

Tea In Canadian Pacific History



Half an ounce of tea, carried across the Dominion 53 years ago as part of the first transcontinental freight shipment by the newly-completed Canadian Pacific Railway, made history in London, England, recently.

In a small phial, the tea was displayed in Trafalgar Square, as part of the 100th anniversary celebration of Empire Tea. Just enough to provide "tea for two," the sample was traced to the shipment that inaugurated the "All Red Route."

Photos show: (top left) the barque, "W. B. Flint," whose entire cargo of tea formed the first west to east freight train in 1886; (top right) an early Canadian Pacific freight train crossing Sur-

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Lost Plant Food Must Be Replaced
Use of properly selected fertilizers in adequate amounts will replace these losses, says Advisory Fertilizer Board of Ontario.

Even under the most approved practices of soil management inevitable losses of fertility occur through the sale of crops, animals and animal products and in the storage and handling of manure, says the Advisory Fertilizer Board of Ontario.

Ultimately these losses of plant food must be replaced if the productivity of the soil is to be maintained. The use of properly selected fertilizers in adequate amounts will replace these losses.

When analysis of fertilizers are recommended, as for example 2-12-6, these figures represent 2 per cent nitrogen; 12 per cent available phosphoric acid and six per cent potash.

It should be understood that the following recommendations for cereal crops are general in character. It is possible to make specific recommendations only when the type of soil and fertility are definitely known. The influence of proper fertilizers on the catch of clover and grasses and the residual effects on succeeding crops may be as important as the effects on the crop to which fertilizers have been applied. The use of proper type of fertilizers also is substantial insurance against winter killing of fall wheat and clovers.

Fertilizers for cereal crops should be applied with a fertilizer drill.

For oats, barley, spring wheat, mixed grain and buckwheat to be grown on heavy soils a 2-12-6 fertilizer is recommended if following crops not manured or fertilized. On the other hand, following crops that have been manured or fertilized, or following clover a 0-12-6 fertilizer is recommended with application rate of 250 pounds to the acre.

On lighter soils, following crops not manured a 2-12-10 fertilizer is best, but if following manured crops or clover, 0-12-10, at the rate of 250 pounds per acre.

Next week, we will give fertilizer recommendations for field peas, turnips and mangels, sugar beets, late potatoes, corn and beans.

YORK MARKET

North Toronto market was in full bloom on Saturday. Nosegays of primroses, sweet peas, forget-me-nots and other delicate flowers, peeped from between bunches of yellow daffodils, tulips, stocks, snapdragons and many more cut blooms. On another stand were more bunches of flowers, this time exquisitely embroidered in a host of pastel tones on hand smocked blouses and children's frocks.

The display on a nearby vegetable stand held its own where beauty was concerned; pink rhubarb, red radishes, carrots scrubbed to a spotless orange hue, shining yellow or deep red onions were displayed in a setting of green, shading from almost white cabbages and spring onions to the bright lettuce and on to the dark toned watercress. The perhaps less beautiful but clean and wholesome potatoes, beets, turnips and artichokes found a place on the stand. A special was offered in artichokes at 3 boxes for 25c.

In the annex were eggs selling at 32c. for extra large as top price. Large eggs sold at 28c. and medium 25c. General prices through the market ranged from 20c. to 30c. dozen, duck eggs were 3 for 10c. Butter sold at 25c. and 26c. lb.; cream 35c. a pint, and Devonshire cream 30c. a jar.

Some fine looking poultry included roasting chickens 25c. lb., broilers 35c. and boiling fowl 22c., a few geese were there at 22c. lb., and two big turkeys, 21 and 22 lbs., were 30c. a lb. Dressed rabbits neatly wrapped in cellophane were 50c. ea. Milk fed veal sold from 20c. to 35c., baby beef from 25c. to 32c. and pork from 18c. to 25c. according to cut. On the fish market was whitefish 25c. lb., trout 28c. and 30c., fresh haddock fillets 22c., perch 18c. lb., large ciscos 20c. and haddies 15c.

The home baking stalls held a host of delicious sweet things, iced cakes, plain and fancy breads, cookies, tea biscuits, fruit cakes, drop cakes and a splendid choice of pies were among the good things offered for sale.

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To-day's Parent

By Ellen McLoughlin
Director, Children's Institute

SMART MOTHERS — DULL DAUGHTERS

It is odd but true that in many cases the smarter the mother the duller the child. I know one devoted mother and daughter who always went places together and had much in common. This mother was a woman of particular charm and attractiveness. She spoke well and interestingly. So well, indeed, that her daughter felt no need to add anything to the conversation and actually became a wallflower because of her mother's unusual social ease.

Examples like this which could be multiplied many times, have nothing to do with heredity which says the opposite; the smarter the parents, the smarter the child. Well, then, what is the "catch"? It is that the mother who is quick, alert, efficient, would rather do a thing herself than wait for the labored, clumsy efforts of her offspring.

For mother to grab the job away not only deprives the youngster of his or her natural interest in trying and learning, but adds the insult of implied inferiority, so that self-confidence is lost at the same time that skills are limited.

Children will normally try to help even long before they are competent to do so. This means a certain amount of breakage and spoilage of materials and a good deal of tempering to the grown-ups. But it is a phase that must be encouraged.

You can give the child some cheap goods to sew instead of costly fabrics. Similarly you can allow the little girl to dry only certain dishes whose breakage will not be a major calamity. But even if the jobs are not done perfectly, keep the interests alive by noticing progress, showing patiently what improvements are possible, and giving encouragement along the way.

The object of child training is to prepare for the responsibilities of adult life. It is therefore necessary to think in terms of future results rather than immediate benefits. Too much help is a hindrance to a child. Many young people grow lazy and indifferent because they know they can ask a smart parent anything and get the right answer. Without realizing it the parents do the child's lessons for him and he learns nothing by actually looking things up for himself in the Book of Knowledge or other work or using his own mind to work out his problems. Keep children independent and self-reliant, let them know you are standing by and ready to counsel, but let them also know they must do their own jobs so they may personally benefit from each experience.

"Run Away" Threat

Mrs. D. H.: My boy of eight is constantly threatening to run away whenever we don't do as he wants. Can this be stopped?

If you can find the reason you can find the cure. Children are keen to explore. In that case go adventuring with him on an occasional day's outing. Again, they may be bored or unhappy at home. The routines may be monotonous, the discipline too severe, suitable companionship lacking. Again, if they find they have a certain power over you, get out from under it by affecting indifference. In one such case, parents of a boy of five were advised to encourage him to go next time he suggested it. So when this occasion arrived, his mother said, "Very well. Would you care to wear your best suit and shall I pack a little lunch for you?" He departed happily. Dinnertime passed and no little boy. Afterwards the parents sat on the porch getting more worried every minute. The family cat joined them. Finally a small figure was seen coming up the darkening street. He came slowly nearer while the parents preserved as much the appearance of indifference as they could. The little boy sidled up to the porch, looked at the cat and asked, "Is that the same cat you had before I went away?"

Ellen McLoughlin will answer questions of readers pertaining to parent-child relationships — no medical or legal advice. Address her in care of this newspaper, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for a personal reply.

GOOD ENOUGH

An important fellow met an Irishman in the street. "I was just thinking, Pat," said he, "that you would make a fine monkey if you had a tail." "Sure, it's queer," said Pat. "I was just thinking meself that you would make a fine monkey without any alteration at all."

York County Had a Giant in Old Days

The modern comic strip version of Pop Eye is nothing compared to the feats of a York County native way back in the early part of the last century. Tom Gardiner must have been the strongest man ever to live in this banner county according to files of an old New Brunswick newspaper recently found in a St. John library.

He was born in York County in 1798. At Saint John he lifted a 1,200-pound anchor. Once when annoyed he raised two 200-pound men from their feet and banged their heads together. On another occasion he playfully tore up, roots and all, an apple tree with a trunk four inches thick. Holding it only by a rung with one hand, he could lift above his head a chair bearing a 175-pound man.

Gardiner knew nothing about wrestling but he defeated a famous wrestler from Nova Scotia. When word of this reached the Miramichi district of New Brunswick the greatest wrestler in that region set out for Tom's house to issue a challenge.

Was In The Family

Strength ran in the Gardiner family. Tom's sister, also born in York County who answered the challenger's knock, was described in the old newspaper as "a cyclone in skirts." She told the Miramichi man her brother was away but "as you've come all this distance for some sport I'll wrestle you myself."

When the visitor scoffed the girl replied with a crunching headlock. Three times in 15 minutes she pinned his shoulders to the ground. He didn't wait to fling a challenge at Tom.

Gardiner was quiet and ordinarily peaceful, but in a York County lumber camp somewhere between Toronto and Stouffville a bully tormented him so much he lashed out with his fist. The bully crumpled—dead. Tom fled, swearing he'd never strike another man. He became a deckhand on boats plying the Mississippi.

One day a huge church bell was taken aboard a boat on which he worked. The captain found the heavy bell was in the way on deck and wondered how he could get it moved. Tom overheard. Grinning, he carried the bell to another place while the captain dined.

When the skipper came on deck again and asked what had happened to the bell Tom said he had moved it. The captain cursed him, believing Gardiner was lying.

"But I did move 't, sir," Tom persisted.

"I'll move you, you impertinent liar," roared the skipper, planting his boot on the seat of Tom's trousers.

Tom saw red. He forgot his vow. He struck the captain one blow with his fist. Again he killed a man, and again he became a fugitive from justice. He fled west.

There he met a drunken prize-fighter who boasted he could fell an ox with a blow. The man picked a fight with Tom. He rained punches on the latter's face.

"Stop it or I'll have to hit you back," said Tom.

"You yellow dog, you would not have courage enough to hit a baby," retorted the prize-fighter.

So Tom struck. The single blow rocked the fighter's head back with such force he suffered a broken neck and died. Gardiner fled a third time and was never heard from again.

GOT THE HABIT

Manager—That young woman whom I placed at this counter a year ago already knows more about the business than you do, and I find that I shall have to put her at the head of the department, though I fear it will be rather unpleasant for you to be under her orders after being in charge so long.

Clerk—Oh, no, not the slightest, sir; I am getting used to that. We were married last spring.

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