

# CREAM



If your Creamery closes ship your Cream to Black Creek Creamery, or drop us a line and we will arrange to call for it.

**Black Creek Creamery**

Phone 11-32, Fort Dover LEA MARSHALL, Manager.

# The Law

as amended Nov. 10, 1919

THIS Referendum on April 18 is to ratify a new federal law, namely, the Canada Temperance Act, as recently amended by Dominion Parliament.

If a majority of the people of Ontario vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act as amended, then, in the exact words of the law, it follows:

1. "No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor."
2. "No person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province."
3. "The carriage or importation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported, or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink, or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom."

NOTE.—This law does not prohibit importation of liquors to be used for sacramental, medicinal, manufacturing or commercial purposes, or the importation of such liquors as are permitted to be sold by the laws of the Province.

"Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"

**Vote — and Vote, "Yes"**  
Close the door to imported "booze"

**Ontario Referendum Committee**

## PRUNING EXPERIMENTS

Three Different Treatments at the Vineland Station.

Winter Pruning, Summer Pruning and No Pruning—Light Annual Pruning Is, on the Whole, the Most Desirable.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**A**n experiment consisting of a comparative test of three different pruning treatments was started at Vineland in 1914. The three treatments were (a) winter or dormant pruning, (b) summer pruning, and (c) no pruning. The orchard under test consisted of about fifteen different varieties of apples. Although it is too early to look for conclusive results especially on the ultimate yields of the various systems of pruning, yet we have indications of what these results will be. Also we have data which positively shows the advantages of light pruning for the young orchard. Beyond this our results do not go as the orchard is still young.

The experiment, as originally outlined, specified the following for each kind of pruning:

**Winter Pruning.**—Trees to be severely cut back, thinned out in March or April, the object being to form a framework pleasing to the eye and which, at the same time would ultimately be capable of carrying a maximum load of fruit, i.e., to be pruned according to the then commonly accepted method for young trees until bearing age. Fruit bearing was not to be taken into consideration for at least seven years.

**Summer Pruning.**—The trees under this treatment to be well thinned out in August when growth is ceasing and the maturing of wood commences. Terminal growths to be cut back only sufficient to keep the tree within bounds which usually involves only tipping back the main branches. The original objects of this type of pruning were to promote early bearing, admit as much sunlight as possible and at the same time not sacrifice the natural shape of the tree in any way than necessary.

**No Pruning.**—Trees to be made natural growth with the exception of the removal of broken or otherwise injured limbs.

Following is a summary of results: (1) The heavy dormant pruned trees have made much less growth as indicated by the diameter of the trunk and spread of branches than either the unpruned or summer pruned trees. Moreover, the summer pruned and unpruned trees have been bearing fruit since 1915, which would lessen their ability to make growth. Their real gain over the heavily pruned block is, therefore, greater than the actual measurements would indicate.

(2) The dormant pruned trees have been much later in coming into bearing, producing in 1915 only three pounds of fruit for the whole block, as against 127.7 pounds for the summer pruned block and 209.4 pounds for the unpruned block. With the season of 1919 and those intervening between 1915 and 1919, the ratio has been practically the same. Heavily dormant pruned trees have barely started to bear as yet while the summer pruned and unpruned trees have increased in productivity each season.

(3) The summer pruned trees (probably equivalent in effect to light dormant pruning) have made considerably more growth than the heavily pruned trees and have practically held their own with the unpruned trees except in the case of the Greening variety where the unpruned trees have out-distanced the summer pruned trees.

(4) Unpruned trees have made more growth than either of the other two systems, though very little more than the summer pruned trees. They are also continuing to outyield the other systems of pruning. These unpruned trees, however, as a whole are becoming very dense, increasing very materially the difficulty and cost of spraying, picking, etc. There are indications also that the fruit is falling off in color due to the dense growth.

From the above, therefore, it is evident that the lighter the pruning the greater the growth, the earlier the tree comes into bearing, and the longer the yield during the early period of the tree's life at least. But although the unpruned trees have made the greatest gains to date, the lightly summer pruned trees are very little, if any, behind, especially when the increased cost of spraying, picking, growing lack of color, and the general undesirable condition of the tree for future crops are considered. To redeem such an unpruned orchard would necessarily retard its crops for a period and thus the earlier gains from no pruning would be lost.

Light annual pruning just sufficient to retain the proper shape of the tree to allow sunlight and air to get through and to keep out all crossed and broken branches seems, therefore, to be the proper method to pursue for the young orchard until it comes into bearing. After bearing age is reached, pruning will likely have to be more severe so as to maintain a proper supply of new wood each year. What constitutes severity of pruning will, of course, vary with the variety.—E. F. Palmer, Director Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station.

**Pointers for Live Stock.**  
Cattle should have water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure and fresh.  
Sand, loam or horse manure should never be used for bedding cows. Give them good clean straw, and you will have your reward.

## PERMANENT MARRIAGES.

Well-known Feminist Opposes Some Modern Fads.

To weaken the marriage bond by setting it for a term of years only, or by making it terminable by consent, would virtually destroy marriage and family life.

The fact that the bond would not be binding would make persons more careless even than they are at present in the selection of mates, and would thus multiply the number of mis-matings.

The finality of the bond, if it does not always prevent one or both from meeting some other they prefer, prevents the scrupulous, at all events, from seeking such. Or having found, it keeps many from fostering and from yielding to temptation.

Were marriage terminable, or, as is sometimes proposed, abolished altogether, and love the only bond between the sexes, there would be no confidence, no sense of security between the partners, no stability of family life; and but small endeavor to retain affections which for many could be easily replaced—and replaced with the zest of novelty.

On the contrary, a curse of unrest would afflict the majority of married folk with the unattractive prospect of meeting their further "fate" perhaps their second, possibly their third, it might be their seventh "fate."

Only a few are strong enough of heart and stable enough of character to remain steadfast for a life-time in any undertaking, unless bound stringently to it by authorized obligations, incentives, and penalties. Only a few are deep enough of nature to love a lifetime, or to love so intensely as to justify altering the marriage code in order to spare these few suffering.

The wane of nine out of ten honeymoons impresses the value of an inflexible decree that declines to reckon with disillusion, but sternly bids the disillusioned take up their burden and make the best of it. And having no choice, many do this and make a success of it—on new and, it may be, far higher lines than those they had set out upon.

That but few love so deeply as to love for life by no means implies that marriage for less than a lifetime should be substituted.

It shows, on the contrary, that the majority of persons would prove as incapable of loving No. 2 for long as they had been incapable of loving No. 1; or that they would be incapable of loving No. 3 or No. 10. A bond that rivets them for life to No. 1, therefore, and entails loss or suffering when they fail to abide by it, is a safeguard for them against such a succession of loves as would be as demoralizing to the individual as it is destructive of society.

Examples of this tendency to amorous licence are furnished by the complications of war "widows," as they are called, who, by exacting from their husbands, remarried in husbandly haste—only to find the husband return. So, too, by the widespread infidelity of wives to absent soldier-husbands. If the grave and moving circumstance of a husband facing death or mutilation in the trenches was not grave or moving enough to keep his wife faithful to him, then we should congratulate ourselves upon a marriage law which, by exacting penalties whereby such a wife suffers material damage, supplies the only argument likely to stiffen the morale of so light-minded and callous a nature.

Nothing less binding than a life-long contract is sufficiently chastening to bridle woman's native changeableness and curb her instinctive emotionalism. The realization that there is no way out of a situation is her finest incentive to nobility, writes Dr. Arabelle Kenally in "Feminism and Sex Extinction." She brushes her futilities against the iron of circumstance. Under the harrow of sacrifice she feels herself martyred. And yet without the sense of martyrdom no true woman is ever wholly content that she is fulfilling her destiny.

**Breaking It In.**  
A heavy smoker, Mark Twain loved his old cornob pipe above everything else.

One day Mr. Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, asked him whether it was the only pipe he had.

"Oh, no," Mark answered. "I have several. But they're all like this. I never smoke a new cornob pipe. A new pipe irritates the throat. No cornob pipe is fit for anything until it has been used at least a fortnight."

"How do you break in a pipe, then?" asked Bok.  
"That's the trick," answered Mark Twain. "I get a cheap man—a man who doesn't amount to much, anyhow—who would be as well, or better, dead—and pay him a dollar to break in the pipe for me. I get him to smoke the pipe for a couple of weeks, then put in a new stem, and continue operations as long as the pipe holds together."

**Women Smokers.**  
The mystery of where women cigarette smokers obtain their supply is solved, in part at least, by a young town druggist, who was asked why nearly all such stores keep their tobacco stands in inconspicuous places, says the New York Sun. He said the reason for doing so is because the druggists cater to women smokers, and this class is rather timid about purchasing in the open. The women, it seems, prefer to glide back to some out of the way corner, where nobody will see them. Of course, there are exceptions.

**Pearl Industry.**  
The pearl industry has taken up the X-ray as a money saver. The oysters are radiographed without the shells being opened, and those containing no pearls are not considered. Those showing signs of small pearls are put back to give the jewel a chance to grow up.

# = \$ DAY =

## At Falls'

Wednesday Next  
March Sixteenth

WE hold but one \$ Day each year, the day for which not only you, but hundreds of others have waited for. We believe you will agree with us that our \$ Day Bargains are worthy of the day. If you do not buy a dollar's worth you are welcome at Fall's store \$ Day. Come and see the splendid displays and the B-u-s-y-n-e-s-s of this store. Below we list some of the best Bargains of the year. Wednesday of next week we shall fulfill that promise. Below are a few \$ Day Bargains. Hundreds of others throughout the store just as good.



## These Tempting Values \$ DAY

- 100 yards of Curtain Serim in Cream, White and Natural shades, 36 inches wide, fancy hemstitched border—Regular 35c value—**\$ Day..... 5 Yds for One \$**
- 90 Yards only, Bleached Cotton Sheetings, 70 inches wide, extra heavy thread—Regular price \$1.10 **\$ Day..... 2 1/2 Yds for 11 \$**
- 16 in. Grey and White stripe Crash Towelling—Reg. price 27c—**\$ Day..... 5 Yds for \$1.00**
- 30 in. Heavy Print in light and Navy designs—a special at 35c yd. **\$ Day—5 Yds Dress Length for 11 \$**
- 150 Yards only of Wool Armure Dress Goods, in Navy Brown, Myrtle Green, Plum and Wine, 35 in. wide—Regular \$1.75—**\$ Day..... 5 Yds for 5 \$**

## Some Royal \$ Day Bargains

- 2 Large Bars of Pure Castile Soap
- 3 Cakes of Pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap
- 2 Boxes of Lux
- 2 Cans of Gem Lye, 100 % Pure—**Value \$1.25 ..... The Lot \$1.00**
- \$ Day**—The following Soap, all of a kind or assorted—Gold, Sunlight, Comfort, P. & G., Surprise, Ivory, Fels' Naptha—**6 Cakes for 1-2 Dollar.**
- \$ Day**—2 Good five-string Brooms with polished handles, and 1 Bar of Laundry Soap—Value \$1.50 ..... **The Three Items a \$**
- \$ Day**—1 Broom..... Reg. 75c  
1 Stove Brush..... Reg. 25c  
1 Can Old Dutch..... 12c  
1 Large Box Bull Dog Ammonia..... 14c  
1 Cake Castile Soap..... 5c  
..... **\$1.31**
- Dollar Day..... \$1.00**
- \$ Day**—Heavy quality pretty striped Flannelette—Worth 35c a yard **\$ Day..... 5 1/2 Yds for \$2.00**
- 40 in. Pillow Cases—even quality Cotton—Reg. \$1.25 pair—**\$ Day..... 2 Pairs for 11 \$**

## 8 Only Young Men's Suits

Good style, good colored Worsted—Reg. \$35 value (Sizes 34, 35 and 36 only)  
**\$ Day..... \$15**

## Children's White Flannelette Gowns

Sizes 2 to 12 years, good quality and nicely made—Reg. price up to \$1.50 each—  
**\$ Day..... 2 for \$1.50**

## Women's Medium Weight Cotton Hose

(Seconds) all sizes—Regular up to 45c pair—  
**\$ Day 2 Pair for \$1.50**



## "The Latest in Shoes"

... is what we term the shoes with the Military Heel.



For Ladies just now they are the latest styles, but in addition to the Military Heel we have all other styles of Shoes at

**\$5.00, \$6.00 & \$7.25**

**Oxfords, Oxford Ties, Pumps**  
at **\$4.15, \$4.50, \$4.85 & \$6.00**

**A. H. LANGRAF, Harness and Shoe Store**