

bottle recently devised for the use of physicians and chemists has a stopper intended to protect liquids from the air during removal to another container. The stopper is hollow and has a perforation in one side which may be lined up with a similar perforation in the neck of the bottle. Through this opening the tip of a syringe may be inserted and any amount of liquid drawn off without exposing any of it to excessive air. Laying the bottle on its side aids this process. Twisting the stopper part way round brings the holes out of line and closes the bottle until again needed .- From Popular Mechanics.

TO FIGHT WEEDS

Interesting Results Of Work Of Conservation Commission

The five weeds occurring most frequently on the 400 farms visited by the Conservation Commission while on a special tour were Canada thistle, couch grass, wild mustard, ragweed and sow thistle. One hundred farms were visited in each of four countries, viz., Dundas, Carleton, Waterloo and Northumberland in Ontario. In many instances, the weeds are very bad and increasing at an alarming rate. In Dundas, 98 per cent. of the farmers visited report wild mustard; 88 per cent. report sow thistle, with 26 per cent. reporting it increasing. In Carleton, 89 per cent. report couch grass, 77 per cent. report sow thistle, with 22 per cent. reporting it increasing. Conditions were as bad in the other counties but these examples serve to show the real seriousness of the problem and the need for concerted effort to deal with it.

To succeed in eradicating weeds one must have a knowledge of two important points; how long the plant lives, and how it reproduces and spreads. Regarding duration of life there are three classes of plants:-Annuals, biennials, perennials. Annuals come up from seed, bear flowers and seeds and die, all within one year. Biennials grow from seed and produce only leaves during the first year. The roots and sometimes the leaves live through the winter. The second year a flower stalk comes up and seeds are produced, and the plant dies. Perennials are those whose roots ordinarily live on year after year. The plant may or may not duce seed every year; according to conditions. Practically all annuals reproduce by seeds only. Bienmals, also, except during the winter when the roots are in the ground, reproduce by seed. Perennials propagate by means of the roots or by roots and power which it supplies, through traf-

nuals and Biennials: 1. Cutting or vated crops. 3. Rotation of crops. 4. Spraying with chemicals. Perennials: 1. Summer fallowing. 2. Partial summer fallowing and smother eropping. 3. Thorough cultivation with crop. 4. Smothering with tarpaper, etc. 5. Application of salt brine, gasoline, etc. Farmers, townspeople and municipal authorities alike should put forth every effort to control the weeds before they get the upper hand. Enlist to-day and join whole-heartedly in the fight against our common enemy the foul weed.

SWAMPS HOLD FLOODS

Reclamation by Drainage Is Of Questionable Value

Land reclamation by swamp drainage is of great value, but any project covering fairly extensive areas should be most judiciously dealt with, particularly from the viewpoint of accentuating flood conditions. It is not sufficient to dig ditches through a large area, discharging the water into streams incapable of carrying the increased rate of flow, and thus contribute to disastrous floods. In this connection it may be stated that floods on the Grand River in Ontario are partly attributed to this cause; thus, in a report it is stated that: "By the drainage of swamps, the water is carried off in a few hours which used to take weeks; in fact this has occurred in many swamps which formerly remained full of water during the whole year." The value of the land to be thus reclaimed should be established beyond doubt, after careful consideration of the inherent loss in water regulation and flood prevention.

Fires in Hospitals

In a statement or fires, the "Monetary Times" refers to two fires in hospitals; one caused by a lighted match in a refuse chute and the other by a rag over an electric light. The lives of helpless patients were endangered by gross carelessness. Attention was drawn to this matter that the experience of these hospitals might lead to the exercise of greater care by the house surgeons, superintendents, nurses, and other attendants, whose duty it is to use every possible precaution, an despecially to guard mer than in winter to prevent exagainst either fire or alarm of fire.

Woes of Mrs. Newlywed

"There goes another pair of silk hose!" exclaimed Mrs. Newlywed, in a discouraged tone, as she held up a pair of silk stockings she had just taken from her work basket.

"Before wearing silk stockings, rinse the toes and heels in cold water and let them dry. You will be surprised to find how much longer the stockings will last," comforted Mrs. Neighbor.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL NEEDS NEW FORESTS

Timber Waste Limits Usefulness of Ancient Project-Aimless Delays in Building

The Canadian Forestry Journal says: Over fourteen million dollars have been spent by the people of Canada on the Trent Canal, and yet the foundation of future revenues from local freight has been almos wolly demolished by the refuel of Dom ion and Provincial Governments to place the remnant of unwasted timber under some system of proceed on. 1.10 the Trent Canal project fresh mil lions are directed annually. Yet the only hore for justification of these heavy expenditures is an alundant and controllable flow of water. "This factor," remarked Dr. B. E. Fernow in his report on the Trent Watershod question, "is of paramount importance to the canal. Engineers have sometimes thought that dams alone may effect the satisfactory regulation of the overflow but the wiser ones have recognized that for the best service, dams need to be supplemented by a forest cover such as a watershed

The report continues: "The Trent Canal project has been a subject of public criticism and often of ridicule, ever since it was conceived in 1820. The criticism and ridicule are not, however, deserved by the original project but only by the irrational, slow manner in which it was executed. The canal project, in fact, has been subjected to precisely the same kind of management as the territory rain and wind-proof has recently been Merchant Saw Wasps Make Pulp and through which it passes. The chief put on the market. It is designed to markets and resources, and, therefore, road stations, restaurants, cigar stores, depends mainly on its outlets. The etc. The article consists of a metal first outlet of the canal, the one into frame of special design to give it un-Lake Ontario, is now, after nearly usual flexibility, a wooden handle, and a century of dilatory work, being com- oiled paper covering. It is light a pleted: the other, which affords ac- folds compactly, while with cres cess to Georgian Bay, still hangs fire. So long as the outlets to larger markets or for through-traffic were lacking, only a very limited local traffic could develop.

"Since the principal resource of the region it serves was timber-a staple which needs more than local markets | Maritime Provinces Could Establish for a profitable and rational development-the value of the incomplete canal was limited indeed. Since this outlet was unavailable, the timber, owing to the expense of transportation to market, was cut in a more or less wasteful manner. As a result, the government derived scarcely any pro-At from this industry, and the returns to the lumbermen were also relatively

"If the cheap transportation which a canal furnishes had been in existence earlier, much more conservative logging operations could have been carried on; much closer utilization of material could have been made by mills situated along the route; much more profit could have been secured from this resource by both operators and the people, and, moreover, the source could have been managed for perpetuity, as a basis for manufacturng industries.

Timber Now Gone

fulness of the canal has gone, as least in so far as local development is concerned. Outside of the water-

BUTTER TRADE LAGS

Canada's Exports Much Bigger Years Ago-Women's Opportunity

In butter Canada is not doing as well as in cheese. There has been a significant decline in quantity for export. There are various reasons for this, the principal of which is the nearness of indefatigable Denmark and other producing European countries. Butter being a more perishable article than cheese, and the tree of ice and the refrigerator being far less common in Britain than with us, the closer proximity of the source of supply of course the better. Then again there are rivals in the consumption of butter that there are not as regards its relative in component parts. Consequently Canada's butter export trade has not kept pace in development with that of cheese, although it has of late years shown some improvement.

There is good reason to fear that a long time will elapse before it will reach the highwater mark of production of 1903, when 34,128,944 pounds, at a value of \$6,954,618, were exported, the highwater mark in values of 1806. when 34,031,525 pounds sent out of the country commanded \$7,075.539. The products of the years 1903 and 1906 afford marks good enough at present to aim at in the making of butter, but the goal opening for cheese of the highest Canadian standard is so wide that it has virtually no limitation. And it is women, who by their labor can pre-eminently fill the conditions called for.

Too Rich Cream Not Wanted There are no advantages in pro-

ducing a cream testing higher than 45 per cent. Too rich cream is undefrable because it tends to clog the separator; it increases the loss in handling due to sticking to the recentacles; it makes difficult accurate sampling, and thereby tends to yield incorrect tests. It is desirable to produce somewhat richer cream in sumcessive souring in summer and difficult handling in winter.

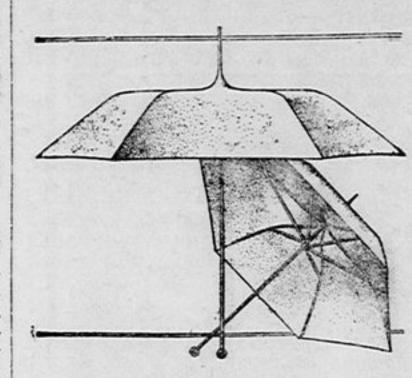
Nice Motoring Coats

coat of old rose color. The cloth re careful with their camp fires and sembles the waterfall material, but is with matches. They should also see more durable. The coat is lined that any cigar or cigarette stubs are throughout with black satin and has dead out before they throw them a deep, ruffled, shawl collar, trimmed away. Observance of these precauwith black satin. Black satin cuffs, tions will do more for conservation very deep, are used on the sleeves than many meetings and convenwhile wide black satin bands trim the tions ten years from now and this bottom of the tarment

BRUISED STOCK WASTE

Bruised cattle in the vicinity of Toronto result in a waste of more than one million dollars each year. The waste in bruised hogs and cattle here would not be as great as that but it runs into a lot of money. Shippers should: 1. Use care in delivering your hogs to loading station. 2. Use care in loading at shipping point. 3. Report to us any trouble with loading pens or chutes. 4. Do not beat animals with sticks. 5. See that there are no nails or projections in cars. Bear in mind that losses through bruised animals find their way back to the seller. 7. Be sure your car is well bedded .- P. Burns & Company,

Paper Umbrellas For Emergencies



A paper umbrella, for use in emergencies, which its makers claim is value of a canal lies in connecting | be sold at news stands, elevated rail care it can be used several t.... From Popular Mechanics.

Native Industry

The depleted oyster beds of Nev Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island offer an excellent field oyster culture—an industry which has proved very remunerative in several Atlantic states, notably Rhode Island. For years Canada ha. been importing more oysters than sh has been producing, measured in lars and cents, and there is little doubt that a reduction in price would greatly inchrease the consumption During the five years, 1910-1914, the value of oysters imported into Canada averaged nearly \$390,000 per annum. while the value of the Canadian production averaged less than \$196,000. In view of the market advantages. coupled with the large areas avaiable for culture and the superior flavour of the oyster grown in northern waters, oyster-farming in Eastern Canada holds out every inducement to "As it is, the principal local freight, capital and enterprise. Since 1912, that from the timber lands, is almost when the jurisdictional dispute reexhausted, and a large part of the use- specting the right to grant leases oyster-bearing areas was settled, the industry has made considerable progress. Prince Edward Island has leased about 5,000 acres and, during fic, which may follow upon the com- the last two years, more than 6,00 Means of Control of Weeds:-An- pletion of the two outlets, can alone barrels of seed oysters have been justify its existence for the present; planted. The Shemogue Oyster Co., pulling. 2. Thorough tillage of culti- unless by careful planning and man- formed in 1913 and operating in New agement a revival of the industries Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is a depending on the forests can be pioneer in the field. In the select? and planting of areas it has employed a Rhode Island expert, familiar the methods found most successful in oyster culture in that state. company hopes to be in a position within five years to command hall the trade now in the hands of United States producers. Serious difficulties have arisen from lack of capital and adequate protection, as well as from the depredations of sea-pests. The obstacles are not insuperable and, considering the productivity of the beds, the quality of the product and the excellent market, the ultimate development of a large and profitable industry seems assured.

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES

Drunken Automobile Driver Allows But Engineer Never

"Why is it." we were asked by an Ordinary Citizen the other day, "that a railway engineer has to pass years of apprenticeship, take all kinds of physical and mental examinations, foreswear liquor, and keep himself in perfect health, before he is considered fit to run a train along a fixed steel track, while any crazy fool who can buy a 75 horse power automobile is allowed to plough through crowded streets at his own sweet will, with as many drinks under his belt as he can carry, providing he doesn't show it? The engineer doesn't even have to steer the train. All he has to do is to start it and stop it. Yet before he is even allowed to try that he has to have a certificate of character and experience. All the fellow in the automobile has to have is the price." And there's something to it when you stop to think it over. Isn't there?-Carleton Sentinel.

FORESTS IN SPRING

Danger Of Fire Is At Its Height In Canada

So far as Canadian forests are concerned, spring is one of the worst times. The dead leaves of last season and the dead twigs and branches on the ground are more brittle and dry in the first few days of spring just after the snow leaves than at any other time in the year. Those who go into the woods for any pur-Bolivia cloth is used in motoring pose are, therefore, cautioned to be duty is urged on all patriotic citizens.

FOREST RANGING PAYS

Irrefutable Evidence From Officials of

During 1915 there were 1.031 forest

are classified as of "unknown cause." damage during 1915 is estimated at \$88,043, as compared with \$52,852 during 1914.

JAP INVENTED PAPER

Hundreds of years ago there was no paper! We couldn't get on without it in these days, could we? We are always wanting it-to write upon, to wrap things up in; and last, but not least, to print our books and newspapers on. It was a clever little Japanese gentleman who first invented it. This little man was a merchant, and as he had ever so many parcels to send out from his shop every week, he found the silk in which he always wrapped them a rather expensive item.

He was always thinking and puzzling his brains to try to invent something that would be cheaper. One day while he was walking in his garden he came across a wasps' nest, and he noticed how wonderfully it was made-how the clever wasps had used some kind of wood, softened it into a thin paste with their jaws, and, after carefully shaping it, had left it

"If wasps can do a thing like that," thought the little gentleman to himself, "why can't I? If I could get some kind of wood, and form it into a pulp by means of river water, wouldn't the result be something like the fabric of the wasps' nest? I'll try, anyway, and see what I can do. It would save myself and other people quite a lot of money if my experiment succeeded."

The little Japanese gentleman tried -and succeeded, too-in putting into practice the lesson that the wasps had taught him. So that's the way paper was invented--hundreds of years ago -out in far Japan.

Most of the ancient Spanish customs have long since died out, but one is still maintained in the village of Los Arenas, near Bilbao. The custom consists of the serenos (night policemen) calling out the hours and state of the weather every night, commencing at midnight and finishing at five o'clock a.m. One is roused by one of these loud-voiced policemen singing out beneath the bedroom window, "Las doce, sereno!" ("Twelve o'clock, fine weather.") By four o'clock the weather has probably changed, and it may be raining and blowing a regular hurricane, a state of things in itself enough to wake any wan up. Yet you are cheerfully informed of the fact by the policeman shouting, "Lascuatro, iloviendo!" ("Four o'clock, raining.") Many inhabitants have tried in vain to get this stopped, for no useful purpose whatever is served by the custom.

The prevention for smut in oats is follows: On the evening before

Preventing Smut In Oats

seed oats are to be sown pre-

one gallon of the solution to each

Warm Cream and Cold Cream

in a separate can before mixing. The

to any reliable dairy supply house.

pathy, but what he wants is help.

stock. It will pay well so to do.

Lieut. Percy M. Nelles, cheen

son of Col. and Mrs. Ch.

Nelles of Niagara-on-the-Lagara

dairy supply houses are now putting

for the swelling of the seed.

British Columbia

fires reported by the Forest Fire Protection Staff of British Columbia. Of these, only 317 were classified as 'cost fires." This is a considerable reduction as compared with the previous season, when there were 639 "cost fires." The average cost of each "cost fire" was \$61, whereas in 1914 the average cost was \$219. About two-thirds of all fires originated on ivately owned lands not classed as timber lands. The most prolific source of forest ares was carelessness by campers and travellers which accounted for 305 fires, or 29.6 per cent. of the total. 160 fires, or 15.5 per cent. Brush-burning accounted for 267 fires or 29.9 per cent. Railway operations were responsible for only 82 fires or 7.9 per cent. Lightning started 100 fires or 9.7 per cent. Railway construction was responsible for 17 fires or 1.7 per cent. 28 fires are classified as of incendiary origin being 2.7 per cent. of the total. Forest fires during the year covered an area of 30,310 acres as compared with 42,549 acres during 1914. They destroyed 144,220,-000 feet of timber as compared with 102,304,000 feet B.M. during 1914. The

to dry.

SPANISH CLOCKS WALK

Preparedness on the farm consists in having everything ready before the

"ANURIC!"

THE NEWEST

pare a solution of formaldehyde (formalin), 1 pint to 40 gallons of water. Spread the oats five inches This is a recent discovery of Doctor deep on the barn floor and sprinkle Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo. bushel. Shovel over thoroughly and N. Y. Experiments at Doctor Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that cover the pile completely with oat there is no other eliminator of uric acid sacks, blankets, etc. The following morning spread the pile out to dry. that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflam-Much of the moisture will have been mation - as backache, scalding urine absorbed by the grain, hence the and frequent urination, as well as sediseeder should be regulated to allow ment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism Stir cream frequently to hasten the cooling and to keep it in smooth conin the joints, in gravel and gout, and dition. Do not pour warm cream into invariably the pains and stiffness which cold cream; this practice spoils the so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear. whole batch. Cool the warm cream

Go to your nearest drug store and

simply ask for a 50-cent package of

"Anuric," manufactured by Dr. Pierce. on the market cooling tanks which provide for two cans for this very or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for a large trial package. If you suspect purpose. If you cannot conveniently make your own cooling tank, or have kidney or bladder trouble send him a it made locally, ask your creamery sample of your water and describe to secure a tank for you, or write symptoms. Doctor Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you, without fee or charge. Note: - French scientists affirm that The under dog gets a lot of sym-"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric Breed and feed more and better acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used The true measure of a man is the use he makes of his own opportunities. only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box-or Brantford druggists have decidmore in extreme cases - as "Anuric" ed not to handle liquor, even ... (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the original been given command of His Majes- little Liver Pills. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

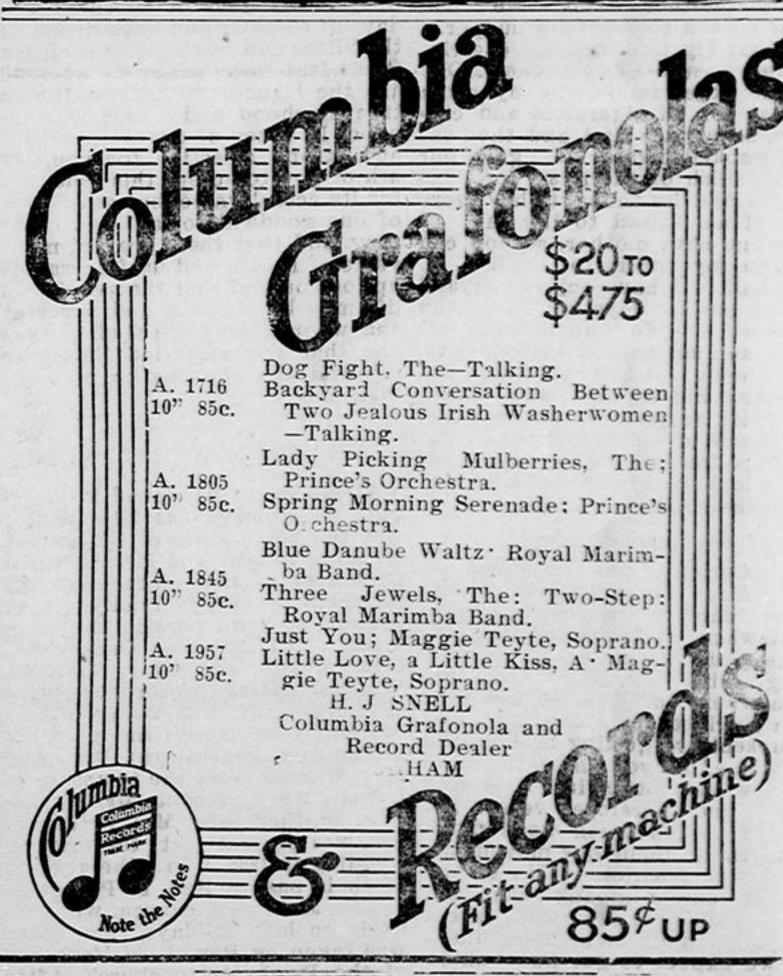
bladder corrector obtainable.

Easily rocked are the three-bar grates which smash up clinkers easily and last longer because each grate is three-

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The man who designed the Pandora knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

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for she cleanses them night and morning and keeps them free from tartar and discoloration with

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Most delightful to use, it leaves the mouth antiseptically clean and sweet and helps to make gums firm and healthy.

25C

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C. P. R. Town Office—Buy your tickets here.

Save Your Coupons

Importance of Honest Careful Shipping

P. J. Carey of the I

PAGE TWO.

Division talks to Onta as follows: Much has commission men, trans panies and faulty mark strongest link in the ch ing fruit is forged at packing house when the up properly matured packed in strong packa it on its journey under ditions possible. The m has no thought but to of the deal by placing on top covering culls slevenly packer who s enough but packs his less and unattractive broken a link in the n that cannot be repaired er feeling of responsibl lic spirit and an aim a was worked up amon t would be productive Successful growers wil the effort is not a dit if one were to ask t the greatest pleasure th secson's, work, the an in the knowledge of the had pleased the consur Another substantial the consumer is by period of the life of large a percentage of t reaches the consumer i dition, caused by hear Peaches with discolore desirable either from be used for canning. fruit otherwise of go to be cut half away for use. Some method or at least of using r would meet the requir long way in helping ! fruit. Freshly picked box cars where the often eighty to niner haps to remain in the is sure to give poor s often is in the first or decay before x reach It would be argued by precautions mean add but the sooner the gr to the fact that without ing public they would

general way is concer

up shop, the better i

Fair to good succes

the shipping of sma

Niagara to the northwe

the exception of pead

berries. I am afraid

too tender for long di

except under special

export market Cutari

perimental stage for s

of their labors. It

the consumer.

raise your hands again your hearth on cold are refreshing draug your thirst as you jot the beam that holds board of your table, the you lie, and the tim your boat. I am the hoe, the door of your wood of your crade. your coffin. I am the ness and the flower who pass by, hear m

Nesting Boxes and Ot

me not."

For All the Birds about the ho nature that can only by those who have tracting them. They about in all seasons ease and certainly me what they desire. I do not require to be appreciate fresh water drinking. A shallow depth, if only a foot on hot days a centre

pan, with stones in ground and kept fil will provide this at Birds are desirable count of their beaut because of their e They are especially destroyers during the when they have to wo to obtain sufficient for lings, and their mo season are particula For this reason it ! sirable to provide the facilities. They will of wool or twine, or ing their nests. Ne

furnish an induceme

to visit us. Many

now accept the hos

boxes for the safe

young, and will occ after year. Gardens For The growing of e tables by twice as have vegetable gar would enormously s our economic proble many more thous tresher and more he food. Considered in amilies, this may s terest, but the cur throughout the Domin

The Influence of The appearance of usually an index to er. The planting ar en has also an inf well as a sentime ome, which cannot material results.

great national impor