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Kirkland Agitator Appeals Sentence

Lloyd Nelson Fined \$100.00 and Costs After Trouble at Kirkland Lake Appeals the Conviction Appeal to be Heard at Haileybury on July 25th.

Lloyd Nelson, who has been working with the alien agitators at Kirkland Lake for some time has appealed his conviction by Magistrate Atkinson on a charge of intimidation. The appeal will come before Judge Hayward at Haileybury on July 25th. While the preliminary steps in the appeal were taken by Barrister M. G. Hunt, of Kirkland Lake, on behalf of Nelson, it is understood that the case at Haileybury will be fought by Lawyer McDonald, of Toronto, who appeared in Timmins some years ago for men connected with similar cases here. Also it is reported that Nelson has a brother in Winnipeg who is a lawyer and that he will also give assistance in the defence. Nelson in the meantime is out on bail of \$700.00 awaiting the trial of the appeal case. Before he was convicted on the intimidation charge he was released on \$500.00 bail, but after his conviction this was raised to \$700.00.

According to the evidence in the case tried by Magistrate Atkinson, Nelson had instigated a near riot at Kirkland Lake's new ball park on May 18th, when several truck loads of workers had been conveyed to the grounds. A number of the transients under the leadership of the alien agitators had refused to do a day's work for a week's free board, though some of them had been fed for months before. Not content with refusing to work themselves they attempted to interfere with men who had decency enough to go to work

on the job. Some of the loyal workers were pulled from the trucks and one of the loyal workers, Kenneth Cole, had his nose broken by a stone thrown by a cowardly hand. A serious riot was averted by the work of the police and others who hurried to the scene. The police officers gave evidence to the effect that they heard Nelson haranguing the crowd and counselling the pulling of single men from the trucks. Nelson admitted talking to the crowd, but denied urging violence. The same sort of evidence was given by three of his aides, but the evidence of the police officers was conclusive. "You didn't use personal violence, but violence was used, and the evidence is overwhelming that you counselled the pulling of men off these trucks," Magistrate Atkinson told Nelson. The magistrate also pointed out to Nelson that his attitude and tactics might have caused very serious trouble. "You know when you assume leadership of a crowd like that that you are incurring heavy responsibility," the magistrate told Nelson. Magistrate Atkinson found Nelson guilty of the charge against him and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or three months in jail with hard labour. As soon as sentence was pronounced, Nelson expressed his dissatisfaction. He asked the court if he could speak for an appeal. The magistrate told him that was his privilege, but advised him to secure counsel as the entering of an appeal entailed some technicalities. Nelson was later taken to the Haileybury jail. After that he apparently followed the magistrate's suggestion in regard to securing a lawyer, and it was not long until he was out on bail, with an appeal entered against the conviction registered by the magistrate.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jones, of North Bay, were Timmins visitors last week.

The Making and Care of Lawns and Kinds of Grasses to Use

Choice of Soil Usually Not Possible, but Difficult Soil may be Improved, Grading and Levelling. About Weeds, Rolling, Fertilizers and Other Matters. Article by an Expert on How to Have a Good Lawn and Keep it so.

When John F. Clark, lecturer for the Horticultural Branch of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, was in Timmins last week he made passing reference to lawns. At the same time he gave to The Advance an article on the "Making and Care of Lawns" that may be of value to readers of The Advance. This article is by M. B. Davis, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and reads as follows:—

The Making and Care of Lawns
(By M. B. Davis)

Lawns are frequently spoken of as our outdoor carpets and I don't suppose there is a single person who has not often admired a well-kept lawn. Probably no other single factor has any greater influence on the appearance of a property than the condition of the lawn, so that I feel quite justified in taking up your time for a brief discussion on its making and care. Unlike any horticultural projects we are not very often able to choose the site of a lawn. Generally that is decided by other factors, such as the street, the paths and the house. This, of course, makes the choice of soil a matter almost impossible. We nearly always have to take just what we find and attempt to improve it as best as we can.

Kinds of Soil
Roughly we may divide our soils into three classes—heavy clay soils, loamy soils and sandy soils. The loamy soil need not give us much worry, its physical texture is ideal and its plant food requirements are easily met. The man who has a nice loamy soil on which to create a lawn is indeed fortunate and has no excuse for any failure. The clays are not so easily handled; they are liable to bake or pack too tightly and, without some improvement, are not ideal soils for a lawn. They can be improved, however, by various means. One way of doing this, where the land is wet, is to underdrain. Another is to apply a liberal quantity of sand or peat, say, two inches, and have this spaded in and thoroughly incorporated with the top five inches of soil. If there is a great deal of grading up to be done the best practice would be to use only a good loam for the top four or five inches. The sand, especially if they are very light, will require some improvement also. The safest is a top-dressing of good soil as in the case of the clay but, failing this, the incorporation of peat or plenty of well-rotted manure will add greatly to the soil conditions.

The question of grading or levelling is a local and personal problem and I would only add the cautionary remark, to assure yourself that the top soil or loam is not buried underneath with the raw sub-soil left on top. See to it that the top soil, if it is of any use, is laid to one side to be spread over the graded-up area after grading operations are completed.

If a good loam is used, little fertilizer will be required at the commencement but if in doubt a good complete fertilizer is made up as follows:—4 parts sulphate of ammonia, 3 parts acid phosphate, or steamed bone meal, and 1 part muriate of potash. Apply this at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, or 1 ounce per square yard of lawn. Work well into the soil by raking. This fertilizer may be used a couple of times during the growing season, applying it during wet weather, or at any time where plenty of water is available.

Kinds of Grasses to Use
The standard lawn grass mixture is one consisting of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Dutch Clover. This gives, for general purposes, the most satisfactory lawn. Where the owner cannot or will not give constant attention to cutting and top-dressing there is no other grass to equal Kentucky Blue. It will withstand more drought, more careless cutting and abuse than any grass I know. In addition, it will make a very fine lawn when good treatment is accorded.

The seed may be sown almost any time except during our driest periods, preferably early in spring or, failing that, mid-August to September. Sometimes good results are obtained in sowing just before freeze-up and instances are known where excellent results have been secured by broadcasting the seed on top of the first fall of snow and letting it get washed into the soil during the winter and early spring. The seed is simply sowed broadcast and raked in with a fine rake. After this a good rolling is very desirable, followed by a good watering if possible.

Sow the seed at the rate of four to six bushels per acre of Kentucky Blue, to which may be added one to two pounds of White Dutch Clover, and sometimes one bushel of Timothy is added to give results for the first year. Eventually the Kentucky Blue is the only occupant of the land. For those who have small lawns I may say that an area 50 x 100 feet, or 5000 square feet, requires about one peck of Kentucky Blue and about one handful of White Dutch Clover.

No doubt many of you who are golfers have noticed the beautiful turfs on some of the putting greens and have had a longing to duplicate these on your lawns. If you are prepared to give more attention to your lawns and much greater care than is ordinarily given, you can do this by using the grasses they use. One of these, which is propagated by seed, is known as Velvet Bent, Agrostis canina, or tennis, sometimes called Island Bent or Prince Edward Island Bent, from whence much of it comes. This bent stands more neglect than others because it is not a creeping bent. It makes a somewhat finer lawn than blue grass, with a much denser turf, and, when well car-

ed for, presents a superior appearance, but like most bents, it is not satisfactory when water for irrigation purposes is not available. For three to five pounds of seed per one thousand square feet is used. It requires to be cut at least twice a week and in this respect is not nearly so exacting as the creeping bents. Frequent top dressings are desirable and the advice on this score applies to all bents. For this purpose a good rich loam or muck, or mixture of loam and muck is used and the method is as follows:—Apply a heavy coating to a portion of the lawn just after it is cut, then rake off all you can with a good lawn rake, not a garden rake. What you rake off can be used in the first dressing on another portion. Continue in this way until the whole lawn has been top-dressed. If the soil is at all poor the fertilizer mixture referred to previously may be mixed with this top dressing.

Among the creeping bents are some of our finest grasses, which give us our most beautiful turfs, but only at the cost of continual work and attention. This is known as Agrostis stolonifera and the best strains are Washington, Metropolitan and Virginia. They are not propagated by seed but by stolons or the stems of the plant. They root at every internode and the chopped up stems are simply broadcast over the ground rather thickly and covered with two or three inches of soil. Sometimes the whole plants are lifted and run through a chopper and occasionally, where money is no object, the whole plant without being chopped up is used. In from six to eight weeks, if plenty of material is used, a good lawn is established. An application of about 100 bushels of the cut stems to every 15,000 square feet of lawn is required for a good job.

Now the secret of getting a good turf with these creeping bents is a daily cutting and lots of water. If not cut almost daily they grow rapidly and some of the stalks do not root, then after a few cuttings a thick mat of unrooted stalks is formed. These turn brown or yellow after a time and the lawn has a sick look. You must cut continuously and also very close and water plentifully. If you are willing to do this you can create a fine, velvet carpet which will be the envy of all your neighbours.

Sometimes, where water is not available and where the owners do not care to cut so often, the native bents are used. These never form such a fine turf, but they are very nice. The best strains of them are Ball Park and Brewery Creek, but doubtless each locality has its own native bents which would do as well.

We now come to the question of lawn maintenance, which we can briefly discuss under the headings of weeds, rolling, fertilizers and watering.

Weeds
Weeds in a lawn is probably the most difficult problem we have to face. The abundance of weeds which appear during the first season of a new lawn are mostly annuals and need not cause much worry. They soon disappear with the frequent cuttings which prevent further seeding. Two weeds, namely, dandelions and plantain, however, do cause much trouble. I do not know of any suggested remedy for plantains except spudding, which, while it is a very labourious task, is at present the only remedy available. For the control of dandelions, a spray consisting of twenty-five per cent. solution of sulphate of iron is frequently recommended and, if continued for a few years, may result in the partial control of this weed. The frequency of application is every two weeks for a twelve-week period. This method of control is worth a trial anywhere. If it fails, resort to spudding which is certain to give results if practised assiduously. Sometimes lawns are troubled with the thyme-leaved speedwell, which can only be eradicated by removal of that portion of the sod affected, followed by a reseeded of that particular area. As many weeds do not like an acid soil, in which most lawn grasses will flourish, improvement in weed control may be obtained by refraining from the use of manure or lime. Instead use the fertilizer mixture previously referred to. This, accompanied by top dressings of peat muck or any acid peat material will soon create an acid condition unsuitable to many weeds.

Rolling
A well-kept lawn needs some rolling. In early spring, before the lawn gets too dry, a good rolling will assist in levelling down, and repeated rollings during the summer will keep it in good condition. Rolling when the ground is dry or hard is of little avail; it should be practised after a rain or a heavy watering.

Fertilizers
We have already discussed the kind of fertilizer to be used. It only remains to point out that, if a good lawn is to be maintained, plant food is necessary in some form. Probably a couple of times a season will suffice for the applications already mentioned. Where irrigation or watering can be practised the lawn can always be maintained in a green, vigorous condition. One heavy soaking once a week is far superior to a light sprinkling every night.

If winter killing occurs, making the lawn patchy, this may be quickly remedied by loosening the soil of the killed areas and sowing some more seed, which may be raked in and then covered with sifted loam and rolled.

It is a good practise, where a lawn is thin, to apply a little seed each fall, which will materially assist in maintaining that dense turf so much desired.

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KIRKLAND LAKE COMPLAINS OF TELEPHONE SERVICE
Teck township council has made formal protest against the poor telephone service which Kirkland Lake thinks it enjoys, or otherwise. At a recent meeting of council, one of the councillors longed for the Bell Telephone Co. service. "The Bell system is up-to-date" he said. "I'd certainly like to get better service and rates here," remarked another councillor. The township solicitor, L. A. Lillio, informed the council that the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board had authority to rule on rates and other matters pertaining to public utilities like the telephone service. Councillor Walter Little thought that if other places got better service than Kirkland Lake then something should be done about it. Timmins is not one of the places getting better service than Kirkland Lake. For a time here the service improved a little but it seems to be going back again now to the decomposed state. One of the improvements the Kirkland Lake people suggest is the replacing of the "ring" type of phone with the automatic phone. If Kirkland Lake will take a tip from Timmins, it will first insist on better general service on the phone. Timmins has the newer type of phones that do not require ringing. With good service these are fine, but they have their disadvantages. The old "ring" type was designed for poor service so that the harassed telephone user could get some of the ill-humour out of his system by making that old bell buzz again when he could not get central for minutes at a time. After a discussion on the poor telephone service in Kirkland Lake, the Teck township council decided to meet some representatives of the telephone company and talk over the matter. It is to be hoped that the Teck council will not be as completely bamboozled by the telephone representatives as occurred in one instance in Timmins.

FRAUDS ON RELIEF GIVING TROUBLE NOW TO HAILEYBURY
Relief "frauds" are giving the Haileybury authorities some trouble. Some days ago a case was cited in which a family on relief had spent \$40 in cash, and in another instance a man got a quantity of provisions "with no other claim to residence than three months in jail." Two other families were cut off when the heads of the households failed to show up for work.

SUPREME COURT SITTINGS COCHRANE AND TEMISKAMING
Sittings of the Supreme Court for the districts of Temiskaming and Cochrane have been announced for next fall. As usual, there will be two courts at the north end of the territory, with Mr. Justice Garrow presiding at the Cochrane Assizes on October 3 and Mr. Justice Kelly taking the non-jury court on December 12. On the latter date, Mr. Justice Garrow will preside at the Temiskaming Assizes in Haileybury, according to the announcement made.

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