

July 13, 1916

### CLASSIFYING LANDS

Some of Canada's Greatest Tragedies Could be Prevented

The opening up of non-agricultural lands to settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and pitiful tragedies in the Dominion's history. Every province has communities which have been permitted to make the fatal error of a bad location. Their subsequent history is an unbroken line of bad crops, poverty, suffering and human demoralization. Too poor to move away, the farmer and his family resign themselves to a pitiful standard of living, giving their time and efforts for practically no return. Every province and the Federal authorities have made such blunders in times past, nor is there satisfactory evidence that a general and complete reform has been brought about. Farmers still are allowed on Federal and Provincial "homesteads," which are impossible for field crops.

The policy was, of course, more the result of laxity in classification and not a deliberate effort to send settlers to useless lands. The laxness, however, is growing in public disfavor and the tendency of all governments now is to protect the settler and to conserve rocky, sandy areas for their natural purpose of growing trees. Several survey parties are at last on soil examinations and such work is bound to achieve higher importance in the eyes of governments. One party, composed of Messrs. F. C. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation and Walter Graham of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, went to New Brunswick, co-operating with the provincial government in a scheme of land classification.

### FRESH AIR EVERYWHERE

Pure, Sweet Supply Pays Even in Factories

One of the chief essentials to good health is a constant supply of pure and wholesome air. This is as necessary in the home as in the office or factory. The open window, the outside sleeping balcony and living in the open air, all tend to strengthen the constitution and build up the nervous system. For this reason too much attention cannot be paid to the ventilation of buildings. A supply of pure, fresh air pays, from a monetary standpoint. Roughly speaking, an increase in production of ten per cent is not unusual in the average office, shop or warehouse, following the installation of a ventilating system. Fresh air, therefore, properly circulated, is an essential factor even in successful factory management.

### Fixing Cycle Tires

An English cycling expert says: I have often mentioned the wonderful ignorance the average cyclist shows in regard to puncture repairing. The other day I saw a youngster in trouble with a tube which had chafed through near the valve sealing, owing, apparently, to the valve tab being of rubbered canvas instead of rubber, and so holding up the elasticity of the tire at this important point. To properly repair the tire the valve plate friend seemed fearfully afraid of unscrewing the lock-nut on the plate. At last I persuaded him to let me do it, carefully lift the valve tab, and then patch the sore place. We took ten minutes to execute a job over which he admitted spending more than an hour. It was a case where want of a little knowledge was a dangerous waste of time.

### Garrulous Member

A good story is told of a certain M.P. well known for his verbosity, who rose to address the Imperial House. "I will divide my speech under twelve heads," he commenced, to the discomfort of his audience. Another witty member, however, came to the rescue by begging to be allowed to interpose with a little anecdote. "A friend of mine was returning home late one night," he said, "when opposite St. Paul's he saw an intoxicated man trying to ascertain the time on the big clock there. Just then it began to strike and slowly tolled out twelve. The man listened, looked hard at the clock, and said that all at once." The over-elocuent one heartily joined in the laughter which followed, and took the hint.

### Care Well For Hens

To know what a hen is doing is a requisite to the improvement. When it is known that a hen produces from 15 to 30 pounds of eggs in a year it means that she must be fed so as to assist her in doing so. She should have the kind of feed that contains the elements of the egg in their most available form. Well cared for hens should give at least a 60 per cent supply of eggs. Hudson says laying hens should never be so fat as to prevent the gizzard being fed. If food is given in excess of what is required to support life, it is disposed of mostly in three ways; some hens put on flesh, some fat, and some lay eggs. The flesh can be found in the breast, wings and thighs, and the fat in the stern and abdomen, and the eggs in the nest.

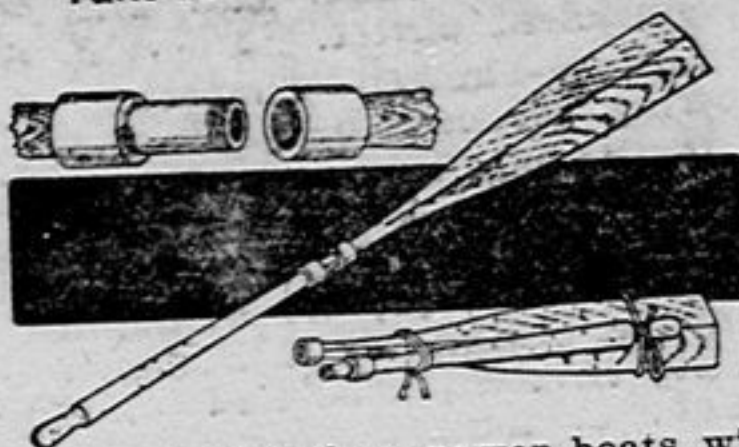
### Picking Good Layers

A writer in an Australian paper, in writing about picking out the best layers, said they cannot be infallibly detected by their appearance, but a first class layer is never a drowsy, lazy-looking bird. On the other hand it is bright looking and active, is early on the forage in the morning, and late in going to roost at night. Her eye is usually bold and bright, and her comb very firm and blood red. But the Australian writer says he has had some extraordinary layers which had very little in outward appearance to distinguish them from birds of ordinary laying capacity.

### Soap and Automobile

Soaps of any kind will not harm the running gear of an automobile. Of course, some discretion is used in rinsing the parts free of any of the cleaning agent after the dirt is removed. Wheels will stand a moderate use of soap, but require much care to see that they are not scratched by indiscriminate use of the

### Take-down Emergency Oars



Owners of sail or power boats will find the take-down oars shown in the sketch easily made and of value in an emergency far out of proportion to the space occupied in a boat. A pair of ordinary oars was cut as shown, and pipe fittings were attached to the ends to form a detachable joint. When knocked down the oars may be stored in a seat cupboard, or other convenient place.—Popular Mechanics.

### TO CURE A HARD MILKER

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by weak-handed milkers. A woman or child with hands not strong enough for milking causes a cow to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat freely before starting to milk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinary hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lance-like knife. This, however, is very likely to ruin the cow if not done with great care to avoid cutting too much and causing permanent leakage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before.

### SELLING THE FEATHERS

How to Separate Turkey Feathers Into Classes and Prepare

The following facts on marketing turkey feathers are well worth remembering: The quills from the third joint or tip end of the wing are called pointers, and should be kept separate. In packing, keep tail and wing feathers separate. Tie each kind in bundles by itself, and press the bundles in the boxes tightly. All feathers must be clean, sound and dry-picked. The wing quills which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the wing next the body, are more valuable than, and should be kept separate from, the pointers. The tail feathers should be kept by themselves and are the most valuable. The short tail and wing quills, if saved, should be kept separate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and tare on the boxes, also the name of the shippers, and ship as "turkey bodies quills."

### SAVING DROWNED CHICKS

Put Stiff Little Boys Into Warm Oats and Watch

A heavy rainstorm coming up too quickly for me to get my chicks in left me dismayed, but not surprised, for the ground was level, with no way for the water to run off, to find lifeless chickens scattered all about. A visiting friend declared the little chicks could be saved. This seemed impossible, as they were already stiff, but she insisted, so we gathered them up—a candy pail full. Under her direction, I filled several large pans with oats, heated them, and into these put the chickens, covering the pans with cloth and setting them on the stove and into the oven. This warmed the chickens thoroughly, and I lost only six.—I. G. Witt.

### "There's Many a Slip"

Few, probably, know the history of "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," which is a translation of a Greek proverb. Anceus, an ancient King of the Samos, was fond of gardening, and planted some vines in his garden. But he was told by a prophet that he would never taste wine from them. Time went, and the wine being duly made, Anceus was lifting a cup of it to his lips, at the same time asking the prophet mockingly where his prophecy was now. "There's many things between the cup and the lip," replied the prophet. As he spoke a loud tumult was heard outside, and Anceus was told that a wild boar had broken in. Hurriedly putting the cup down without drinking, he rushed out to join the hunt against the boar, and was killed. And the prophet's remark, turned into a hexameter verse, passed into a proverb.

### Name New Station Petain

In honor of the gallant French general who was in command of the operations at Verdun during the terrific onslaughts delivered by the Germans, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C.P.R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Petain.

### HOW BEST CO-OPERATE

Start a Small Association and Watch the Manager

As a rule, when co-operation is a new thing it is best to start on small scale with a few members of like mind and aims, uniting together with the determination to stick together through good and bad times, and to make the association a success. A certain sinking of the individuality there must be. Each member should have the good of the association as his main idea. As success comes, the association can be enlarged to take other men of like character and aims. Members who will not obey the rules as regards packing properly, spraying, etc., should be dispensed with, for one or two such men will ruin any organization.

The board should keep in touch with the association and know exactly what the manager is doing at all times. While a certain latitude must be given him, still it is not right for the directors to leave everything to him and be ignorant of what he is doing. Some associations have been wrecked in this way, the manager speculating with the fruit of the association.

It is not only a great safeguard, but it is essential to the success of the co-operative that each individual member should take a keen interest in the proceedings of the association. If the members show slackness, the manager and directors are apt also to become slack, and as much energy and business acumen is needed on their part, so also must the ordinary member back them up by assisting in every possible way. Any co-operative which is careful to avoid the causes of failure mentioned is practical and certain to be a success. Co-operation in the fruit business has come to stay, for the simple reason that it is the only means whereby the growers can fight other organizations with whom they have constantly to deal, and thereby obtain all that is coming to them.—F. G. H. Pattison, Winona, Ont.

### RURAL CREDITS NEEDED

Farming Industry Needs Long and Short-term Capital

Every form of industry requires capital and the farming industry is no exception to this rule. The two great causes of failure in commercial or industrial business is lack of sufficient capital and inefficiency. This in a large measure applies to farming operations. Governments, both Dominion and Provincial, have been the last quarter of a century extravagantly lavish in expending money to make farming efficient in production, but made no effort whatever to supplement their expenditure on educating the farmers, as other countries have done, by providing means by which they could secure capital on terms that would enable the farmers to acquire the necessary equipment so as to take advantage of the Government teaching of the principles of agriculture. Hence, the expenditure for teaching agriculture produces inadequate results.

The farming industry in Canada has to pay a higher rate of interest on borrowed money than any other industry in Canada, while in lands with which the farmer competes, in the sale of his products farming industries secure their capital at a lower rate of interest than any other industry.

Agricultural credit divides itself into two great classes, namely, long term or land mortgage credit which may be briefly defined as credit to meet the capital requirements of the farmer and short term or personal credit which may be defined as credit to meet the current or annually recurring needs of the farmer. In the European as well as the Australian system the distinction between these two classes of credit is sharply drawn. To meet the requirements of the two classes, separate institutions are provided, differing fundamentally in their plan of organization and operation and adapted to meet the conditions in each country as they rise.

### JAPANESE SUPERSTITION

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan. The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers. In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

### Advice About Ducks

The breeding ducks should have a stream of clear water to bathe in. It is not essential, but it gives better fertility. When the drakes are forced to tread on land they oftentimes slip and rotten eggs or dead germs result. Ducklings raised for market have water only to drink, and every precaution is taken to keep them out of it. A muddy or dirty duck will not thrive. Keep the pens as clean as possible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and be extremely careful not to have any sour food lying around, and to keep their water absolutely clear and fresh.

### The Ideal Home

In building that new home build it for the future and for convenience. Don't compromise for immediate conditions. Build it so it will make more pleasant the lives of those living in it and lengthen the lives of those who must toil in it.

To sell a thing to a man who really doesn't want it is not smart; it is only making an enemy of him. Mustard plasters will not blister if mixed with the white of an egg and

### HISTORY OF ORANGEVILLE

The following interesting history of Orangeville appeared in a recent issue of the Oakville News, and was reproduced last week in the Orangeville Sun, which admitted inability to vouch for its accuracy:—

Going back 96 years, the earliest settlers I have any record of are Messrs. Huston, Dodds, Corroitt and James. Mr. James had a claim to a mill race, which he sold to Orange Lawrence in 1814, formerly a resident of Trafalgar, near Oakville.

Orange Lawrence set to work to erect a new frame building, with new machinery. At that time there was lots of whiskey to be had at 20 cents a gallon. It was always used freely at a raising or any public gathering, even a quilting bee. When the frame was erected Mr. Corroitt mounted the highest plate with a bottle, as was the custom, and said, "Here stands a good frame. It deserves a good name. Now, what shall we call it?" Mrs. Newton, an Irish woman, put her head through an open window near by and called out at the top of her voice, "Call it Hargeville." Immediately a great cheer went up from the crowd. The bottle of whiskey was sent whirling through the air. Apparently Mr. Corroitt had an eye to economy. Into the water splashed a number of the men, diving after it.

The place has since been called "Orangeville," as Orange Lawrence not only did much toward the advancement of the town, operating besides the saw mill, a grist mill, a grocery store and a hotel, but was also a highly respected man, a friend to all classes and generous to a degree. As there were a number of Orange men there, it would in no small degree help to make the name popular.

The saw mill, when completed, was capable of sawing about 3,000 feet per day, and it took a considerable flow of water to run the old flutter wheel. One spring water had been very low; settlers were coming in fast; the old mill could not supply the demand for lumber. There came a big rain on

a Saturday and on Sunday morning the water was high. The settlers urged Orange Lawrence to start the mill. He asked his son Ferris, late of Sheridan, to start it but he refused, so he went down to raise the gates himself. The big flow of water went tearing through, smashing the machinery to pieces. It was about a year before the mill could be repaired, as it was difficult to get machinery in. Settlers in the meantime had to haul their lumber by oxen over zigzag roads 50 miles away to a place where Eaton's store now stands in Toronto. On another occasion, a man by the name of Montgomery, when trying to pry the gate, got his neck fastened between the gate and the beam. Several days afterward he was found dead. People were very superstitious, hence no one could be induced to run the mill for a time, much to the disadvantage of the settlers. Some time afterward the mill was sold to Thomas Jull, a son-in-law of Orange Lawrence. He put in more modern machinery, which increased its capacity to 6,000 feet per day.

There were no horses in those days—oxen were used. Sometimes an ox and a cow were hitched to a rude cart, made by sawing pieces from a round maple log for wheels, with a hole in the centre for the axle. Fruit was not to be had. Preserves were made of turnips, mixed with maple syrup, but cases were known where the people lived for weeks on shorts and water. With this substantial food and the good ventilation found in their log cabins with mud plaster between the logs, and a big open fire-place made with sticks, or a hollow log, the people enjoyed the best of health.

Wild pigeons were very numerous in a rookery on a lot of Mr. Huston. It is said there were millions—when on wing they could be heard for miles. Wild animals were also plentiful. A descendant of an early settler, now living at Sheridan has a fawn (mounted) with a

score of birds which were shot in the vicinity of Orangeville. The fawn was caught in a small clearing where the centre of Orangeville now is—reminisces of exciting times in the early days.

Mr. Orange Lawrence was appointed post master in 1847, and a regular mail service established, coming by way of Brampton once a week. In the same year a school was started, with Ferris Lawrence as the school master and Mr. Hargshaw, inspector. From this beginning have grown a public and a high school which are a credit to the county of Dufferin.

The first clergyman was a Presbyterian, Rev. Alexander Lewis, followed by an Anglican clergyman, Rev. Mr. Fletcher. Then came Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist. The services were held in houses or barns until 1850, when the first church was built.

In 1848 the first fair was held. Since then Orangeville has become famous for its monthly fairs. By this time the surrounding country was fast piling up with an industrious class of people. The little village began to grow and prosper. In the surrounding country in place of bush and swamps, as of herds of cattle and sheep and waving fields of grain became common. Turnip preserves had to give way to apple, plum and pear. I will not attempt the arduous task of tracing the great development that has taken place in Orangeville from year to year in inventions, science, commerce, production, literature and other live interests have been at work. Instead of dense swamps, infested with howling wolves and other wild animals it is now a beautiful town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants. Through the genius of its yeomanry great achievements have taken place. At one time liquor was sold in nearly every house. Now, not a license is granted. Once the buildings were rude huts, built with logs or slabs. Now they are substantial buildings of brick or stone. Instead of the zigzag bush trails or the rough corduroy roads are the cement or macadamized roads, with cement foot walks on either side. Instead of the old oaken bucket water system it has



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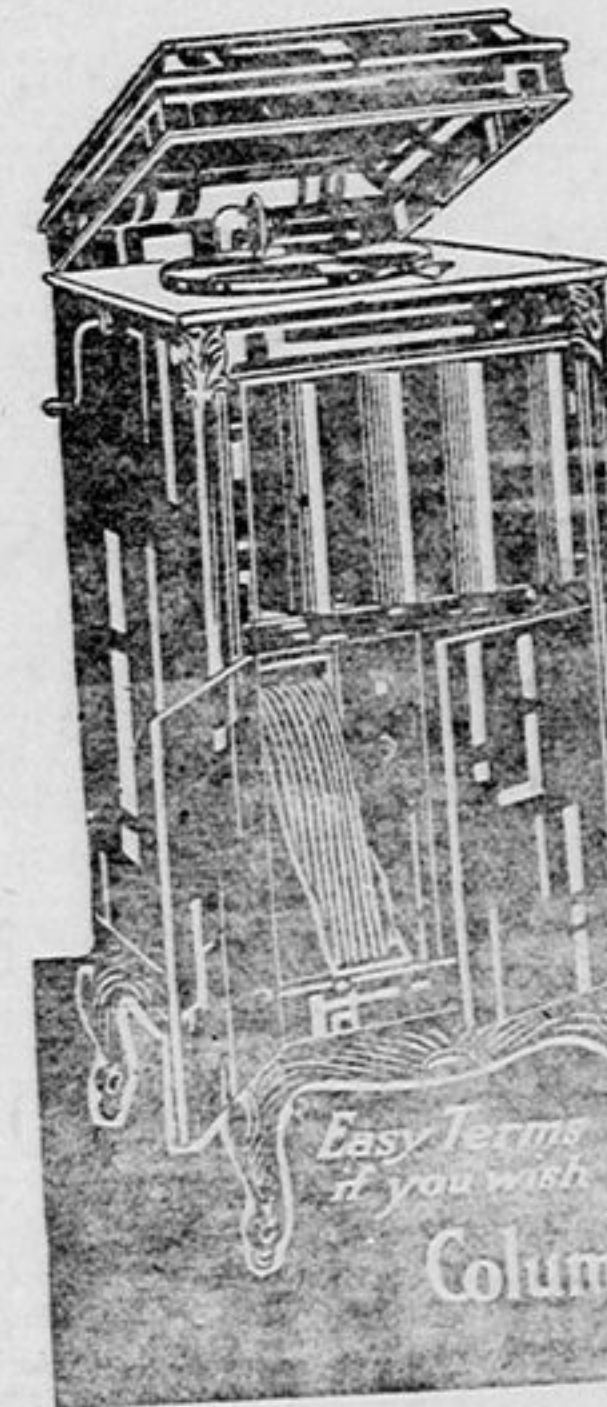
now a fine water works on the gravity system

Were I to emphasize Orangeville into a single description I would picture it a town of architectural beauty, with modern conveniences surpassed by none in this fair Dominion

### EVIDENCE LACKING

My first husband had much better sense than you have. I can't see it. We were both foolish enough to marry you.

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