice which infest all ancient Neapolitan buildings. The animals may often be seen walking about among the congregation or stretched before the altars.

There Are Times When You Need Music More Than the Multiplication Table

Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston, hit the nail on the head when he said in the course of a recent address, "It is beyond anybody's power to tell what it has meant to our country to have boys and girls learn to sing, for you sometimes need it as much as you need the multiplication table or the ability to spell 'elemosynary' or 'idiosyncrasy.' I wonder if any of you men have ever walked by a graveyard on a dark night all alone. If you have, did you recite the list of irregular verbs? You whistled! That is the only thing on earth you do when you are there. There are times when you need a whistle more than you do the multiplication table. We want our boys and girls to get ready for just such opportunities. Get ready, for when you need the aesthetic side, you do need it."

Enlarging on this subject Dr. Winship said further: "Rightly used there is more discipline for mind and heart, more discipline for success and enjoyment, more discipline for character, in learning to sing than in learning any other branch. Thinking and singing ought to be companions. What the public school wants of singing as a branch of instruction is the grandest possible teaching of the art, intellectually and fervently as a means of providing the best manhood and womanhood."

"Singing is to be taught the full child; his entire being, mentally, physically, industrially, is to be vibrant with health, elasticity, energy and cheerfulness. This branch is as important as any other branch, and unlike any other branch it needs to be taught from the lowest grade to the highest, in the ungraded as in the graded school. It is needed for patriotism, for morality, for health. It is needed to make discipline lighter, school attendance a pleasure, study more interesting, recitations more spirited. What wings are to the bird, what the blossom is to the plant, what the juice is to the fruit, the eye to the face, fervency to the voice, singing is to the school."

Beetle Fans.

The beetle fan is a English invention, in which the revolving blades are made with curved surfaces of a peculiar form, which impel the air in a direction parallel to the axis of the fan. It is said that virtually the whole power is utilized in making the air "travel," and very little in simply churning it up. It is believed that the invention finds practical application in the propellers of ships and airplanes. sod early, prepare the ground for corn and roots; fifth year, same as first year. This four-year rotation will be found to materially increase the soil fertility, as no crop is allowed to occupy the land for more than one year, thus ensuring ample cultivation. The introduction of two crops of clover will prevent the growth of weeds, and the likelihood will be reduced to a minimum of any insect pest becoming established. The foregoing of course applies to arable land. A new piece of land, or an old sod which has been allowed to remain for a number of years, can be satisfactorily dealt with as follows: Break up the new land or old sod in late summer just after haying and cultivate until fall, when the ground should be plowed the opposite way and left rough for the winter. In the spring cultivate as frequently as possible, plowing again if necessary. The land may be planted to oats in the second year and seeded down as advised in the above rotation.

Protection Against Insect Pests.

With white grubs, wireworms, and cutworms, the three chief classes of soil-infesting field crop insects that cause most of the trouble in a mixed farming community, crop rotation—says Mr. H. F. Hudson, Assistant Entomologist at Ottawa, in Circular No. 2, "Field Crop Insects"—is regarded as a satisfactory measure consistent with good farming and insect control. A suggested crop rotation is consequently presented for a typical western Ontario farming community, where no specialization of any crop is in evidence, and where the aforesaid insects are present: First year, plant the field to oats or similar grain crops and seed down to clover; second year, cut the clover for hay, plow the field in the summer or early fall and plant to wheat; third year, seed the wheat to clover in the spring, which may be pastured in the fall or allowed to grow; fourth year, plow the clover

Only two or three plants should be left in each hill of melons, cucumbers and squashes. Wait until the work of the striped beetle is over, then thin the plants, leaving only the best to produce a crop.

FIBRE PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Possibilities of Growing Flax and Hemp in the Different Provinces—Use of Machinery.

(Prepared under the direction of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, by Mr. R. J. Hutchinson, Chief of Economic Fibre Division)

While flax has been grown to some extent in certain districts in Canada, chiefly for domestic purposes, it is only within recent years that a determined effort has been put forth to make the production of this crop one of our staple industries.

The impetus which started this effort in Canada is largely attributed to the success obtained in producing flax fibre in southwestern Ontario during the European war. Previous to the revolution in Russia, that country produced 85 per cent. of the raw material used in the linen industry. This source of supply was practically cut off during the last few years of the war, consequently the price of flax soared to a height beyond all previous records. On account of the increased demand for flax fibre for war purposes new territory had to be immediately sought in which to produce the raw material so urgently needed. Efforts were put forth to grow flax in various countries that had never before attempted to produce it on a commercial scale. Of all the new countries in which this experiment has been tried none have given more encouraging results than Canada.

Canadian Flax of High Grade.

The flax produced in southwestern Ontario—the only part of Canada in which this project has as yet been extensively tried—is considered superior to most of that produced in Russia and some of the better handled material ranks equal to second-grade Irish. These encouraging results have induced the Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibilities for flax growing in various other provinces of the Dominion, and each year small plots are planted at the various branch farms throughout the country. These results have shown that there is a very large area in the Dominion in which flax will grow successfully. The following districts have conditions which are very favorable to the growth of this crop: The coastal area of British Columbia, southwestern Ontario, the St. Lawrence valley, and the Maritime Provinces. It is no doubt owing to the favorable climatic conditions which prevail in these districts that they are so suitable for flax growing.

Ample Field in Canada.

There is, therefore, ample field in Canada for the establishment of a large flax-growing industry, but in addition to the successful growing of this crop other factors must be considered.

It is well known that the harvesting of flax and the preparing of it for the market entails a considerable amount of labor. The cost of production is, therefore, the problem that must be met. In considering the cost of production two factors must be included, viz., rent of land and cost of labor. As far as land rental is concerned we can compete successfully with other flax-producing countries. There is, therefore, only one problem to solve—cost of labor. On first consideration this may seem insurmountable, because undoubtedly labor is more expensive in Canada than in Europe. The only means by which the cost of labor problem can be overcome is by the use of labor-saving devices, and the system of flax-growing in this country lends itself admirably to the application of machinery.

In other flax-growing countries it is the custom for each farmer to grow a few acres, just enough to enable him to harvest and manufacture it by the help of his own family. In Canada, however, it is customary for one flax grower to produce 200 or 300 acres. It can, therefore, be readily seen what an excellent opportunity there is for introducing labor-saving devices when one man produces this crop on such an extensive scale. Already a number of most promising inventions have been introduced by Canadians interested in flax machinery, notably the Vessot flax puller, the VanAllen desecator, and a machine for lifting flax from the spread field. Those interested in the flax industry in Canada look with optimism to the results which should naturally follow from the commercial application of these various labor-saving devices.

Prospects for Hemp Industry.

Until recently the attention of this division has largely been devoted to the promotion of flax growing. There appears to be good prospects for the development of a hemp industry as well. The province of Manitoba seems to hold large possibilities in this direction, and at present there is a scheme under way to start the manufacture of binder twine from hemp grown in that province.

There is undoubtedly a splendid field for the development of the textile industry in Canada and what is most needed at the present time is men with capital who have a thorough knowledge of the growing and manufacturing of flax and hemp.

The Willow Pattern.

An old Chinese love story is embodied in the design traced on a willow-pattern plate.

On the right-hand side of the plate is depicted a mansion where lived a mandarin and his only daughter, Licht. In the left-hand corner is shown an island where dwelt Chang, the mandarin's former secretary, with whom Licht was in love.

The mandarin, hearing them exchanging vows under an orange tree, forbade the union. But the lovers eloped and hid in a gardener's cottage, seen at the end of the bridge, opposite the willow tree.

From here they attempted to escape to Chang's home, but the mandarin pursued them with a whip. In his rage he would have killed the lovers, but the gods intervened and changed them into the pair of turtle doves seen hovering in the sky above the main design.

The design is called the willow pattern because it is a tale of unfortunate lovers whose flight took place "when the willows begin to shed their leaves."

Of Course.

Teacher—"Now, Willie, supposing you were standing face to the south, what would you have on your right hand?"

Willie—"Please, teacher, four fingers and a thumb."



If We Took Things Literally
Friend—"Hey, Bill, got some news that's going to turn you upside down!"
Bill—"Wait a moment till I stand on my head—then it'll turn me upside up!"



Not a Gift

Old Aunt—"What a beautiful complexion you have, my dear—it's a gift of Heaven!"

Niece—"Don't you believe it, auntie—it's nothing but a steady expense!"

Juvenile Advice.

One Sunday morning in an Alabama Sunday school the class was about to be dismissed. The youngsters were already in anticipation of relaxing their cramped little limbs after the hours of confinement on straight-backed chairs and benches when the superintendent arose and, instead of dismissing them, announced:

"And now, children, let me introduce Mr. Boggs, who will give us a short talk."

Mr. Boggs smilingly arose, and after gazing impressively around the classroom, began with:

"Well, children, I hardly know what to say."

At this juncture the whole school was convulsed by the sound of a small thin voice in the rear hisping: "They 'amen' and thit down!"

Right Place for It.

An amateur authoress who had submitted a story to a magazine, after waiting several weeks without hearing from the editor concerning it, finally sent him a note requesting an early decision, as she stated she had other irons in the fire.

Shortly after came the editor's reply: "Dear Madam: I have read your story, and I should advise you to put it with the other irons."

One Guess.

"How's your garden getting along, old man?"

"Well, if the green things coming up are vegetables, it's fine; but if they are weeds it's terrible."



RETALIATION

(The United States refuses even to discuss with Britain the effect of its prohibition laws on British shipping).

John Bull—"Sorry, Sam, no chewing gum, no jazz, no horned-rimmed glasses admitted here."—From the Passing Show.

Red-Haired Persons Head Revolutionary Movements.

It may be pretty confidently asserted that there never has been an important revolutionary movement without a red-haired person intimately associated, if not the leader. Nearly all great reformers or founders of religion were red-haired. Mohammed, for instance. History is silent as to the coloring of Moses, but David, who certainly contributed to the evolution of Judaism, was "ruddy." Louis XIV. was a sandy-haired man, with many of the characteristics of that type, and perhaps the greatest of all the emperors was Barbarossa.

Women's russet locks seem to run more to wickedness than piety. Cleopatra is called the "Red-haired Greek." Mary, Queen of Scots, had red hair (as well as her ill-fated descendant, Prince Charlie), while her great antagonist, Queen Elizabeth, was of decidedly red coloring. Red hair is said to be a sign of mixed race, and seldom, if ever, to occur where there is not a drop of Semitic blood. All pedigrees by this time must include a son of Shem somewhere, as everybody is of more or less mixed race. It is interesting to the red-haired that, despite Fagains and Heeps, it is the exception to find their hue figuring in criminal annals.

Mr. Havelock Ellis once examined a list of 129 persons "wanted" by Scotland Yard. Of these forty-five had dark-brown hair, eleven dark or black hair, forty-six brown hair, twenty-seven light brown or fair, while only one red-haired person figured among the lot.

Misunderstood.

Boy Scout (small but polite)—"May I accompany you across the street, madam?"

Old Lady—"Certainly you may, my lad. How long have you been waiting here for somebody to take you across?"

The Spread Table.

When I see the birds whose names I do not know
Light on a treetop twenty feet below,
And, though I am so near them, never care,
But peck at cones, a thousand feet in air;

When I see spruces bitten by the wind
Scaling the cliff without a look behind,
And off at sea, across the mountain's face,
Behold far-sprinkled islands and blue space;

And when, no longer level, the blue sea
Hangs from the sky like a great tapestry—
Hangs from the sky, but keeps its blue unblent,
Let down about like the side wall of a tent;

When I see these things, knowing as I do
I break to-day's bread and to-morrow's, too,
At the spread table of the waves and stones
I feed on beauty as the birds on cones.
—Abbie Huston Evans.

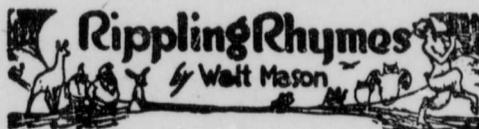
Already Cleaned.

Father was annoyed. His expensive gold watch had fallen him. It would not go at all.

"I can't think what's the matter," he complained. "Maybe it needs cleaning."

"Oh, no, daddy," objected four-year-old Henry. "Cause baby and I had it in the bathroom washing it all day yesterday."

There are 12,588,949 motor vehicles in operation in the world, and of these over 10,500,000 are in the United States.



WEARINESS

I'm tired of the voter who comes to my door and brags of his motor for three hours or more. I know that his wagon no triumph could win; it's nothing to brag on, it's fashioned of tin. It's creaking and hissing and groaning in pain, its cylinders missing—a seedy old wain. And yet like a fountain he gurgles his yarn of climbing a mountain and jumping a turn, or whizzing through gravel and swimming through mud—his triumphs of travel would curdle your blood. In vain my endeavor to boast my own bus, for hours and forever he kicks up his fuss. I strive every minute to edge in a word, but when I begin it his thunders are heard. His voice is appalling, it stabs like a lance, and when he is bawling I haven't a chance. My car is a dandy and fair I'd relate to anyone handy its victories great. My larynx is sagging, my voice is too low; when people are bragging I haven't a show. So come dippy creatures to boast of their cars, and blow in my features the fumes of cigars. They know I can't bellow and roar like a gale, so I am the fellow who lists to their tale.

The Indian's Onion Bait.

Had to the onion! What would the busy housewife do without it? Most people who are familiar with the onion use it for food of course. Not so the Indian. The delicious flavor means nothing to him; he uses the vegetable for catching wolves.

An enthusiastic missionary was showing an Indian through his mistle garden, which he tended with great care, for he wanted to prove to the natives that they too could grow useful foods. The Indian followed him and said "Ugh-ha!" to his enthusiastic explanations. He looked at the various vegetables with great curiosity; he pinched some of the leaves, smelled them and cautiously tasted the juice of some. Several times he went back to the tall glistening green onion spikes.

"What is the name of that vegetable?" asked the missionary.

"Kee-che-wee-mooos-koo-se-ack," replied the Indian, and the missionary smiled, for the name means "the very bad smelling grass."

When the two had gone the round of the garden the missionary asked the Indian what had interested him most. The red man turned and went back to the onion bed. The missionary pulled up several of the onions and gave them to him, and his glistening eyes expressed his thanks more eloquently than his tongue did. With the greatest care he wrapped up the onions and took them away, but not, as the missionary supposed, for the purpose of seasoning his venison.

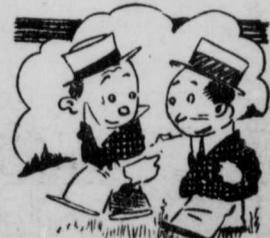
During the following winter when the missionary with his dog teams was visiting the outlying camps of his far-flung field he met the Indian again. With as much enthusiasm as an Indian can muster he told his missionary friend that he had had a great season hunting and thanks to "the very bad smelling grass," had been particularly successful at trapping wolves. The missionary looked astonished. Then he learned that the Indian had treasured the onions with the care of a miser. After setting his wolf traps he had radiated trails from them. Next he had taken a small piece of an onion and, having ground it between two axes, had rubbed it on the soles of his moccasins. After that he had tramped the trails to his traps. His extraordinary success proved the correctness of his judgment. The power of the onion had dissipated the caution of the wary wolves, had made them curious and had led them into the traps!

Enforced Intimacy of Husbands and Wives.

One of the greatest mistakes married people ever make is in sticking together so much of the time that they get tired of each other. Many of the worst domestic tragedies have their origin in enforced intimacy. I have known of instances where men remained at their homes so constantly that their wives grew heartily sick of having them around. But the husbands seemed to think that if they really loved their wives they should be with them, and that if their wives loved them they should wish to be near them all the time.

Now we all know that if a friend whom we love very dearly should begin to drop in on us many times a day, should come so often that he interfered with our regular work, and gave us no time at all to be alone, we should very soon grow weary of him. He would be abusing the sacred privileges of friendship, and it would break under the strain. It is something like this in marriage. Many married couples are hardly ever separated, day or night, and this is one reason why the bloom soon wears off their union and they become bored with one another, grow scrappy and quarrelsome, and too often end up in the divorce court.

A splendid wife and mother tells me that she would be driven into the insane asylum if her husband should stay at home all the time. Yet she loves him as much as she loves her, and they are very happy; but she knows well that having a man hanging around the house all the time would be intolerable. She also knows that in case of inharmony should by any chance develop a few days complete separation would tend to restore normal relations. "When away from one another," she said, "we forget our little differences, prejudices, and annoyances, and remember only the best things about the other."—O. S. Marden.



Shouldn't Be

"This courting girls is expensive business!"

"What, with the sugar boycott on?"

About the House

THE SUMMER BRIDE'S KITCHEN FAD.

Do the brides of your neighborhood have the various fads that change and vary as much as the new styles and fashions? They do in our section; and a fad that is very popular with them here at present is the enameled drop-leaf dining-tables. And it is not only brides who are indulging in this fad, either. Many women who only have small families are investing a few cents and a little time in these attractive accessories.

All of the second-hand stores of our town have been ransacked in search of the old-fashioned dining-room tables with drop-leaves at the side, and for kitchen chairs of attractive design. These are selected in as quaint a pattern as possible, and are of soft wood that has been painted, instead of varnished.

Both the table and chairs are well rubbed with sandpaper, until every sign of the paint or varnish has been removed. They are then painted with three coats of paint. Some use ivory for this, while some prefer white, but I think the most attractive ones I have seen are of a soft gray color. After the paint is applied, a thorough coating of enamel of the same color is put on. Then they are decorated with some design, usually a conventional pattern, put on with enamel. If the furniture is ivory, canary yellow and black may be used for the design; while there are no colors that look so well on gray as some of the soft pastel shades. Old blue may predominate.

The very beauty and attractiveness of such a set as the one I have described would be reason enough for any bride to choose it for the main part of her dining-room furniture; but the small cost is an added virtue, and has an added appeal to most brides who prefer to start their married life, living in a frugal way, that it may be easier for the couple to "get a start."—N. Portrey.

ICE CREAM SAUCE.

For chocolate sauce to be served with ice cream, put one pound of light brown sugar into a saucepan with one quart pint of milk, two ounces of chocolate, grated, and one ounce of butter. Boil together until it forms a soft ball when put in cold water. Take from the stove and flavor with vanilla.

To make caramel ice cream, put one quart of milk in a double boiler and when hot add one tablespoonful of cornstarch which has been moistened with milk, yolks of four beaten eggs, and one-half cup of sugar. Scorch one cup of maple molasses or one-half pound of maple sugar. Add a little water to it, then add to the custard. When cool, add one pint of cream and freeze.

MAKING THINGS STICK.

Besides being of invaluable aid in the medicine chest or cabinet, adhesive tape may be used as first aid in innumerable cases of household emergency. It may be made so useful that the housewife should never be without it.

After cementing broken glass or china it may be applied to the outside to hold the parts in place until they become thoroughly dry.

When the glass in the oven door accidentally gets broken a very satisfactory temporary repair may be effected by applying adhesive tape to each side of the break.

If the glass top of the percolator seems to suddenly leap from its proper position and cleaves asunder upon the floor it may be mended with adhesive tape until another may be purchased.

When paring any hard fruit or vegetable, protect the inside of the thumb and forefinger with pieces of adhesive tape.

When ripping seams with a knife or razor blade, wrap the blade with adhesive tape to within an inch of the end to prevent injury to the fingers and fabric.

In case a break comes in your rubber gloves apply a patch of adhesive tape to the underside of the cut or break. It may be used in the same manner to mend kid gloves, using a bit of dye or ink to stain the patch to match the gloves.

Use adhesive tape to cover the opening in the bottom of salt or pepper shaker instead of cork, which is often hard to remove and often slips inside.

When small cuts or breaks appear in the table oilcloth they may be mended by applying a strip of adhesive tape to the underside.

A NEAT AND SIMPLE PROCK FOR A LITTLE GIRL.



4374. Blue and white dotted dimity is here shown—bias bands of blue organdy form the decoration. This would be pretty in yellow pongee with the trimming in white or in green organdy, with frills of white. The sleeve may be short, or, in wrist length, finished with a band cuff.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 4, and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

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A MOTHER'S HEALTH NEEDS GREAT CARE

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the care of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. W. T. Riley, R.R. No. 1, Apple Hill, Ont., has proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to mothers, and tells her story as follows:—"Two years ago, after the birth of my boy, I became very weak and run down. Gradually I lost weight and energy until I was unable to do my housework. I could not sleep, my nerves would twitch and jump so that I arose in the morning with heavy aching limbs and head. Indigestion helped to make the misery worse, and my heart would palpitate terribly. I doctored steadily for a year without getting better, but just dragged along feeling that I would never be well again. But one lucky day, on the advice of a friend, I began treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have taken only six boxes, but I wish you could see the difference. I am now able to do my work, go about and enjoy myself. I feel so entirely like a new woman that I advise every weak or ailing woman to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I know they will get beneficial results."

If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Gulf Stream.

Weather experts are accounting for the recent frequent changes in temperature by ascribing them to the Gulf Stream.

For centuries the Gulf Stream has been blamed for every fresh development of climate, when, as a matter of fact, the slight seasonal changes that take place in its position are not directly responsible for these vagaries.

Its flow does not reach within two thousand miles of any part of Europe, so that we must search for another cause on whose broad back to lay the responsibilities of June snowstorms and February heat-waves.

The Equatorial current, coming into contact with South America, splits into two, one part turning along the Brazilian coast and the other turning north to form the Gulf Stream.

Contrary to the stream making a complete circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, as was formerly supposed, only a small amount of water is drawn from this gulf, and the stream, beginning in the Strait of Florida, sweeps northwards, gathering velocity until it reaches the coast of Newfoundland, where its speed decreases gradually until it becomes merely a wind drift.

Winds may disturb the surface of the Gulf Stream. Favorable winds may accelerate its flow and adverse ones retard it, while a strong southerly or south-easterly wind may blow surface water out of its course.

The prevailing winds of Western Europe are from the west and south-west. Coming from the ocean they contain a lot of moisture, which is chilled by their contact with northerly latitudes, and drops in the form of rain or snow even before reaching the land.

Mixed Up.

After young Joey had had his first day of school his father inquired what the teacher had told him.

"Oh," said the boy, "we have been taught about a bad king who drove over his people in motor cars."

"Oh, that's dreadful," said the father. "Tell me all about it."

"Well, it was in the history lesson, so you must look in your book, daddy; it was King John."

Then the father read, "Who oppressed his people and ground them down with taxes (taxes)."

In Russia there are 1,220 women to every 1,000 men. Germany comes next with 1,100 and Austria 1,069.



Caught Off Montreal Island

The guide under whose directions these muscalunge were caught in Lake St. Louis, about two and a half miles from Ste. Annes, claims that there are no finer muscalunge fishing grounds in the Province. He makes a speciality of this kind of fishing and guarantees one fish per day or no pay. There is also good fishing for small mouth bass, pickerel and pike and in the fall, Lake St. Louis is visited by flights of duck Southward bound. Mr. Pilon, the guide, conducts parties for duck shooting also, in season, from Ste. Annes. Perhaps the reason for the plentiful supply of large fish is that St. Annes is too close to Montreal, the Sportsmen preferring to go further a field, but whatever the reason is, there they are.



Much Ado About Nothing
"I hear the people all raving about Miss Pepper's bathing suit."
"Well, I don't see so much to rave about."

A Great Silence.

Westminster City Council has accepted an offer of a firm to supply free of charge rubber roadway blocks sufficient to pave about 1,500 square yards of carriage way in Whitehall round the Cenotaph.

The blocks will be laid by the Council in place of the existing blocks. It will help make the Cenotaph the most impressive spot in London. Approaching traffic will be hushed, warning travellers that they have entered the little strip of road sacred to those memories too deep for tears.

The pigeons that served during the war and were often under fire have been pensioned by the War Office, and a keeper has been appointed to see that they receive proper care.

The idea that the Creator implanted in the soul of man is nothing less than perfection; and the greatest message that to this earth gave us was: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

The largest telescope in the world is on Mount Nelson, California. It magnifies the brightness of a star 250,000 times.

Experiments made in France with concrete made with slag have proved it about equal to that made with gravel.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT

Keep Kendall's always in the barn. A strained muscle, a sprung tendon, a jolt or a knock demands immediate attention. A few hours' delay will result in a long lameness—perhaps in the loss of the horse. Kendall's Spavin Treatment has saved more horseflesh than all the other known remedies. Under the name of Kendall's Spavin Cure, it is the forty-year-old standby of horsemen, farmers and veterinarians.

Get a bottle of Kendall's today. Ask, too, for the Free Book or write for it to

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURG FALLS, Vt., U.S.A.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



His Opposite.
"They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages."
"Yes; that's why I'm looking for a girl with money."

The finest laces in the world are worth more than their weight in gold.

Keep it ready to serve at home



When it is ice-cold, nothing else is so sure to please—at home parties, when unexpected guests drop in and for just the family. And nothing is more convenient to serve—ordered by the case from your dealer like groceries, and a few bottles kept on ice in your refrigerator.

More and more a favorite every year for 22 years—since the first Canadian plant was established in Toronto in 1901.

Choicest products from nature make it wholesome. Our sanitary plant, with sterilized bottles, makes it pure.

Drink

Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

Let our thoughts turn for a few minutes to the problem of the preservation of child life, especially of the white races among our native-born population. In considering this problem the most advisable way is in all probability to look at the subject from the standpoint "Is it worth while?" Those who know, think that it is worth while, and they have facts and figures to back up their beliefs.

In the first place, this Dominion, and even the Province of Ontario, needs more settlers of the right kind. Now there are two kinds of settlers that increase our population—those that come to our shores as immigrants and those that are born here—our own children. A record of efficiency tests was made in the United States during the war to test the physical and mental efficiency of drafts of recruits required for war service. A comparison of the mental capacity of these recruits was made with similar recruits from Canada, and it was found that the Canadians were superior in intelligence to even the white records of the United States army. What is the reason for this? One reason is that in the United States there is a heavy influx every year of immigrants from South Eastern Europe and other parts of the earth. There is also a large negro population, native born, but this latter group need not be considered here, for their mentality ranks far below that of the whites. To be specific, the mean mental age of the negro drafts in the United States army was 10.37 years. That means that the intelligence of the average negro soldier is that of a boy a little over ten years of age and a little less than an average boy of eleven years. On the other hand, the mean mental age of the white drafts in the United States army was 13.08 years and that of Canada 13.29 years.

Now, a comparison of these figures with the actual age of the boy himself would seem to indicate that after a certain age, the average youth ceases to learn anything that would qualify him as being called intelligent.

Either that or his rate of mental progress during his early years is so slow that at puberty, that is when he grows up to young manhood, he has no more actual sense than a boy of 13 years. There is something wrong here. If your country is going to be great, if it is going to take its place among the leading nations of the world a high standard of mentality should be aimed at. The fact that Canadian recruits show superior intelligence to those of the United States might be due in some degree to the fact that a large percentage of the immigrants who come here are of British stock and consequently of a higher mentality standard due in part to heredity, environment and the system of universal education which prevails in the old country at the present time.

No figures are available at the moment to compare the intelligence of the average native-born Canadian boy or girl with those of their race and kin across the seas, but it is safe to say that Canada would hold her own in any fair test of this kind. It behooves us therefore as Canadians interested in the welfare of our country, interested in every condition that will tend towards producing a healthier and more intelligent race of people, to do all in our power to reduce infant mortality in Canada and to have facilities for the proper feeding and upbringing of the rising generation so that this country can point with pride to the physical and mental status of its native-born population and feel assured that in health, mentality, physical fitness and in social conduct, Canada can proudly take her place as one of the foremost countries as regards efficiency and progress among the nations of the earth. To reach this ideal, much work is yet necessary, and when we know that the prevailing rate of infant mortality in Ontario at the present time is, roughly speaking, one hundred per thousand, which means that one child out of every ten born, dies before reaching twelve months of age, we have some idea of the problem confronting us.

RED HOT JULY DAYS HARD ON THE BABY

July—the month of oppressive heat; red hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they come on suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot summer as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose given to the well child will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come on suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The timid man never creates anything. He who would make must dare.



She—"Everybody says you can hardly keep your head above water."
He—"Well, that's only when I'm on dry land."

Is it true, as a cynic asserts, that we cordially praise only those men who rise without overtopping ourselves?

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

EASY TRICKS

No. 58
The Clothes Brush



For this trick you'll need a clothes brush and a friend. Say to your friend:

"You think you are observing, don't you? Then, perhaps, you will tell me how many times I brush your back with this clothes brush."

No matter how observing he is, he will be wrong. The chances are that the laughs of those who are looking on will acquaint him with the fact that there is "a trick about the trick," before you have brushed his back more than once or twice.

The fact is that you do not brush his back with a clothes brush at all. While you appeared to be doing this, you were brushing his back with your hand while you were brushing the front of your own coat with the brush. If you will try this you will discover that it is impossible to tell, when the strokes of the hand and the strokes of the brush are simultaneous, whether the brush or the hand touches the back.

(Clip this out and paste it, with others of the series, in a scrap-book.)

House Mottoes.

Formerly it was a custom in some parts of England to put mottoes over the entrances to houses. Many of these were very quaint.

One of the best is over a door at Montacute, Somerset:—
Through this wideopening gate
None comes too early, none returns too late.

On a porch at Beddington:—
To those who cross the threshold of this door
A hearty welcome, both to rich and poor;

One favor only we would bid you grant,
Feel you're at home, and ask for what you want.

To this may be added the following appropriate Shakespearean motto, on a house at Ditching Road, near Brighton:—
Come hither—come hither—come hither—
Here shall you see no enemy but winter
And rough weather.—"As You Like It."

And on the door leading to the library:—
Open locks, whoever knocks.—"Macbeth."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.



A Business Mistake

Farmer—"Did you sell them potatoes and cabbages I had on that stand?"
Hired Man—"Sure I did."
Farmer—"Wal I bejiggered! Now we haint got no good samples 't show them ortymobeelists w'en they come by!"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Looking Forward.

Small Son—"Say, daddy, when people go to heaven do they become angels right away, or have they to pass a lot of stupid examinations first?"

Vultures are said to fly at times at a rate of more than a hundred miles an hour.

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right

By giving baby the harmless, purely vegetable, infants' and children's regulator.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

brings astonishing, gratifying results in making baby's stomach digest food and bowels move as they should at teething time. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Safe and satisfactory.

At All Drugists

1896 No. 28—23.

SHIP OPERATOR OUT WITH FACTS

"Tanlac did so much for me a year ago that right now I am feeling even better than before I got sick," declared John Croymill, 8 Haldimand St., Quebec, P.Q. Mr. Croymill, a ship telegraph operator, is well known in Quebec, having been for four years operator at the Citadel.

"For two solid years I suffered from stomach trouble. My appetite was so poor I couldn't eat much, but even then, after meals, my heart palpitated so badly from the pressure of gas on my stomach I would be miserable nearly all day and couldn't half sleep at night. The result was I felt tired and worn out most of the time.

"It wasn't long after I began taking Tanlac that my appetite had a new start and the stomach trouble was losing its grip, and now I'm always eager for mealtime to come, nothing distresses me, I sleep soundly and feel fine all the time. Tanlac is a splendid, reliable medicine."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 37 million bottles sold.

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BACK ACHED TERRIBLY

Mrs. McMahon Tells How She Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chatham, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a run-down condition after the birth of my baby boy. I had terrible pains and backache, and was tired and weak, not fit to do my work and care for my three little children. One day I received your little book and read it, and gave up taking the medicine I had and began taking the Vegetable Compound. I feel much better now and am not ashamed to tell what it has done for me. I recommend it to any woman I think feels as I do."

—Mrs. J. R. McMAHON, 153 Harvey St., Chatham, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has for nearly fifty years been restoring sick, ailing women to health and strength. It relieves the troubles which cause such symptoms as backache, painful periods, irregularities, tired, worn-out feelings and nervousness. This is shown again and again by such letters as Mrs. McMahon writes, as well as by one woman telling another. These women know, and are willing to tell others, what it did for them; therefore, it is surely worth your trial.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

Classified Advertisements.

M. R. POSE, OWNER, A & POSTAL CARD Investment will save you \$1.75 each. Advance \$10. Immediate response necessary. Write Auto Specialty Co., Putnam, Ont.

ONE MAN-IN EACH COUNTY TO APPOINT agents to sell our "Maga Gas," a guaranteed product. It has given 500 miles. Sales on sight. \$50 monthly cash. Write quick. LeRoy Bros., Alexandria, Ont.

WASHINGTON HAND PRESS.

WE HAVE AN ENQUIRY FOR A WASHINGTON Hand Press that will take 8 pages of 1 column, long. Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Serious Mistake.

Host (to guest, a retired doctor)—
"And did you ever make a serious mistake in your diagnosis?"
Guest—"Yes, one serious one—I once treated a patient for indigestion and she could easily have afforded appendicitis!"

There are more women than men voters in Sweden.

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ECZEMA IN RASH FOR 9 YEARS

On Scalp, Arms and Limbs. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"Eczema broke out in a rash on my scalp, arms and limbs. The itching and burning were terrific. My hair became lifeless and dry and fell out in handfuls. My clothing aggravated the breaking out, and I could not rest at night on account of the irritation.

"The trouble lasted about nine years. My mother tried many different remedies but they did no good. We began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment which completely healed me." (Signed) Miss Beatrice M. Closson, No. Sedgwick, Maine, Feb. 20, 1922.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Ltd., 164 St. Paul St., W. Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 50c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetylsalicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Compound will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



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Grace Church

REV. E. A. SLACK, L. Th., Rector

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Mats and Sermon 11 a. m.
Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 11 a. m.
Evensong and Sermon every Sunday at 7 p. m., except last Sunday in the month when the only service of the day will be at 3 p. m.

St. John's, Nelson

Evensong and Sermon every Sunday at 2.30 p. m., except last Sunday in the month when Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m.

Knox Church

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.45 a. m.

Methodist Church

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

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

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

Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Millgrove Meth. Circuit

REV. F. J. FYDELL, B. A., Pastor

Rock Chapel—11 a. m.
Glenwood—2.30 p. m. Pastor's Subject, "Nearer My God to Thee."

Millgrove—7.30 p. m. Mr. Sovereign, a former resident, will speak. Subject, "The Need of the World."

Millgrove Y. P. S.—Monday evening. Program will consist of a Missionary Play entitled, "Slave Girl and School Girl" by Glenwood young people.

Greenville

Miss Marjorie Hyslop of Burlington is spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Millington of Birmingham, England, are visiting friends here.

Miss Jean Cowper, of Dundas, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. Mrs. D. A. Hyslop, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Pipher of New Market, spent Sunday with Miss I. Green.

The Greenville Boy Scouts held their field day on Friday, July 6th at the athletic grounds, which was a great success.

Mr. Johnston Tew held a successful barn raising last Friday.

DIED—At his home, Greenville, on Friday, July 6th, Maurice Robil laird, in his 16th year.

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—1 Tapstry covered davenport in A 1 condition, cheap, also a wicker folding go-cart. Apply to W. G. Spencer.

FOR SALE—Fruit Jars, all sizes, Miss Armstrong, Mill street.

For Sale

Fresh Milch Cow. Apply to James Ing, Dundas street, Phone 12 r 4, Waterdown.

For Sale

Happy Thought Range good as new. Apply to Wm. Langton.

For Sale

12 Young Pigs 8 weeks old. Apply to Willis Bros. Waterdown

For Sale

Two Choice Building Lots with 66 ft. on Mill street, 360 ft. on Elgin street and 66 ft. on Victoria street. Could be divided into six 60ft. lots. Apply to W. J. Spence.

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Buy Quality Goods

Quality counts long after price is forgotten

Save the Surface
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Paint for Protection

People who know say that there are more buildings damaged by lack of Paint than any other way—Paint protects the timber.

Canada Barn Paint

is a protection against weather damage to your buildings. Homestead Red or Romestead Grey is a paint made especially for barns, fences, stables, silos, or any other out-buildings. A reasonable and durable paint.

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Canada Paint Co's. Wagon or Implements—A durable gloss paint for implements exposed to the weather continually can be protected by using this paint. It dries hard over night with a rich gloss.

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Made of the highest grade materials, will stand the test wherever it is put. In all staple shades. Ask for color card.

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Made to stand to the weather conditions

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A black elastic roof paint specially priced at \$1.50 a quart.

Oilcloth Varnish

Specially prepared for oilcloths and linoleum.

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This store closes on Wednesday at 12.30 to open at 7 p. m.