

Their Majesties Accept Hikers' Badges



As souvenirs of their hike to the summit of Tunnel Mountain during their visit to Banff, Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth have both graciously accepted the silver insignia of the Sky Line Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies. King George bestowed an alpenstock from the Sky Line Trail Hikers which he used for his mountaineering adventure, and at the suggestion of Dan McCowan, Pres-

ident of this organization, the Parks Branch of the Canadian Government has been asked to erect a cairn on the top of Tunnel Mountain to be named after King George, and also to erect a lookout at a point known as the green spot on Snowy Mountain to be called Queen Elizabeth's View, as Her Majesty was particularly delighted with the panorama of the Canadian Rockies at Banff from that point.

The Sky Line Trail Hikers is active in promoting hiking expeditions through the trails of the National Parks in the Canadian Rockies, and holds an annual four day camp which will be located near August 27 in the Marquette Valley, north of Lake Louise. Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., L.L.D., is the honorary president and the secretary and founder is J. Murray Gibson of Montreal.

THE PRUNING OF SHRUBS

Ignorance in the pruning of shrubs causes a great many garden disappointments, states R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Shrubbery grows into a jungle if neglected. When improperly pruned, tall shrubs grow "leggy" and low ones make round balls. Badly pruned shrubs frequently fail to produce satisfactory bloom. Most of the trouble is due to an old-fashioned idea that "shrubs should be cut back in the Spring." Only a few of the garden shrubs should be cut back in the spring. The majority should have their oldest branches thinned out after they finish blooming. Both the early and late blooming hydrangeous, spiraea, Anthonny Waterer and garden roses should be cut back in the spring to a point just above the second or third bud on strong shoots of last year's growth. All weak or twisted shoots should be removed entirely. These shrubs bloom at the end of wood of the current season's growth so that cutting them back as described above forces out a few strong young growths and produces large flowers. If these shrubs were left unpruned there would be more but smaller flowers on shorter stems. The majority of flowering shrubs however, bloom quite early in the season from buds formed on last year's growth. Lilacs, honeysuckle, forsythia, mock orange, wiegelia, and the common spiraea are all of this class. These should not be cut back if any bloom is desired, as cutting back last year's growth removes the flower buds. In such shrubs the object of pruning is to thin out the bush so that air

can circulate through it and sunlight reach its leaves. This keeps the foliage healthy even on the lower branches and prevent the shrubs from growing "leggy." Healthy foliage promotes vigorous growth and abundance of bloom. To thin out these bushes properly one needs to remove two or three of the oldest branches each year, cutting them out as closely to the ground as possible. This encourages the shrub to throw out vigorous shoots from near the ground. By removing the oldest wood the shrub is always formed from fairly young vigorous wood which will produce good bloom. Dead or damaged branches can and should be removed at any time and, after the old wood has been thinned out, all dead flower heads should be removed except in the case of shrubs which have berries, or other attractive fruits. In parts of Canada which have an average climate, shrubs of this class should be thinned out immediately after blooming. In colder districts the work should be done in spring, as summer pruning may induce late growth resulting in injury.

PLANTS FROM ABROAD MAY PROVE COSTLY

Canadians who are planning journeys abroad with the probability of bringing back to Canada some souvenir in the shape of a plant or plant product would do well to consult the Plant Protection Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture before sailing to prevent disappointment. This Division is responsible that no plants bearing disease or injurious insects enter Canada, and, among other duties, maintain a close check at the seaports and international boundary points on the importation of plants and plant products in passenger's baggage. In a 12 month period, officers of the Division attended the docking of 4,342 boats when 776 passengers were found to have plants or plant products in their possession. Fifty-three plants were of a species prohibited entry into Canada, and were seized and destroyed on account of insects or disease. Also in 520 cases it was necessary to refuse entry to a miscellaneous lot of plants and plant products being carried as personal baggage. Commercial importations of plants, products examined by the staff were of world-wide origin. There were 8,515 permits, involving 4,213,747 containers, 128 boatloads, and six carloads. In 164 instances, importations were seized and destroyed; eight were sent back to the shippers because of lack of compliance with regulations and 1,491 plants and plant products were intercepted. As the result of the inspection of importation of plants and plant products, and the examination of passenger's baggage, 1,076 proposed importations, involving 16,797 plants were refused entry, 108 refused permits, 961 seized and destroyed, and 12 were returned to the shippers. In addition, 230 lb. of potatoes were intercepted and destroyed.

DUTCH GIRL GLAD TO BE IN CANADA

After living in Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, Marie Nolet, native of Holland, has come to settle in Canada which she calls "the one country in the world where an educated girl can live a decent Christian and productive life." Flying from Winnipeg to Vancouver by Trans-Canada Air Lines and then across to Victoria, Miss Nolet, who is 26, has joined the refugee agricultural colony established on Vancouver Island by Mrs. A. H. Ackensay, refugee from Vienna. She studied advanced practical and theoretical agriculture at the University of Brussels. The United States' cotton crop is four times as big as its second agricultural crop—wheat.

CANADIAN LUMBER PROGRAM IS LAUNCHED IN BRITAIN

Advertise Wool Products Under Banner of "Canada Calling" Campaign

Sale of Canadian lumber on the British market is expected to receive new impetus as a result of the decision to include this product in the "Canada Calling" campaign under which Canadian goods are advertised and merchandised in Britain by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce. Announcement of the new lumber campaign reveals that it will have the full co-operation of the Eastern Canada and British Columbia Timber Commissioners who are resident in London, England, and will be directed particularly to the attention of British architects, builders and manufacturers.

The importance of the British market for Canadian lumber and wood products is indicated by the fact that the Dominion in 1938 were valued at \$28,562,868 of which \$22,669,304 consisted of square timber planks and boards, veneers, shingles and other unmanufactured or partly manufactured products. Within the past two years real progress has been made in the building of all-timber houses in Scotland and England, and this development is expected to play an increasingly important part in the encouragement of Canadian lumber in the Old Country. These houses were conceived as a desirable way of expediting construction of moderate-cost dwellings in slum clearance projects. The lumber campaign, it is pointed out, was planned and launched by the Department of Trade and Commerce, to take full and timely advantage of this present trend.

In addition to newspaper and trade paper advertising, the new lumber program provides for concentrated personal contact with key men interested directly or indirectly in wood products. Supplementing these activities, monthly bulletins, outlining technical and other aspects of Canadian lumber, are being mailed to many groups including 7,539 registered architects in Britain, 6,751 chartered surveyors' institutions, 2,965 branches of the Institution of Structural Engineers; 2,277 county, borough, urban and rural councils; 428 housing directors; 2,360 builders or 2,800 manufacturers who use wood in their products.

It is pointed out that the advertising of Canadian lumber requires a totally different technique to that used in interesting the average British housewife in the value of Canadian food products, advertised under the "Canada Calling" campaign, such as bacon, cheese and tinned salmon. At the same time, it is necessary to use different methods to promote the sale of British Columbian or Eastern Canada wood. Douglas fir, it is explained, is used largely for building purposes and is the chief commercial timber of British Columbia, while spruce, the principal export timber of eastern Canada, is mostly utilized for making packing cases and boxes. Likewise, other types of lumber have their various uses.

THE REPLY

A young officer returning from leave abroad was about to take his place in an air-liner when a girl ran up and asked the passengers if any one of them would be kind enough to sell her his seat as her mother was dangerously ill and the liner was full up. The young officer gave up his seat and wired his O.O.: "Given berth to girl. Returning by next plane." The reply he received ran: "Congratulations. Your next confinement will be in barracks."

You've Noticed That when a motorist stops, looks and listens, there is something wrong with his engine.

DEMAND OTTAWA ACT GIVE YOUTHS WORK

Y. M. C. A. Council Delegation Presents Suggestions to Rogers

Ottawa.—The present extent and consequences of unemployment among Canada's youth constitute "a grave national disaster of first importance," and one that demands "heroic measures," the national council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada said here in presentation to Labor Minister Rogers. While voicing its appreciation of the difficulties of the problem and commending progress made towards a solution through the Dominion-provincial youth training scheme, the Council laid before the Minister a series of proposals which, it is felt, indicated "ways in which further progress can be made."

"Our proposals are based primarily upon the fact that nothing is more vital to the existence of Canada as a nation than the employment of all her human resources," the Council said. Whatever was the precise number of young people unemployed on any certain day, public opinion held it was too great. "Some way must be found without delay of using their energies and talents constructively and of preventing deterioration and possible wasting the cost to the nation which loss of such a valuable resource will cause," said William R. Cook, spokesman for the delegation.

A separate "youth administration" as a branch of government was proposed as an essential instrument to deal with the complex problem, to study youth's needs, advise on projects receiving government support, guide general government youth policy and act as a co-ordinating force for the countless local organizations and committees concerned with youth. The Council advocated a special youth section in the employment services of Canada, a vocational information service and frequent surveys of employment opportunities and trends as affected by mechanical developments. Since it was doubtful if all young people would find work through ordinary channels of business and industry, public works would be necessary to provide employment, and such works should be of social importance to the country.

TRY IT THE "SALADA" WAY

Infuse 6 heaping teaspoons of Salada Black Tea in a pint of fresh, boiling water. After 6 minutes strain liquid into 2-quart container, while hot, add 1 to 1½ cups of sugar and juice of 2 lemons; strained, stir until sugar is dissolved, fill container with cold water. Do not allow tea to cool before adding cold water or liquid will become cloudy. Serve with chipped ice. The above makes 7 tall glasses.

"SALADA" ICED TEA



Optical Needs Vary

There can never be a set rule for fitting or recommending glasses. The human eye has so many variations that every case is a distinct one. It requires training and skill to recognize and prescribe. We specialize in Eye Examination and good Glasses. Consult—

O. T. WALKER, R.O. OPTOMETRIST, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, Brampton who is at ROBB'S DRUG STORE, GEORGETOWN, the second Wednesday of every month. Or you may consult O. T. Walker at his office in Brampton

The Council welcomed the public-spirited concern for youth which prompted recent recommendations for establishment of large training camps "for the training and discipline of unemployed youth," for those suggestions drew public attention to the need for adequate action.

PLATINUM FOXES FOR PLATINUM BLONDES

Platinum blondes will be able to have natural platinum fox fur to match their hair if the breeding properties of a female fox on a Chipman, N.B., farm continues and the strain can be stabilized, according to officials of the Canadian National Railways here. Two platinum foxes were born in a litter of three. One is bluish white and the other of a light straw colour. Platinum foxes are extremely rare and command high prices.

A total of 4,489,940 pounds of field seeds and 1,877,108 pounds of garden vegetable seeds were imported into Canada under the regulations of the Seeds Act during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939.

CARROLL'S

Special—Aylmer Choice	TOMATOES	2 26-oz. tins	15 ^c
Bright's or Silver Ribbon	Tomato Juice	2 25 1/4-oz. tins	15 ^c
Extra Special—Aylmer	Peas and Carrots	17-oz. tin	10 ^c
Special—First Grade Creamery	BUTTER	For Friday and Saturday only	lb. 23 ^c
Special—Queenland Sweet Mixed	PICKLES	27-oz. jar	18 ^c
Special—Carroll's Better-than-Ever	OLD CHEESE	lb.	21 ^c
Special—Wagstaffe's NEW Strawberry	JAM WITH PECTIN	32-oz. jar	24 ^c
Special—Lynn Valley Bartlett	PEARS	15-oz. tin	9 ^c
Crother's Plain	LEMON SNAPS	2 lbs.	25 ^c
Special—McCormick's Butter	SODA BISCUITS	1-lb. pkg.	10 ^c
Special—Wheat Puffs—Toasted	PRAIRIE NUTS	Cello Pkg.	7 ^c
Del Main Niblet	CORN	12-oz. tin	12 ^c
Jolly Good Nut	SNACK	16-oz. jar	21 ^c
Sleepless? Try	OVALTINE	tin	38 ^c , 58 ^c , 98 ^c
Catarac Dry Ginger	ALE	contents only	10 ^c
Mother Parker's	TEA	1/2-lb. pkg.	33 ^c , 26 ^c
Hawes'	FLOOR WAX	With Lemon Oil Polish	1-lb. tin 45 ^c
Soap Flakes—	JIF	1-g. pkg.	19 ^c
For Quick Suds	OXYDOL	1-pkg.	9 ^c , 21 ^c
Surprise Laundry	SOAP	5 bars	23 ^c
BANANAS	lb.	7c	
ORANGES	doz.	39c	
TOMATOES	lb.	19c	
NEW POTATOES	7 lbs.	25c	

Fruit and Vegetable Prices till Saturday Night only!

Summer "Salvation" Cake

By Frances Lee Barton

LUSCIOUS chocolate ice box cake, far from difficult to make; just the thing we like to eat as a summer supper treat. Read this recipe a while; clip it for your "special" file. But don't file it till you make one delicious ice box cake! Company comes while you're away—this cake always saves the day.

Luscious Chocolate, Ice Box Cake
 4 squares unsweetened chocolate; 1/2 cup sugar; dash of salt; 1/4 cup hot water; 1 tablespoon cold water; 1 teaspoon granulated gelatin; 4 egg yolks; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten; 1/2 cup cream, whipped; 3 dozen lady fingers.
 Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add sugar, salt, and hot water, stirring until sugar is dissolved and mixture blended. Add cold water to gelatin and mix. Add to hot chocolate mixture and stir until gelatin is dissolved, then cook until mixture is smooth and well thickened. Remove from boiling water; add egg yolks, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each. Place over boiling water and cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Add vanilla; cool. Fold into egg whites. Chill. Fold in whipped cream. Line bottom and sides of mold with waxed paper. Arrange lady fingers on bottom and sides of mold. Add thin layer of chocolate mixture, then arrange lady fingers and chocolate mixture in alternate layers, topping with chocolate mixture. Cut off lady fingers around sides of mold and arrange cut pieces on chocolate mixture. Chill 12 to 24 hours in refrigerator. If desired, add 1/4 cup finely cut wal nut meats to chocolate mixture before turning into mold. Unsalted. Serves 12.

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