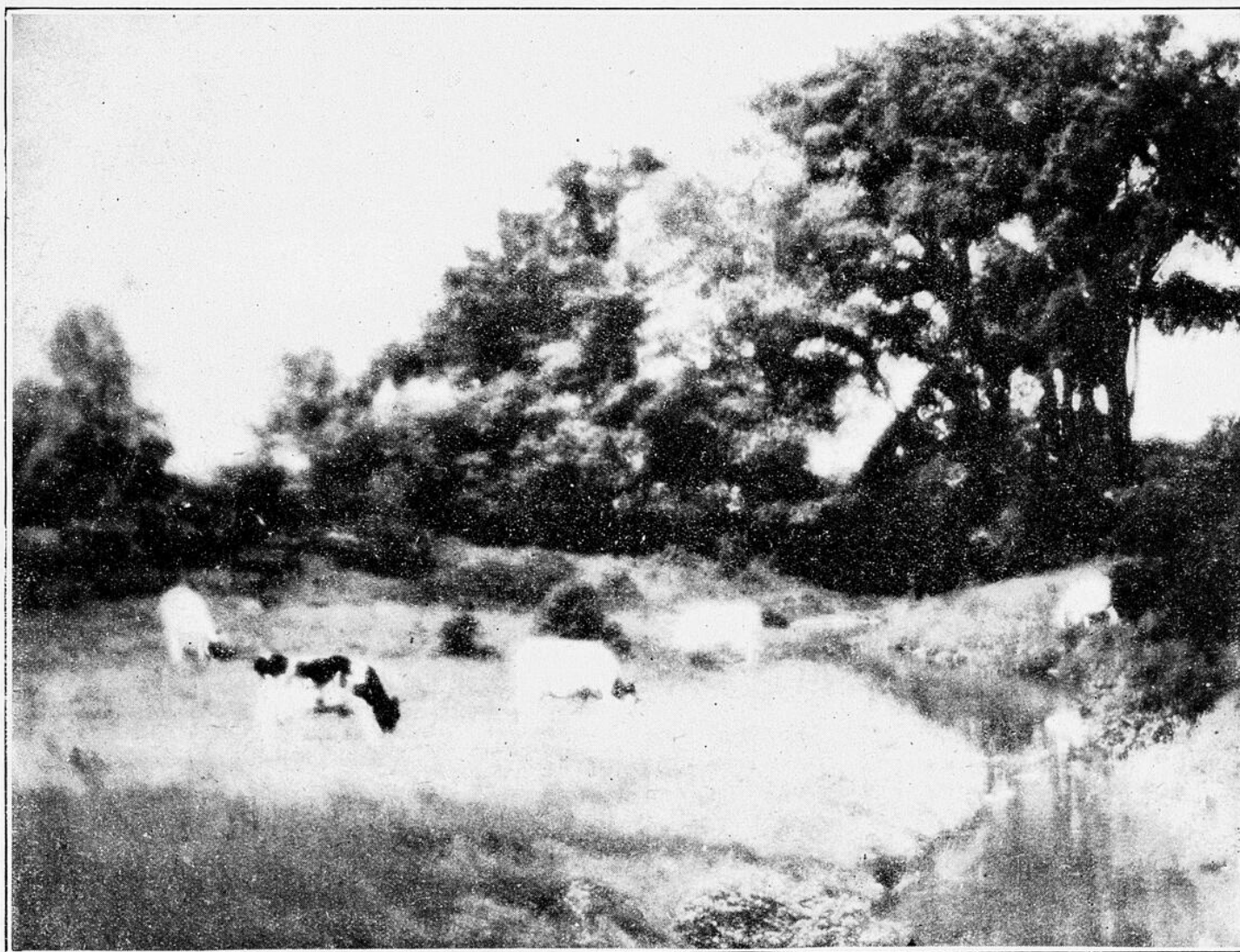


# The JOURNAL of AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Volume 28

July 1st 1924

Number 1



"OUR BROOK"

(Photo by H. R. Angell)

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Report of Women's Institute Activities.  
Quebec Women's Institutes Hold Eleventh Annual Convention.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF  
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

**YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN**  
but you can clean them off promptly with

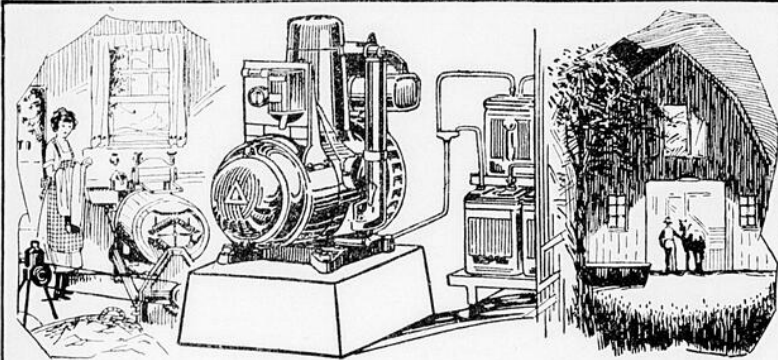


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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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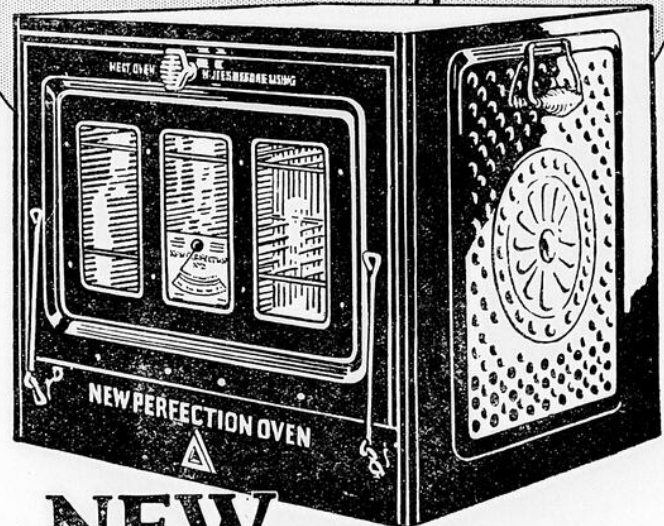


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## NEW PERFECTION Live Heat OVEN

No matter how strong the odor you can safely bake such foods together in the New Perfection Rapid Circulation Oven.

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Substantially built, durable but light. Special rust-resisting finish. Moderately priced.

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\$650,000,000

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These crop reports are telegraphed to various centres, from which they will be mailed free to all who require them.

Application to be put on the mailing list may be made in person or in writing at any Branch of the Bank.

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Established Over 100 Years

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Our older bulls have all been sold, but we have an attractive selection of younger ones from dams giving as high as sixty-seven pounds of milk per day. Write for catalogue.

FRANK PEWTRESS, Manager,  
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GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Proprietor,  
Dominion Express Building,  
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## It does the work—safely

THERE are just two things you want to know about an antiseptic:

Does it do the work; and

Does it do it safely?

Listerine has been trusted for half a century because people *know* it does both.

It is the all-'round, household antiseptic; ideal for cuts, burns, abrasions, insect bites, ivy poisoning, sore throat—

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And best of all, when you use Listerine, you *know* you are using an antiseptic that is just strong enough to do what it is supposed to do and not too strong to do injury.

Have it handy always in your medicine cabinet. And read the interesting little circular that comes wrapped about each bottle describing Listerine's many uses.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Toronto, Canada.*

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—the safe antiseptic

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Most savings are dissipated through withdrawal under pressure of expediency or lost in unwise investment.

A Great-West Life Policy keeps your savings intact to be returned to you in later years with handsome profits if you live, and provides absolute protection for your dependents if you die. This is the safest way to save. Write for rates and policy plans.

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**BICKMORE GALL CURE**

Every 10c Packet of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

\$5.00 a day for selling our perfumes, rings and seeds. Send for our free catalogue.

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Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

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THE OIL OF A MILLION TESTS

IN making En-ar-co Oils we average over a million tests a year. These tests are of every kind and cover every step of our Scientific Refining process.

Some of these tests are so accurate that they are timed with a stop watch, and their accuracy is a matter of split seconds.

That is why En-ar-co Motor Oil is endorsed by all of the leading motor builders and is considered everywhere the best to be had.

Try it in your motor! Drain out the old oil, put in fresh En-ar-co and you will at once notice a difference. You will have less trouble and less repair cost.

**En-ar-co Gear Compound**  
For Differential and Transmission.

"WHITE ROSE" The Gasoline without "Clinkers."  
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# GOODYEAR

MADE IN CANADA

## A Complete Line of Tires

Goodyear recognizes the definite need for a number of different types of tires. Goodyear builds in the All-Weather Cord the acknowledged tire leader of the World in mileage, road-grip and beauty. Its price is lower than ever before.

But in order to have still less invested in your car, you may want a tire at a still lower price. So with road-grip equal to any but the All-Weather Tread, Goodyear has produced other high-quality, low cost-per-mile tires bearing the Goodyear name.

### HIGH-PRESSURE TIRES

#### Wingfoot Fabric

An outstanding selection by the manufacturers of light cars. Heavily demanded the world over; guaranteed—bears the Goodyear name. Hundreds of thousands sold during past five years; only a fraction of 1% presented for adjustment.

#### Wingfoot Cord

Goodyear's recognition of the fact that many people want to consider seriously the amount they invest in their cars. Excelled in road-grip by the All-Weather Tread only; excelled in mileage by no other.

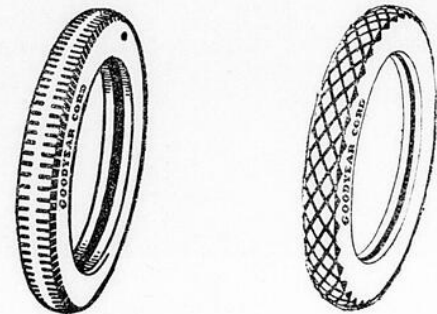
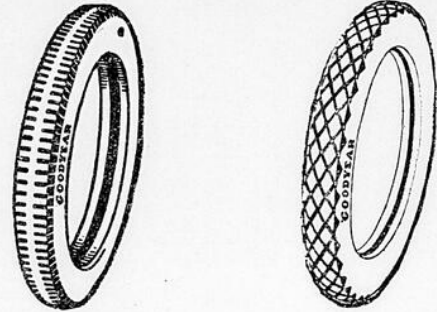
#### All-Weather Fabric

A tire which many years ago introduced the idea of, and proved the value of, Over-size and Road-grip. A popular and low

cost-per-mile tire, especially for dirt roads or business cars where road-grip and cost-per-mile are more important than the riding quality of low air-pressure.

#### All-Weather Cord

The peak of road-grip and mileage combined. A great number of Canadian tire repairmen and car dealers say that its mileage exceeds by at least 25% the mileage of the next best cord tire. Its road-grip is apparent upon examination; more appreciated in use. Minor accidents—the result of stopping a few inches too late—cause most of the repair bills to fenders, lamps and radiators. Even collision insurance does not cover these small bills of less than \$25.00—but these bills are a high percentage of annual tire cost. Road-grip combined with surplus mileage makes the All-Weather Cord the most widely-used cord tire in the world.



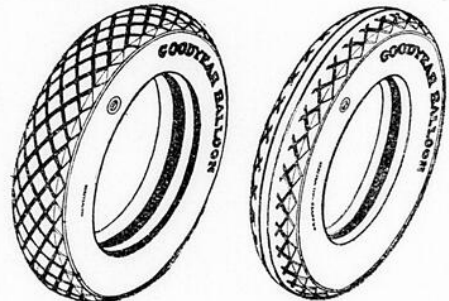
### BALLOON TIRES

#### For Your Present Wheels

Flexible, low-pressure tires which act like pillows of air under your car. Developed by Goodyear so that you can have balloon tire advantages without change of wheels or rims. Go on most present cars—at relatively small increase over the price per tire which you have been paying. The Goodyear Selected Dealer can tell you what size of balloon tire replaces your present tires and can equip your car with two or four balloon tires as you wish.

#### For New, Smaller Wheels

Should your car not provide sufficient clearance for Goodyear Balloon Tires on your present rims, see your Goodyear Selected Dealer, your car dealer, or the nearest Goodyear branch, regarding new, smaller wheels, and Goodyear Balloon Tires to fit.



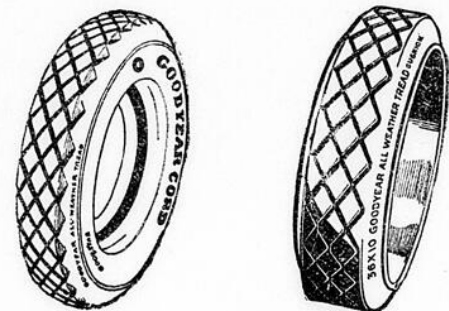
### TRUCK TIRES

#### All-Weather Cord

Massive pneumatic tires which cushion trucks over all kinds of roads. Enlarge your trucking radius greatly. Add speed and so reduce costs. Give the road-grip of the All-Weather Tread. Protect fragile loads. Render splendid mileage.

#### All-Weather, All-Rubber Cushion

Cushioning and road-grip added to the all-rubber truck tire. Saves the truck and the load to a surprising extent. Resists skidding. Gives splendid traction—starts the truck off without "spinning" wheels. All-Weather Tread can be re-cut when the original blocks are worn down.



### MOTORCYCLE TIRES

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### BICYCLE TIRES

The smallest tire of the Goodyear line—but the same high quality as any Goodyear Tire. Has the sharp-edged blocks of the All-Weather Tread to protect against skidding. Tough tread stock resists punctures and gives very long mileage.

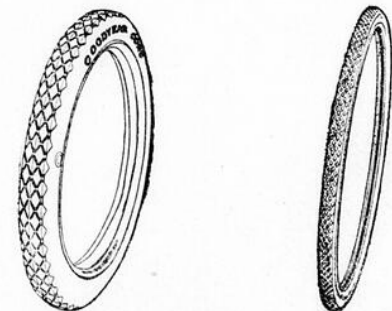
#### The Goodyear Selected Dealer

There are about 10,000 tire dealers in Canada—about four times too many. Too many profits, too much duplicating of effort, too many stocks of tires.

Now Goodyear sells through only 2,500 selected dealers. And because the Goodyear line is the leading line, these selected dealers in every community make it possible

for you to get Goodyear Tires from the concern best fitted to give you heaping value and real service.

Let the Goodyear Selected Dealer show you his complete line, explain the advantages of each and tell you of the service they are giving your neighbors.



**Goodyear means Good Wear**

# THEY TELL THEIR NEIGHBORS

**Women Tell Each Other How They Were Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Woodbridge, Ont.—“I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles. I would have headaches, backaches, pains between my shoulders and under my shoulder-blades and dragging down feelings on each side. I was sometimes unable to do my work and felt very badly. My mother-in-law told me about the Vegetable Compound and I got some right away. It has done me more good than any other medicine I ever took and I recommend it to my neighbors. You are quite welcome to use this letter as a testimonial if you think it will help some poor sufferer.”—Mrs. EDGAR SIMMONS, R. R. 2, Woodbridge, Ont.

In nearly every neighborhood in every town and city in this country there are women who have been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the treatment of ailments peculiar to their sex, and they take pleasure in passing the good word along to other women. Therefore, if you are troubled in this way, why not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from roots and herbs, has for forty years proved its value in such cases. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. C

## FANNING MILLS REPAIRS

Fanning Mills, Repairs, Screens, Wire Cloth, Perforated Zinc, Directions in French and English. Also for Chatham Incubators, Thermometers, Direction.

MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.

## AUTOMOBILE MAKES 27 MILES ON AIR

An automobile goes 27 miles on air by using an automatic device which was installed in less than 5 minutes. The automobile was only making 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline but after this remarkable invention was installed, it made better than 57. The inventor, Mr. J. A. Stransky, 1116 Eleventh Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him to-day.—Adv.

# WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal

It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.

Wrigley's means benefit as well as pleasure.



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ACCREDITED registered Ayrshires of all ages, Chester Yorkshire pigs, Oxford sheep. Apply to EPHREM PELLETIER, Lavaltrie.

MOTHERS—Should have our spring and summer catalogues, household goods, necessities. Saves dollars. Free upon request. MARTIN COMPANY, 341 Lippincott, Toronto.

SALESMEN—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation, a money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, Montreal.

AGENTS—Get in a profitable all-year commission business of your own. Every property owner is a customer or prospect. Nine hundred varieties of hardy Red Tag Nursery products. Cash every week. Complete equipment and instructions free. Write DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal.

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FARMERS! If you intend to sell your farm or borrow money on apply to "CREDIT IMMOBILIER FRANCO-CANADIEN" 7 Notre Dame St West, Montreal. Agents wanted.

### FOR SALE

12 Yorkshire and Berkshire sows, bacon type, farrowed March 20th.; 5 Berkshire boars, extra selected, at moderate price. EMILE NICHOL, St. Thomas d'Aquin, St. Hyacinthe Cty., Que.

REGISTERED Silver Foxes. We offer a certain number of our famous registered Silver foxes. Exceptional opportunity to get registered Silver foxes of superior quality for rearing at very reasonable price. BEAVER BROOK SILVER BLACK FOX FARMS, 151 Avenue des Erables, Quebec.

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Nothing pays better when properly managed. Send for our catalogue of beekeepers' supplies. Expert advice freely given. RUDDY MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

### MONEY INVESTMENTS

WE will invest your money in first class values, bringing from 5 1/2% to 7 1/2%. Such investments made for our customers amount to \$50,000,000 and more. Not a cent is lost; capital and interest punctually paid at maturity. VERSAILLES - VIDRICAIRE - BOULAIS (Limited), Montreal, 90 St. James Street



JARS 50c. & 60c.—TUBES 50c.—At all Drug Stores

# PATENTS

Send sketch, photograph, or model of your invention for actual search or free report as to patentability. List of inventions wanted by manufacturers sent free on request.

THE RAMSAY CO. Dept. 273 Bank St. 299 Ottawa, Ont.

# CONCRETE

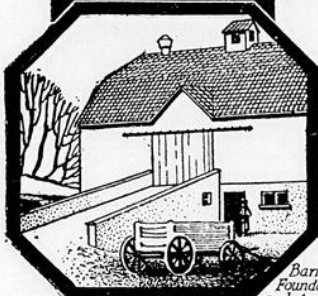
## WILL HELP YOU INCREASE YOUR FARM PROFITS—



Watering Trough



Modern Cow Stable



Barn with Foundation and Approach of Concrete

Ask your banker, the man who keeps tab on the value of all farms in your community, what he thinks of improving a farm with concrete. He knows that concrete, because of its permanence, is a sound investment—that it adds greatly to the value of the property.

There is another side to the profits from concrete that you need no banker to tell you; for you yourself must realize the great help you can get from concrete in reducing labor, eliminating repairs and waste, and increasing production.

Every farmer who sells his milk and cream and every farm housewife who makes butter, realizes the importance of warm, dry, sanitary stabling for cows. Concrete makes this proper stabling possible.

Concrete helps your cows to give you more and better milk—your hogs to fatten and become more profitable.

Concrete has brought a new meaning to farming, as you will realize when you have your silo, your feeding floor, drinking troughs and barn foundations all built of concrete. HOW to build them easily and economically is told in our free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." Each of its 100 pages has something of real value to you.

Canada Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.

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Always use clean sand and gravel, or crushed stone, when mixing Concrete.



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Send me your Free book—

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## “Your future is your own making”

How a simple rule of daily care is bringing freshness, charm and prolonging youthful appearance for millions

**S**PARKLE and life, admiration and romance!—these every woman wishes most to come true. But merely wishing will not bring them. You must help nature to attain them. A skin fresh, buoyant and alluring—you can have it if you try!

Begin today by giving your skin the care it needs. If you are in your teens, develop the sweetness of your youth. If you've passed the danger line of 25, it is urgent to supply your skin with the elements the years are striving to take away.

The secret is simple. Not costly beauty treatments, just the daily use of palm and olive oils as embodied in Palmolive.

*Never let a single day pass without doing this. See what one week alone will do!*

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. Then repeat

both washing and rinsing. Apply a touch of cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly in the evening.

*The world's most simple beauty treatment*

Thus, in a simple manner, millions since the days of Cleopatra have found beauty and charm.

No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt and oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and Nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be your problem as the years advance.

*Avoid this mistake*

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. Acquire the Palmolive habit and keep that schoolgirl complexion.

And it costs but 10c the cake!—so little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Then note what an amazing difference one week makes.

*Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.*

*Volume and efficiency produce 25c quality for only*

**10c**

MADE IN CANADA

*Note carefully the name and wrapper. Palmolive Soap is never sold unwrapped.*



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MONTHLY  
BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF  
QUEBEC.

All matters relating to  
the reading columns must  
be addressed to S. R. N.  
Hodgins, Editor, Macdonald  
College P. O., P. Q.

# The JOURNAL of AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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JULY 1st 1924

Number 1

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### Notes By The Way

THE first fruit and vegetable crop report for the year, just issued by the Dominion Fruit Branch, shows the season to be very late throughout Canada. Although it was difficult to estimate the crop of apples at the time of its publication, indications are that the B. C. crop will be fair, the Ontario crop good for early varieties and light for Spies, Greenings and Baldwins, and that the Quebec crop should be a good one for all varieties except Fameuse. For the Maritimes no estimates were made, but the trees came through without much winter injury.

The much discussed wheat pools of the west would seem to have given satisfaction in their first year's trial, if we are to judge from their 1924 contracts. It is estimated that the crops from between ten and eleven million acres will be handled this year through the three provincial co-operative pools. A move is now afoot for the co-operation of these three large agencies in the establishment of one central merchandizing unit, through which this huge amount of grain may be distributed to best advantage, and with the least amount of overlapping of effort. These pools work on a contract basis—that in Alberta basing its operations on five-year contracts, which ensure loyalty and volume of business for the concern.

Although it is not our practice to spend much time poring over tables of statistics, or absorbing unnecessary information, we frequently make an exception where money is involved. It is so seldom that we have an opportunity of dealing with more than a few dollars at a time that it seems comforting to our soul to run our eye down a column of figures of the denomination found in national debts, national wealth, etc. Wherefore we have been gratified in the discovery, recently made, that Canada's national wealth in 1921 was \$22,195,000,000, and mildly interested in the speculation as to whether this would come out as evenly if it were calculated for, say, 1924. A casual examination of our personal bank book at the end of the fiscal year 1921 showed a credit balance of \$14.51. This means that the rest of the people of Canada must have had, at that time, exactly \$22,194,999,985.49. From the standpoint of the book-keeping involved in the handling of such a large sum as our national wealth amounts to, how fortunate that our bank account happened to be just the sum required to make this unhandy total tie out into exact millions, no thousands!

Other interesting facts to be gleaned from the particular report to which reference is made, is that agriculture stands at the top of the list of industries, in so far as amount of invested capital is concerned—having about 36% of Canada's total, and \$908 per capita. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that this includes the homes of the workers as well; whereas in the case of the other industries the amount of capital is given, while the homes of the workers are in a six billion dollar section, called urban property. Canada's second largest industry, from a standpoint of national wealth, is her railways, which are worth a little over two billions, as compared with agriculture's eight billions. Next comes our forests with a value of about two billions, then our manufactures at a little less, and so on.

One of the comparatively recent, but very valuable, discoveries in nutrition, is that of the part played by iodine in our food in preventing goitre, and its related abnormalities in various

animals. This substance, in some form or other, is now being used fairly widely in human medicine as a combative agency in the treatment of goitre. And in veterinary practice it is proving similarly beneficial. Both in flocks where a large number of lambs have been dropped that have goitres, and amongst the pigs, where the symptoms are, young born hairless, or with undeveloped hoofs, or with large flabby necks and heads, this easily administered remedy is proving extremely valuable. We should recommend any of our readers who have had trouble with their flocks or herds in this matter to look into the possibilities of potassium iodine as a ration rectifier.

On another page of this issue of *The Journal* we are carrying a facsimile of the two inside pages of a very attractive folder that is being used in the cheese campaign conducted in this province by the Department of Agriculture. The arguments given on this page are worth the consideration of all of our readers—not only from the standpoint

### REPORT OF SUMMER MEETING OF QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN OUR NEXT NUMBER

The summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society was being held at the Horticultural Department of Macdonald College at the time of our going to press. The discussions this year have to do entirely with small fruits and their culture, and it was that the members might have a chance of seeing the small fruit plantations at the college at their best that the summer meeting was held two months earlier than usual. Because of the great possibilities for small fruit growing in this province, we are preparing a fairly full report of the proceedings at this meeting—which report will appear in our next issue.

of the industry in the interests of which this campaign is being conducted, but also from the standpoint of dietetics. Of the campaign in general the Federal Dairy Branch has this to say: "The Quebec Department of Agriculture in conjunction with dairy organizations in the province is carrying on an advertising campaign to encourage the consumption of cheese. The literature which is being used in this campaign is exceedingly well designed for the purpose. The statements contained therein are reasonable and at the same time convincing. The consumption of cheese in Canada is just about three pounds per capita per annum. It should be at least twice that much."

We have just returned from the Ormstown Show and completed our report. We trust that we have made no mistakes in the spelling of the names of any of the prize winners at that show—but we are not sure. When we find in our notes such names as Silvia's Segis Dekol Alcartra, Artis Evertje Kalmar, Daisy Favorit Schuiling, and Ourvillla Canary Queen Dekol, or, to turn to another bred, and one developed in another country, such stagerers as Rowallen Katerfelto, Laigh Tarbeg Elma, Towardpoint Dewdrop, and Ivlehome Surrender, we give thanks that no outstanding breed of cattle has as yet been developed in Russia or the Sandwich Islands.

### A Chance for the Farm Boy

EDUCATIONAL plans, in the majority of cases at any rate, must be made some time previous to their fulfilment. What we mean to say is that the type of education or training desired by or for our young folks must be planned out, and the possibilities of their securing the desired courses looked into, well in advance of the dates of opening of our schools and colleges—and for those who are planning to take up work next fall the present is none too soon to begin investigations.

It is with this in view, and with a desire to better acquaint our readers with what we consider an extremely practical and valuable training for farm boys, and one that is not prohibitive in cost, that we carry in this issue of *The Journal* a full description of the Winter Course in Agriculture offered at Macdonald College, from the pen of Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal. And it is with a view to answering the many questions in connection with length of time that a boy must be absent from the farm, type of studies pursued, and finances required that Dr. Harrison has gone so fully into the details of this course—that anyone interested may be able, well in advance, to figure out how they, or their sons, may be able to take advantage of such a course.

We cannot recommend too highly, for the average farm boy, an agricultural course of this nature. Designed and timed, not to fit in with the needs of the man who is going in for teaching or research work, but for the boy or the man who intends to follow farming as a vocation, and who has the farmer's instinctive dread of making the project top heavy by putting too much into it in time or money, this course cannot be looked upon as anything but an extremely practical, valuable and inexpensive training. Indeed, when one is making calculations in connection with a course of this nature one should ask the question, not, can I afford it? but, can I afford to do without? For the small amount of time and money required for the pursuit of such a course is insignificant in comparison with the general training, broadening, and deeper acquaintance with the whys and wherefores of farm practice and the most up-to-date methods of production. It means but one winter—the employment of what might otherwise be a more or less fallow period—yet the results of such training are likely to show themselves in the work of the boy as a farmer down through many years.

Now is the time to make plans for our educational programme in the coming year—next fall is the time to put these plans into operation.

### Plant Protection Notes

WE are informed by Mr. Georges Maheux, Provincial Entomologist, that quite a few farmers throughout the province are taking advantage of the government grant of 25% on the purchase price of a spraying outfit, and that a large number of new sprayers—particularly of the barrel size type for work with potatoes, etc., will be in use this year.

He also informs us that many more have treated their seed grain against smuts this year than formerly—perhaps a thousand using formalin this year who have never used it in the past. Dealers throughout the country are reporting increasing large quantities of this chemical sold, and in many districts the farmers are now grouping and buying formalin in large quantities at wholesale prices, thus effecting considerable savings to themselves.

An interesting example of a public spirited act comes to us from Charlesbourg, near Quebec city,

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AND HORTICULTURE

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## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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where the parish priest, finding that his district was likely to suffer severely from the ravages of tent caterpillars during the coming spring, went to the surrounding schools and offered the boys a certain amount per hundred for egg masses collected and brought to him. Within a very few days this worthy man had paid out to these busy youngsters twenty-five dollars, and had destroyed what would have produced at least 10,000,000 caterpillars—and the boys were still busy.

## The value of a good range for Chickens

A question which is very often asked is "what size of a yard must I build for my chickens?" A poultry lecturer of experience has made the statement that the word "yard" should be banished from the vocabulary of poultrymen and that they should accustom themselves to consider poultry rather as creatures that need pasture. The idea is an excellent one to keep in mind, although most stock have to be kept within certain bounds. To economize cost of fencing, most yards are made even smaller than the limits of space require. This is false economy; but many people do not realize that the height of the necessary fence depends on the area of the yard. Chickens kept in a small bare run will require a much higher fence than where the inclosure is large enough to enable them to gratify in a measure their natural propensity to forage. When temporary yards are used, they may be smaller, provided they are changed often enough to prevent the destruction of the grass. As long as the yard furnishes fairly good foraging, the poultry are not so likely to go over the fences.

The practice of using the same land each year for the runs for the little chicks is very dangerous and will surely result in stock of poorer vitality and constitution. The difference in appearance can easily be noticed between chicks which have been reared upon fresh ground and those which have been reared on land which has been used for the same purpose for a number of years in succession.

Some of the advantages of a good range for growing chickens are:—

1. Conditions more favourable to development at all stages of growth.
2. Birds kept upon range are healthier, owing to a greater part of their time being spent in exercising.
3. Economy in feeding; the birds pick a good supplement to their feed.
4. Less danger of contamination of land and without the expense of keeping small permanent yards in good sanitary condition.

J. D. Lang, Poultryman,  
Experimental Station,  
Lennoxville, Que.

# GOVERNMENT

By Dr. H. D. Brunt

## UNITED STATES—I.

PREVIOUS to the Revolutionary War, the Colonies, which became the nucleus of the present United States, while dependent each upon Britain and its government, were mutually independent.

When it became necessary to form a central legislature, judiciary, executive, the colonies, suspicious of centralized authority, tried to retain as many and as much of their sovereign rights as they could. The story of the early conferences is interesting — it reveals anything but mutual trust and interest.

Four principles or ideas seem to be the formative influences in shaping the form and creating the spirit of the United States Federal Government:

1. A definite, written constitution, to altar which was made extremely difficult.
2. Retention by the individual states of as many of their sovereign powers as possible.
3. A counterbalance for the smaller states against the great weight, importance and power of the larger states. This was found in giving each state two seats in the Senate, irrespective of the size, population or wealth of the state.
4. Well-nigh complete separation of the legislative power from the executive on the one hand, and from the judiciary on the other. This needs some explanation:

In England, at the time of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the executive, cabinet, government or whatever you may choose to call it, was independent of elected House of Commons, and was under the control of the King, whose personal power was still very great. This Cabinet dominated Parliament, but was not responsible to Parliament. The American Congress, striving after a

constitution, saw this danger, the danger of an irresponsible executive which could over-awe the elected representatives of the people. They found no better way than to remove that executive from the elected House entirely and put it under the control of their elected President.

Meanwhile, however, the English people, with their genius for compromise, for gradual development, unhampered by written constitutions, had moved on. Their solution was to remove the actual appointment of the executive from the King's control, put it into the control of the elected House: made the executive responsible to that elected House, to hold power only so long as they could hold the confidence of the people's representatives. Hence our Cabinet system of government.

The American system elects by popular vote a House of Representatives, like our House of Commons, each state having its number of members relative to its population; a second legislative house, the Senate, also elected by popular vote, each state sending two members. Notice how this differs from our life-membership in the Senate, and appointment by the government of the day. These two houses make the laws.

The Executive, however, has nothing to do with those two Houses. The President is practically (we will explain that word later) elected by popular vote. After election, he selects his own Executive, subject to approval of Senate. But these members of his government *must not be* members of either House. In Canada they *must be* members of either House, and if selected by the Premier from outside, they must seek election in the House of Commons or be made Senators. The elected Houses have but little control over the President and his Executive—his foreign policy must be ratified by the Senate (and a broken Woodrow Wilson knew what a weapon that check can be); the House of Representatives can refuse to vote money to carry on the government—and a tremendous power is that. Yet, on the whole, the President of the United States, during his four years of office, is the most powerful ruler in the world today, has more personal authority and power, is subject to no vote of want of confidence, practically in no danger of impeachment.

In Canada a minister of militia and defence, or of agriculture is in his place in Parliament — he may be questioned, challenged; he must reply, must defend his policy; he has the chance, on the other hand, to defend his policy in his place in Parliament — a defence which is read by thousands of electors next day. In brief, no vote of censure by the legislature of the United States can control the President and his Executive—nor has the Executive any place on the floors of that Legislature. The President delivers his annual message in the Legislature — he may more frequently visit them, by the courtesy of the Houses, should any important crisis seem to demand it.

So much, then, for the general character of the United States Federal Government.

After 1783, the pioneering spirit drove the people of the thirteen states through the passes of the Appalachian Mountains into the rich valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio; and a new agricultural empire arose. The manufacturing industry followed and the Ohio became a great industrial area. Still westward went the pioneers into Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin; as each community developed and a social and political consciousness developed with it, new states were created, each insisting on the same sovereign rights as had the original creators of the Union. Whether one of those rights was the right to secede and leave the Union became later a question that cost millions of lives and impoverished the South.

Ever westward into the grazing lands, the corn belt, the wheat belt went the conquering "Covered Wagon", until the gold fever sent the army of gold seekers to the mountains of California, and the "Crossing" was complete.

Such books as John Muir's story of his pioneer life, Hamlin Garland's story of early days on an Illinois farm, Owen Wister's "The Virginian", Winston Churchill's three novels: "Richard Carvel", "The Crisis", "The Crossing", Emerson Hough's "Covered Wagon" (both novel and film), will give us some idea of this process of making a nation.

## Short Courses on Poultry

THE third Poultry Short Course to be held under the five year programme of improvement for Quebec Poultry Production, arranged by the Provincial Poultry Association and approved of by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, will be held this year at Princeville, Quebec. The subject will be "Problems of Incubation and Rearing". This Course will be taken up from July 14th. to 18th. and will be followed by the Judging Course, put on to train Poultry judges for Quebec poultry shows. As will be noted by the following programme, it is one covering the subject quite fully and should prove quite worth while to anyone interested in the poultry end of farm production work.

### PROGRAMME

MONDAY, JULY 14th.		
3-4 P.M.	Opening and registration	
4-5	Resume of culling and demonstration	Rev. Bro. Wilfrid
5-5.30	Discussion	
8-9 P.M.	"Poultry Keeping in France"	G. Bouchard, M.P.
9-10	Moving pictures	A. Raymond
TUESDAY, JULY 15th.		
9-10 A.M.	Essentials in plant management to assure successful incubation and brooding	L. Crevier
10-11	Artificial Incubation	Rev. Bro. Wilfrid
11-12	Incubation problems	W. A. Maw
2-3 P.M.	Brooders and Brooding	Rev. Bro. Wilfrid
3-4	Feeds and Feeding methods in brooding	Geo. Robertson
4.30-5.30	Brooding problems	W. A. Maw
8-9 P.M.	"Poultry keeping — a national asset"	Dr. S. Lafortune
9-10	Moving pictures	A. Raymond
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16th.		
9-10 A.M.	Chick diseases	Dr. G. H. Weaver
10-11	Vitamine feeds for growing chicks	G. Robertson
11-12	Rations and methods in rearing	J. D. Lang
2-3 P.M.	Rearing problems	G. L. Landon
3-3.30	Rearing Turkeys and Geese	L. Crevier
3.30-4	Rearing Ducks for the market	J. B. Riordan
4.30-5.30	Marketing surplus young stock	A. Raymond
8-9 P.M.	"The Farmer's wife and the Poultry plant"	A. Desilets
9-10	Moving pictures	A. Raymond
THURSDAY, JULY 17th.		
9-9.45 A.M.	Crate fattening	R. Dumaine
9.45-10.30	Caponising (with demonstration)	W. Mercier
10.30-11	Resume of breeding course	L. P. Morin
11-12	Examinations	W. W. Lee
2-3.30 P.M.	Judging course	
8-9.30	Breeds of Poultry (illustrated)	L. Crevier
FRIDAY, JULY 18th.		
9-12 A.M.	Judging course	
2-5 P.M.	Judging course and examinations	

# A Practical Course for Farmers' Sons

What the Winter Course in Agriculture, as put on at Macdonald College, offers the farm boy—and why it is within the reach of every boy in the Province.

By Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal

THE low price of all farm products, and the general depression of agriculture at the present time, is familiar to all who obtain their living from the farm, or who are interested in rural life and welfare, and any means whereby improvement of such conditions can be effected will be serviceable to the individual and his society. One means of bettering these conditions is to reduce the cost of production, and in order to do this a farmer must have vision, knowledge, and the ability to apply his knowledge. Farming necessitates exact knowledge of many of the sciences; it calls for trained judgment, and needs business ability. Training in most of these requisites can be obtained in as short time as possible by taking a winter course at Macdonald College, which is open to farm boys who can read and write, and know something of arithmetic.

This course, as the college announcement states: "affords a special opportunity of spending a winter season in studying agriculture at a time which will interfere as little as possible with farm operations. The object of the course is to give the largest amount of information and training in practical

storage of farm crops are dealt with. An elementary course on *soils*, and their management as regards tillage, rotation, manuring, is given. Something about the diseases of plants, their control; and a knowledge of the common weeds and means of eradication follows this course. In *livestock* a comprehensive course is given on the suitability of feeds for different classes of livestock, and how to select, purchase and combine these for economy and efficiency. In *livestock breeding*, pure bred breeding, grading, and the value of pedigree and its interpretation are taken up. Instruction is given in the judging of various classes of livestock: cattle, horses, sheep and swine; information is also given on the fitting for sale and exhibition, purchase, sale and livestock markets. In *dairying*, emphasis is placed upon the subjects from the farm end so that detailed instruction is given on the care of milk separating, testing, and the making of butter and soft cheese. *Farm management*, on account of its importance, is dealt with in a separate course so that students will have lectures and laboratory work on farm planning, improvement, organization, operations, with special reference to time and labour efficiency, accounting and record work on a farm, with practice in these subjects. The farmer's vegetable garden, and the improvement of his home surroundings; and the value and utilization of the farm woodlot are the subjects of the courses in *horticulture*.

The course in *Poultry* deals with the practical farm problems of producing and marketing poultry products. Instruction is given in the breeds of chickens, turkeys and geese, and their brooding, rearing, feeding, etc.; the grading of eggs and poultry, and the selection of laying and breeding stock.

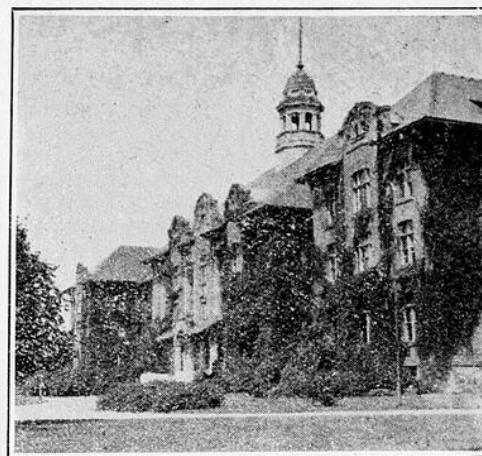
Lectures and practical work are given in *Veterinary Science* on the causes, symptoms, prevention and first aid treatment of the more common diseases, ailments and injuries of farm

animals.

Two cultural subjects are on the curriculum: in *English*, emphasis is laid upon composition, business letter writing, and a little practice is given in public speaking. The important subject of *agricultural economics* is not forgotten, and a series of lectures on agriculture as part of the economic process, co-operation, business organization, distribution problems, banking and rural credit, are dealt with in this course.

*Cost.* The cost of this winter course is small. For farmers' sons belonging to the province of

Quebec, to the Ottawa Valley, and to the Maritime provinces, tuition is free. The cost of board is \$7 per week so that for the twenty weeks of the course the board would cost \$140. Residents of the province of Quebec receive from the Provincial Government a bonus of \$7 a month, amounting to \$31.50 for the course; so that living expenses for a resident of the province



would be \$108.50. In addition to this, supplemental expenses for books, students' activities, etc., will not amount to more than \$15. to \$20. Residents of the province could therefore take the course for about \$125.

It may interest the general reader to note that students of previous winter courses frequently express their appreciation, and realize the benefits to be obtained from the course, not only in obtaining valuable information, but benefiting from the opportunities that the winter course student has of mixing with other classes in more advanced work, and the association with the many people with whom he is brought into contact.

One student writes: "I consider this course a very good one, and any young man who intends to be a farmer will do very well to spend the time required for the course. All phases of agriculture, and a little on general education as well, are taken up. The cost of the course to me was \$130." And another: "The value of the course to me is more than dollars and cents. It is not limited to narrow confines but embraces all those subjects which are so necessary in order to appreciate our existence to its fullest extent. I have no hesitation in advising any young man to take up this course at Macdonald College."

In conclusion, any young man who desires further information concerning this course, with details of the various subjects taken up, may obtain the announcement of Macdonald College, which contains this and other information regarding educational opportunities, by sending a postcard addressed to:— THE PRINCIPAL,  
Macdonald College, P. Que.

## The Increasing Demand for Dairy Products

IN connection with the outlook for Dairying in Canada, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, recently drew attention to the fact that the home market for dairy products is constantly growing. The average consumption in Canada of the products of the Dairy is equal to about a thousand pounds of milk annually per head of the population. On this basis, if Canada's population should grow at the rate of 100,000 per year, an additional 100,000,000 pounds of milk would be required to keep pace with the annual increase.



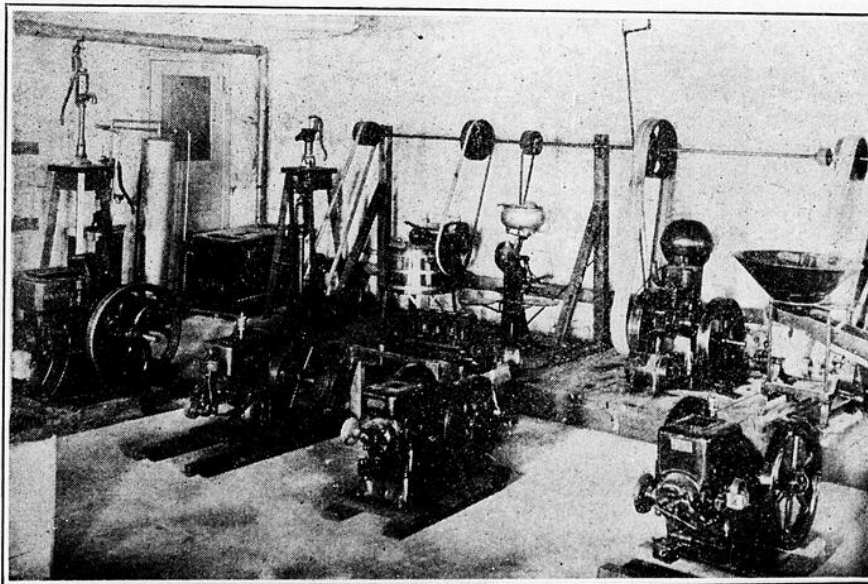
Melons as they grow in the Horticultural fields at Macdonald College.

agriculture in the shortest possible time; to equip the farmer for solving his own farm problems; to awaken him to the opportunities on the farm; to give him an inspiration along agricultural lines; and to enable him to fill a more useful place in rural citizenship".

These five points are kept in mind throughout the course, and it is the desire of all instructors to deal with the actual problems of the farm and so advise the best methods of procedures, with a view of lessening the cost of production, and thus enable the farmer to obtain a better living and a better environment.

The course itself is of four and a half months' duration beginning in November, and ending in the middle of March, with the usual Christmas vacation. The subjects taken are varied, and cover practically the whole field of farm work, and are dealt with by means of lectures and practical work. Some of the topics dealt with are as follows:— Choice and planning of a farm; drainage; equipment; instruction in the installation of efficient home systems of water supply and sewage disposal. A good course is given on *farm power, farm machinery and shopwork* so that students will understand the construction, operation, care and repair of gasoline engines and tractors and the care, operation and repair of farm implements. Students are taught elementary blacksmithing, woodworking, and rope splicing, and apply this knowledge to the construction of farm buildings, and learn all about such materials as concrete for silos, foundations, floors, etc., as well as construction in the framing of houses and barns, and the estimation of costs of materials.

Passing on to the *crops of the farm*, the grain crops of the greatest importance in Quebec are taken up, as well as hay, pasture, roots and corn. The best practices in the production of clover seed; where to obtain the best seed; how to make preparations for seeding; and the harvesting and



A corner in the gas engine room, Farm Engineering Dept., Macdonald College.

# Ormsdown Opens 1924 Show Season

Good Attendance and Large Entry in Light Horse Sections Marked Event —Holsteins Lead Dairy Cattle this year in Number of Entries, and Show Fine Improvement in Quality—Good Showing of Clydesdales out.

ORMSTOWN Live Stock Show has, ever since its inception, been noted for its strict attention to live stock matters—more particularly for its excellent dairy cattle and heavy horse showings—and for its freedom from mid-way and other non-agricultural attractions. The result has been a live stock exhibition of a quality to be found no where else in the country, and one in which the educational feature has been most marked—even if the attendance has not been so large as that achieved at some of our other fairs.

The 1924 show, however, gave indications of a slight change in attitude—and a change which we, for one, think is not for the better—an increased interest in light horse and racing events, with increased entries, while a decreased entry in the dairy cattle classes was judged before a smaller audience. In other words, the dairy cattle, which have always had the ascendancy at this fair in point of numbers, totaled 440 this year in comparison with 460 in the horse classes—largely light horses; and, with the erection of a new grand stand by the racing track, the large number of spectators that have in the past years shown such interest in the judging of the aristocrats of the dairy breeds for which the Beauharnois district is famous, was not in such evidence this year.

In the dairy cattle sections the Holsteins this year put up a particularly creditable showing—not only in point of numbers, which this year surpassed that of the Ayrshire entry, but in quality, uniformity and in evidence of improvement of the showing made at this fair from year to year. The Ayrshire showing was a good one, but not so good as the showing made by this breed in some of the other years of the fair. The French Canadian cattle classes were well filled, with four full herds competing, and the Jerseys were represented by one herd.

In accordance with the policy of reduction in numbers of breeds for greater efficiency, adopted last year by many fair boards, the Brown Swiss class was dropped this year from the prize list from the cattle section, the Suffolks, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Dorsets from the sheep, and the Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys from the swine. While these breed reductions may have had some effect in decreasing the number of entries in cattle and sheep classes, their effect in swine could be counted as nothing but good—an increased entry was the result, and nearly all hogs of the bacon type.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Holstein entry at Ormsdown this year was very favourably commented upon by both officials and spectators. Most of the classes were well filled and a much greater uniformity in type and higher general quality characterised the exhibit than has been seen at previous Ormsdown shows. The tops of the classes were, in almost every case, strong show animals, well fitted.

The outstanding achievement was the winning of three of the four championships by one man with a worthy sire and two of his offspring. D. A. McPhee, of Vankleek Hill, Ontario, was the man. The sire was the two year old bull Sir Francy Mercena Burke, a really good bull with wonderful quality, depth, and substance, first in his class last fall at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, and Junior Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition and again at the "Royal", who carried off Senior and Grand Championships at Ormsdown this year, while his son Sir Francy of Crystal Spring, a junior calf, was Junior Champion Male, and his daughter Tiny Mercena of Crystal Spring, another junior calf, was Junior Champion Female. What was probably the best class of dairy cattle to be shown at the fair was the aged cows in milk, which brought out an entry of thirteen fine specimens of the breed, all in good condition, and in all giving a fine exhibition of Holstein type and of good udder development. This class was led by a McPhee entry, Dorie Walter, a fine trim type of cow with plenty of depth and wonderful udder development—and with a 19,000 lb. record to boot. This cow afterwards won first place in the mature record class. She was followed by three cows from the herd of P. J. Salley, of Lachine Rapids, who with McPhee and Helm Bros, Huntingdon, carried off the larger part of the Holstein honors. McPhee entries won first places in the other two milking classes.

From the mature dry class, which was another of the very good classes, with nine entries, came the Senior and Grand Championship cow, Woodland Bonastine Jewel, owned by P. J. Salley. And from the Salley herd came also the winner of the Junior Record class—Epworth Dora Johanna, a cow that has a two year old record of 22,519 lbs. A pair of nice ttypy heifers from the herds of Helm Bros., Huntingdon, and R. S. Dunn, Ormsdown, led the dry two year olds, while Salley, McPhee, and Helm Bros. divided the honors for the young classes.

Walter S. Dickie, of Truro, N. S. judged the Holsteins, and the following exhibitors took part: D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids; Helm Bros., Huntingdon; Sam Herdman, Huntingdon; N. Sangster, R. S. Dunn, Charles Collum & Son, William Rutherford, all of Ormsdown; H. S. Tannahill, Huntingdon; W. D. Fraser, Dundee; John McRae, Howick.

## HOLSTEIN MALES

**Bull, 3 years and over, (4 entries)**—1. N. Sangster, on Perfection of Pleasant Valley; 2. P. J. Salley, on King Romeo Colantha; 3. R. S. Dunn, on Sir Clyde Alcartra; 4. Chas. Cullum & Son, on King Segis Artis Spofford.

**Bull, 2 years and under 3, (3 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy Mercena Burke; 2. W. D. Fraser, on M. P. B. Pontiac Segis; 3. S. Herdman, on Teake Bateman.

**Junior Yearling Bull, (6 entries)**—Helm Bros., on Silvia's Segis deKol Alcartra; 2. John McRae, on Alcartra Woodcrest King; 3 and 4. H. S. Tannahill; 5. D. A. McPhee, on Walker Segis.

**Senior Bull Calf, (3 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy Burke of C. S.; 2. Helm Bros, on Sir Admiral Segis Ormsby; 3. D. A. McPhee, on Hengervelt Zeeman.

**Junior Bull Calf, (2 entries)**—D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy of Crystal Spring; 2. Chas. Collum & Son, on King Bruce Spofford.

**Senior Champion Bull**—D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy Mercena Burke.

**Junior Champion Bull**—D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy of Crystal Spring.

**Junior Champion Bull**—D. A. McPhee, on Sir Francy Mercena Burke.

## HOLSTEIN FEMALES

**Cow, 4 years and over, in milk, (13 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Dorie Walker; 2. P. J. Salley, on Ourvilla Canary Queen Dekol; 3. P. J. Salley, on Epworth Dora Johanna; 4. P. J. Salley, on Jewel Bella Dewdrop; 5. H. S. Tannahill, on Lady Grey Korndyke; 6. Helm Bros, on Artis Evertje Kalmar; 7. Wm. Rutherford, on Lady Korndyke Bella.

**Cow, 3 years old, in milk, (7 entries)**—D. A. McPhee, on Loretta Keith; 2 and 3. Helm Bros, on Sadie Ormsby Countess 2nd, and Beauty Rauwerd Schuiling; 4 and 5. P. J. Salley, on Concordia Walker Posch, and Lulu Ormsby Rauwerd.

**Cow, 2 years old, in milk, (6 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Veeman Pontiac Echo; 2. Helm Bros, on Vivian Rauwerd Abbekerk; 3 and 4. S. Herdman, on Black Beauty, and Daisy Faforit Schuiling; 5. Helm Bros; 6. Wm. Rutherford.

**Cow having official yearly record begun at age of 5 years or over.**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Dorie Walker (Production 24.90 + conformation 88) total 112.90 points; 2. P. J. Salley, on Woodland Bonastine Jewel, with 110.34 points; 3. P. J. Salley, on Ourvilla Canary Queen Dekol, with 108.83 points; 4. D. A. McPhee, on May Queen of Dundas, with 108.11 points; 5. H. S. Tannahill, on Lady Grey Korndyke, with 108.07 points.

**Cow having official yearly record begun under the age 5 years.**—1. P. J. Salley, on Epworth Dora Johanna (production 45.50 + conformation 90), total 135.50 points; 2. Neil Sangster, on Charlotte of Pleasant Valley, with 102.52 points; 3. N. Sangster, on Olga of P. V. (99.23); 4. R. S. Dunn, on Lulu Ormsby Ranwerd (98.37); 5. Sangster, on Viola of P. V., (96.93).

**Cow, 3 years old and over, dry, (9 entries)**—1. P. J. Salley, on Woodland Bonastine Jewel; 2, 3 and 4. Helm Bros, on Bessie Rauwerd Ormsby, Helena Segis, and Daisy Evertje Alcartra; 5. D. A. McPhee, on Lorraine of Crystal Spring; 6. Wm. Rutherford, on Lady Helena Korndyke.

**Heifer, 2 years and under 3, dry, (6 entries)**—1. Helm Bros, on May Rauwerd Darkness; 2. R. S. Dunn, on Dolly Alcartra Countess; 3. Sam. Herd-

man, on Grace Lloyd; 4. P. J. Salley, on Riverview Banostine Esther; 5. D. A. McPhee, on Bosma Queen May; 6. Neil Sangster.

**Senior Yearling Heifer, (6 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Kerrihill Johanna; 2. Helm Bros, on Ideal Champion Rauwerd; 3. P. J. Salley, on Riverview Banostine Colantha; 4. Helm Bros, on Buttercup Rauwerd Ormsby; 5. D. A. McPhee, on Jemima Segis of Crystal Spring; 6. R. S. Dunn, on Sunnycroft Una Pietertje.

**Junior Yearling Heifer, (10 entries)**—1. P. J. Salley, on Riverview Queen Lyons; 2. Helm Bros, on Daisy Evertje Alcartra 2nd; 3. D. A. McPhee, on Daisy Maid of Crystal Spring; 4. P. J. Salley, on Riverview Butler Girl Lyons; 5. D. A. McPhee, on Seneta of Crystal Spring; 6. Helm Bros, on Rauwerd Schuiling.

**Senior Heifer Calf, (9 entries)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Grace Sylvia Abbekerk; 2. Helm Bros.; 3. P. J. Salley; 4. W. D. Fraser; 5. Neil Sangster.

**Junior Heifer Calf.**—1. D. A. McPhee, on Tiny Mercena of Crystal Spring; 2. Neil Sangster; 3. D. A. McPhee; 4 and 5. Helm Bros; 6. S. Herdman.

**Senior and Grand Female Champion.**—P. J. Salley on Woodland Bonastine Jewel.

**Junior Female Champion.**—D. A. McPhee, on Tiny Mercena of Crystal Spring.

## GROUPS

**Graded Herd (senior)**—1. D. A. McPhee; 2. P. J. Salley; 3. Helm Bros; 4. Neil Sangster; 5. S. Herdman.

**Junior Herd.**—1. D. A. McPhee, 2. Helm Bros, 3. P. J. Salley.

**Get of Sire, (4 animals, any age)**—1. D. A. McPhee, on get of Sir Francy Mercena Burke; 2 and 3. Helm Bros, on get of Peerless Ormsby Count, and of Sir Segis Pontiac Alcartra, 4. P. J. Salley, on get of Sir Lyons Veeman, 5. S. Herdman, on get of King Pontiac Faforit.

**Produce of Cow (2 animals)**—1. Helm Bros, from Bessie Rauwerd Ormsby; 2. Helm Bros, from Artis Evertje Kalmar; 3. H. S. Tannahill, from Millbrook Princess Rose, 4. Wm. Rutherford, from Princess Korndyke Bella; 5. S. Herdman, from Ruth Teake.

**Dairy Herd (4 animals in milk)**—1. P. J. Salley, 2. D. A. McPhee, 3. Helm Bros, 4. Neil Sangster; 5. S. Herdman.

**Four Calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.**—1. D. A. McPhee, 2. Helm Bros; 3. P. J. Salley.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

The Ayrshire exhibit made a good steady showing, but did not bring out the outstanding stuff, nor the large classes that we have had some years at Ormsdown. Some of the classes lacked a little in uniformity, and the stock was perhaps not so well fitted as previous Ayrshire exhibits have led us to expect at this show. But it is probable that had the herd of E. C. Budge been out the whole section would have been strengthened, for the Budge offering has stood high during the past few years at Ormsdown—and one herd of good cattle, more or less, always make a considerable difference in any showing.

The aged bull class was short one important entry in Gilbert McMillan's South Craig S'r John which was stricken with a temporary paralysis while being taken to the show. The class was well topped by a new bull to Canadian show rings—Netherhall Excelsior, a bull of strength and considerable quality, recently acquired by R. R. Ness & Sons. This bull is from a famous line of milkers in Scotland, and while he has not been shown in Canada by his previous owner, J. K. L. Ross, he led his class as a yearling at the Lanark Show in Scotland, and was the highest priced bull at the Lanark sale that year. Netherhall Excelsior was made Senior and Grand Champion. Junior Champion bull was a Ness entry also, Burnside Record Time, a son of Ness' famous Victory bull, three of whose sons topped senior and junior yearling bull, and senior bull calf classes respectively.

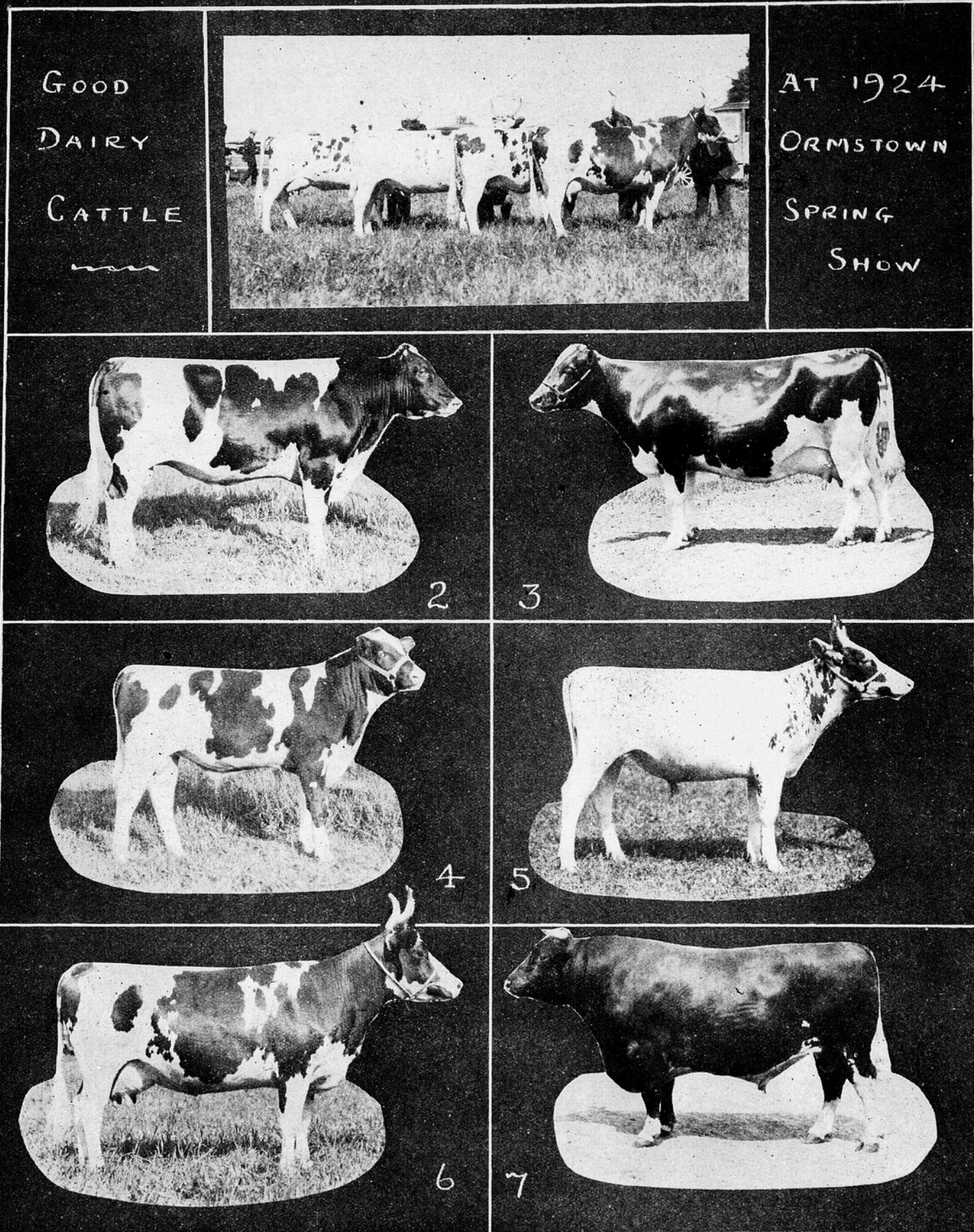
In the female classes eight entries came out in the aged milk group. This class was led by R. R. Ness & Sons' Burnside Pearlina 3rd, a cow of their own breeding, and whose sire and dam had both been bred on the place. Burnside Pearlina 3rd also won the mature record class, having four consecutive records of 12,000 lbs. or over. From the junior record class came the Senior Champion Ayrshire cow in Springburn Lovely Girl, from the herd of Gilbert McMillan. McMillan offerings

also headed several of the young dry classes, while J. P. Cavers' senior yearling heifer, Braeburn Genevieve carried off Junior Championship honors. George B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa, made the awards and the following exhibited Ayrshires: R. R. & Ness Sons, D. T. Ness, Howick; Gilbert McMillan, Robert Arthur,

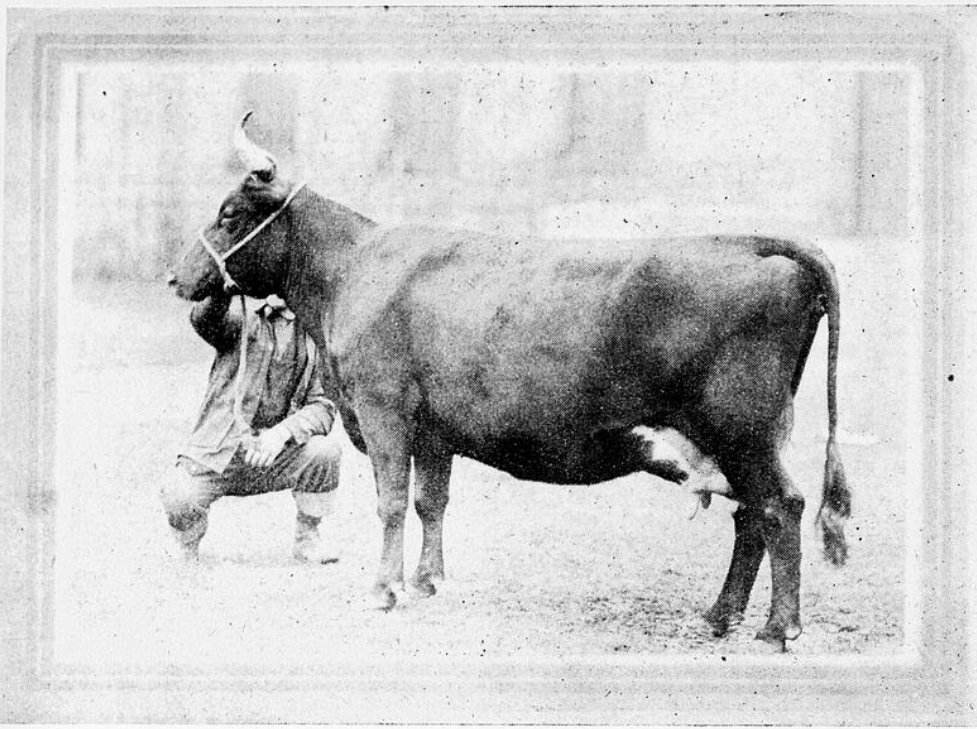
Huntingdon; G. D. Elder, J. P. Cavers, Peter Dickson, Ormstown; P. D. McArthur, Howick; Ralph McQuat, Ormstown, D. A. McFarlane, Huntingdon; D. Pringle, Huntingdon; Thompson Bros., Bainsville, Ontario; Frank Byrne, Charlebourg.

AYRSHIRE MALES

Bull, 3 years old, and over, (4 entries) — 1. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Netherhall Excelsior; 2. D. T. Ness, on Hobsland Speculator; 3. Peter Dickson, on Balsam Lodge Sir Andrew; 4. Ralph McQuat, on Ravensdale Sir Andrew.



A FEW OF THE OUTSTANDING DAIRY CATTLE AT ORMSTOWN—1. The attractive quartette of daughters of Lessnessock Golden Love, with Springurn Lovely Girl, female champion, at the head that won for Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, the "get of sire" class in Ayrshires; 2. Sir Francy Mercena Burke, Grand Champion Holstein Bull for D. A. McPhee Vankleek Hill, Ontario; 3. Woodland Bonastine Jewel, Grand Champion Holstein Female, for P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids; 4. Sir Francy of Crystal Spring, Junior Champion Holstein Bull, and another McPhee product; 5. Burnside Record Time, Junior Champion Ayrshire Bull, for R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, another of whose entries, Netherhall Excelsior, carried off Senior and Grand Championship honors; 6. Springburn Lucky Girl, winner of Junior R. O. P. Class of Ayrshires and Grand Champion Female, for Gilbert McMillan; 7. General Byng, the head of the herd of Milking Shorthorns shown by Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham, Que.— (Photos by The Editor).



CHAMPION FRENCH-CANADIAN COW AT ORMSTOWN — De Clairvaux 7th, owned by Ernest Sylvestre, Ste. Hyacinthe, made a good Champion Female for the breed, in the excellent showing of French-Canadian cattle made at the recent Ormstown Live Stock Show. She is a typical French-Canadian cow, and carried off Grand Championship honors at the 1923 "Royal".

*Bull, 2 years and under 3, (4 entries).*—1. Frank Byrne, on Overton Lochiel; 2. J. P. Cavers, on Balsam Lodge Flashlight; 3. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Rowal'on Katerfelto; 4. J. D. Bryson, on Lakeside Perfection.

*Senior Yearling Bull, (4 entries).*—1. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Burnside Victory Hope; 2. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lucky Girl; 3. G. D. Elder, on Allancroft Ringburn; 4. Thompson Bros, on Ivyholm Surrender.

*Junior Yearling Bull (5 entries).*—1. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Burnside Record Time; 2. D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Scott; 3. Robt. Arthur, on Baron Macdonald; 4. D. A. McFarlane, on Alta Crest Radio; 5. P. D. McArthur, on Cherrybank All's Right.

*Senior Bull Calf (7 entries).*—1. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Burnside Supreme Victory; 2 and 3. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Duke, and Braeburn Barney; 4. R. Arthur, on R'verlea King; 5. Peter Dickson, on Balsam Lodge Spicy Sam.

*Junior Bull Calf (4 entries).*—1. P. D. McArthur, 2. R. R. Ness & Sons, 3 and 4. J. P. Cavers.

*Senior Champion Bull.*—R. R. Ness & Sons, on Netherhall Excelsior.

*Junior Champion Bull.*—R. R. Ness & Sons, on Burnside Record Time.

*Grand Champion Bull.*—R. R. Ness & Sons, on Netherhall Excelsior.

#### AYRSHIRE FEMALES

*Cows, 4 years and over, in milk. (8 entries).*—1. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Burnside Pearline 3rd; 2. G. D. Elder, on Ellersie Jessie; 3. R. R. Ness & Sons, on Hillhurst White Rose; 4. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Dewdrop's Pride; 5. D. T. Ness, on Eva Wood; 6. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Scotch Primrose.

*Cows, 3 years, in milk, (5 entries).*—1. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Beauty 2nd; 2. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Cedarcroft Wee Myrtle; 3. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Florence Duchess; 4. D. T. Ness, on May of Ennesmere; 5. J. P. Cavers, on Ester or Spring Hill.

*Cows, 2 years old, in milk.*—1. D. T. Ness, on Ravensdale Cownie; 2. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Laigh Tarbag Elma; 3. P. D. McArthur, on Cherrybank Bonnie Buttercup; 4. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Buttercup.

*Cows, having official record, begun over the age of 5 years.*—1. R. R. Ness, on Burnside Pearline 3rd with 100.09 points.

*Cows, having official record, begun under the age of 5 years.*—1. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Girl; 2. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Dewdrop's Pride; 3. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Burnside Scotch Primrose.

*Cow, 3 years old and over, dry, (4 entries).*—1. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Daisy; 2. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Dewdrop; 3. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Pansy of Riverbank; 4. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Floss.

*Heifers, 2 years, dry, (7 entries).*—1. G. McMillan, on Allancroft Beauty; 2. D. T. Ness, on Ra-

vensdale Stella; 3. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Blossom; 4. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Burnside Janevic; 5. G. D. Elder, on Springburn Rosedale.

*Heifer, senior yearling, (7 entries).*—1. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Genevieve; 2. D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Miss Duchess; 3. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lady Beauty; 4. Frank Byrne, on Betty of Byrnehill; 5. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Daisy; 6. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Burnside Sadie Sunlight.

*Heifer, junior yearling — (8 entries).*—1. G. McMillan, on Springburn Lady Beauty 2nd, 2. and 3. R. R. Ness and Sons, on Burnside Heather Bloom, and Burnside Pearline Kindness, 4. R. Arthur, on Springburn Lady Cherry, 5. J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Betty, 6. D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Miss Browning.

*Senior Heifer Calf—(12 entries).*—1. G. McMillan on Springburn Lady Daisy 2nd, 2. and 3. R. R. Ness & Sons, Burnside Miss America, and Burnside Victory's Lovely, 4. D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Annie May, 5 and 6. J. P. Cavers.

*Junior Heifer Calf—1. R. Arthur, on Cairncross Marguerita, 2. R. R. Ness & Sons, 3. D. T. Ness, 4. J. D. Bryson.*

*Senior and Grand Champion Female — G. McMillan, on Springburn Lovely Girl.*

*Junior Champion Female — J. P. Cavers, on Braeburn Genevieve.*

#### GROUPS

*Graded Herd (senior)—1. G. McMillan, 2. R. R. Ness & Sons, 3. J. P. Cavers, 4. D. T. Ness.*

*Young Herd—1. G. McMillan, 2. R. R. Ness and Sons, 3. D. T. Ness, 4. J. P. Cavers.*

*Get of Sire, 4 animals any age.*—1. G. McMillan, on get of Lessnesock Golden Love, 2. and 4. R. R. Ness & Sons, on get of Hobsland Victory, 3. G. McMillan, on get of South Craig Sir John, 5. J. P. Cavers, on get of Burnside Fanny's Sensier.

*Produce of cow, 2 animals—1. and 2. G. McMillan, from Springburn Lucky Girl, and Daisy Riverside, 3. R. R. Ness & Sons, from Sadie, 4. and 5. J. P. Cavers, from Towardpoint Dewdrop, and Orange Blossom.*

*Dairy Herd—4 cows in milk—1. R. R. Ness and Sons, 2. J. P. Cavers, 3. D. T. Ness.*

*4 calves bred and owned by exhibitor—1. R. R. Ness & Sons, 2. D. T. Ness, 3. J. P. Cavers.*

(Continued on page IX)

#### Milk and Milk Substitutes for Pigs

A hog feeding test recently conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicates the particular suitability of skim-milk for newly weaned and young pigs. It also indicates that after the hogs have reached 3½ or 4 months of age other feeds than skim-milk are capable of giving greater and more economical gains when such feeds are used to supplement the meal ration.

Three lots of eight hogs each were fed a basic meal ration supplemented with skim-milk, milk

powder and Pro-lac meal. The hogs were placed on the experiment shortly after weaning.

The test lasted for 90 days and for the first 60 days Lot I was fed meal and skim-milk, Lot II meal and milk powder, and Lot III meal and Pro-lac. During this period Lot I made the greatest gains with the lowest meal consumption and at considerably the lowest cost per pound of gain in live weight. Lot III made the lowest daily gains consumed slightly more meal and cost .25 of a cent more per pound of gain. Lot II on milk powder made the second highest gains but consumed considerably more meal—.22 of a pound more than Lot I—and cost, 1.99 cents more per pound of gain than Lot I.

For the remaining 30 days the three lots were uniformly divided, one-half of each lot continuing on the former ration while the milk or milk substitutes were withheld from the remainder of the hogs.

The outstanding feature of this part of the test was the good showing made by the hogs receiving Pro-lac meal. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.4 pounds in live weight with a feed cost per pound of gain of 6.16 cents as compared to Lot I on meal and skim-milk with an average daily gain of 1.33 pounds and a feed cost per pound of gain of 6.35 cents while Lot II on meal and milk powder made an average daily gain of 1.33 pounds with a feed cost per pound of gain of 9.34 cents. The check lots from which the milk supplements were withheld made a uniform daily gain of one pound in live weight per hog, at a cost of 6.45, 7.32 and 7.59 cents per pound respectively.

#### The Value of the Work of the Agronomer

IT is an exceedingly difficult thing to evaluate in terms of money the work of any teacher. And the Agronomer, or county agriculturist, being a teacher, is often at a loss to know just what he is worth to his community. An effort is now being made, however, to have such workers set a monetary valuation on the various things accomplished by them—to find out just how much was saved or secured for the farmers of their districts through their intervention or advice.

In the work of the agriculturist there must, of course, be much waste effort. That is, many visits may be paid to certain farms before any results are apparent, but it is certain that a great deal of good work has been done in putting new life into the agricultural societies and farmers' clubs of the districts in which agronomers are to be found. In these districts many clubs are now taking advantage of a great deal more in the way of services, grants, etc., than they did previously. This work is difficult to translate into dollars and cents.

And even in the case of the individual farmer much has been done by this county advisor. In one instance that has recently come to our attention, the agronomer on calling on one of his constituents, found him on the point of ordering two and a half tons of muriate potash for his tobacco field. Now this fertilizer is entirely unsuited to tobacco culture—produces a leaf that cannot be smoked—and the agronomer told him so. So instead of applying this he used barnyard manure, thereby saving himself at least sixty dollars in cash in addition to the value of his crop. This was the return for one visit of this agronomer.

Another instance was in the case of a field of clover that was being kept for seed. The farmer had decided to cut his clover and was about to begin when the agronomer visited him. An inspection showed that only twenty per cent of the heads were ripe, so the farmer was advised to wait for a couple of weeks until eighty per cent or so was ready for cutting. This he did and secured an average crop of one hundred pounds of seed to the acre instead of twenty pounds as he would have secured had he cut when he intended to. And the visit of the agronomer was paid while on his way to attend the school fair.

Another very common way in which an agronomer proves of value to his community is through the organization of the farmers of his district for the buying of supplies, or the sale of their products in a co-operative way. Many are the examples that can be found in this line. And, while it is impossible to put such savings or additional earnings down on a dollars and cents basis, some effort is now being made to do this as far as possible, so that the agronomers will be able to see just what use they have been to their districts, and to decide whether they are using their time to the best advantage in the lines of endeavor that are now being followed.

# Rich in food value!

One pound of Quebec Cheese is



equal to 2 1/2 lbs. of beef



to 6 1/2 lbs. of chicken



to 1 1/5 lbs. of ham



6 lbs. of fish



21 eggs

**C**CHEESE is one of the most nutritious and wholesome Foods we have. It is not everyone who realizes the true value of cheese as a food. Most of us think of cheese in combination with macaroni, and one or two other dishes. Or as an evening snack with Biscuits. There are innumerable occasions when cheese may be enjoyed. The English People realize its value and economy and eat cheese a great deal more than we do here. What's more, they import cheese right from our own Province, claiming it to be the best in the world. Let us study for a moment the Food value of cheese compared to a few other Foods we eat. Take beefsteak, for instance.

**A pound of cheese is equal in food value to 2 1/2 lbs. of Beefsteak. A pound of cheese is equal to 6 1/2 lbs. of chicken; 1 1/5 lbs. of Ham; 6 lbs. of Fish; 21 Eggs; 3 1/3 of Beans; 7 3/5 of Peas; or 19 3/4 lbs. of Tomatoes.**

The above comparisons of the Food Value of Cheese with their article of diet are worthy of more than a passing glance. They emphasize the fact that in cheese we have a food that for concentrated food value, it is hard to equal. Then when you take into consideration the price of cheese compared to these other articles of diet, you will find that an increase in the consumption of cheese in the average family would mean a real economy.



# England! the greatest cheese eating country in the world prefers Quebec cheese.

**T**HE English people have discovered the true value and economy of cheese. All over England, in the Factories and shops, at the docks in the large Seaport Towns, you will see the laborer, after his hard morning's work, eating his lunch of Bread and Cheese. The concentrated value of these Foods is sufficient to maintain his bodily vigor for the day's work.

In all the homes, at every table, rich and poor alike, you will find cheese served at every meal.

English People know the value and economy of cheese as a food and they know the value of Quebec Cheese.

England imports annually enormous quantities of cheese from Canada, a great proportion of which is Quebec Cheese. We have right here in our Province a food that is economical, delicious and High in food value.

**We should eat more Cheese.**



Poster prepared by the Society of Dairy Industry, of the Province of Quebec, Alexandre Dion, Secretary.

# The Home Grounds in July

## Some Garden Notes — The Iris

By M. H. Howitt, Horticultural Dept., Macdonald College.

**T**HIS is still a busy month about the grounds for the gardener, and his or her enthusiasm should not be allowed to wane.

The soil should not be stirred too deeply when cultivating as many plants are shallow rooted. All flower heads should be cut off when the bloom fades, unless one is saving seed.

When watering give plenty, so that the soil is thoroughly saturated. Mulch the ground by cultivation next morning.

Should phlox show signs of red spider, use a strong force of water from the hose or syringe. Mildew may be controlled by sulphide of potassium (1 oz. to a gallon of water.)

Rambler roses will require a thinning at this time. Cut away the old wood soon after flowering. Tie the new canes and give them plenty of room. Select only the most desirable of the new growths, cutting out the weak and crowded shoots. Spray in time to control insect and fungous troubles. Keep up their vitality by regular watering.

Bush roses to be cut back when through blooming, to encourage vigorous new wood for fall blooming. An application of liquid cow manure will help considerably.

Spring flowering shrubs should be pruned soon after bloom is finished. Cut the old wood that has produced. Dead blooms on the lilac and some of the spiraeas should be cut off before seed starts to form. Borers are active. Run a wire along the boring he is working in and destroy him. Watch out for caterpillars and destroy them before they defoliate the trees or shrubs.

### THE IRIS

Those who make it a regular practice, claim that shortly after blooming is the best time to transplant the iris. This month will prove very satisfactory, if one has a means of watering the new material should the season prove dry. For those who must depend on nature, later on, even up to late in September, will possibly be better. It seems opportune anyway to write a short article on the iris at this time.

Any good well drained garden soil is best, though they will do very well in a decidedly gravelly or stony soil. They prefer a warm sunny exposure but will do comparatively well in quite shaded locations.

Growers today agree that Iris do better with little manure, and if used it should be thoroughly decomposed. Commercial fertilizers are superior, such as bone meal. Apply at the rate of one or two handfuls to a plant, depending on its size.

This plant is propagated by division and comes apart readily: Small pieces of young growth, well rooted, will make better plants than larger pieces of older growth. When the rhizomes begin to crowd and pile up so that the young shoots have difficulty in rooting, it is time to divide. Some species take on this ring-like form, with a dead centre much sooner than others. Usually Iris will

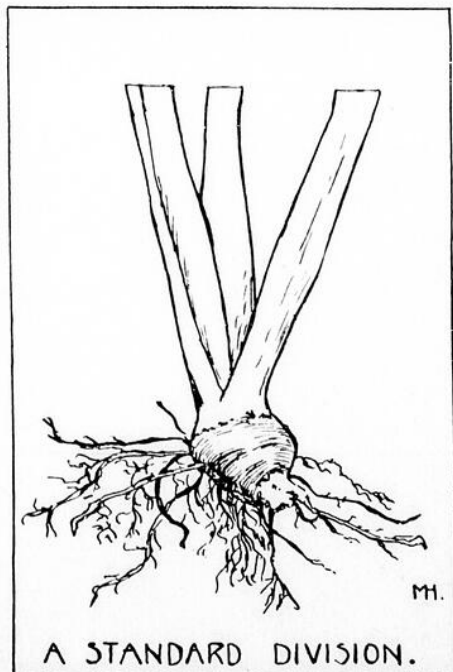


Fig. 1

need dividing every three or four years. A standard division is shown in Figure 1. Double pieces are all right but more than one is not necessary.

**Planting.** — As has been mentioned before, this month is a good time to plant iris, though they will do equally well if planted in August or September. If planted later than September, however, they will hardly have time to become established before winter sets in.

The iris rhizome grows naturally on the surface of the soil and consequently should be planted this way. The accompanying diagram (Fig. 2) will assist in conveying the idea. If the top of the rhizome is just level with the newly placed earth it will be just right when the earth settles.

The iris that are best suited to the climate of Quebec are divided into two groups, the bearded (Pegoniris) and the beardless (Apogon). There are tall and dwarf bearded irises. Of the tall bearded the Germanica, Neglecta, Pallida, Squelens and Variegata are among those which will interest us the most. On the Dwarf Bearded we have the Pumila and Balcing groups. These are

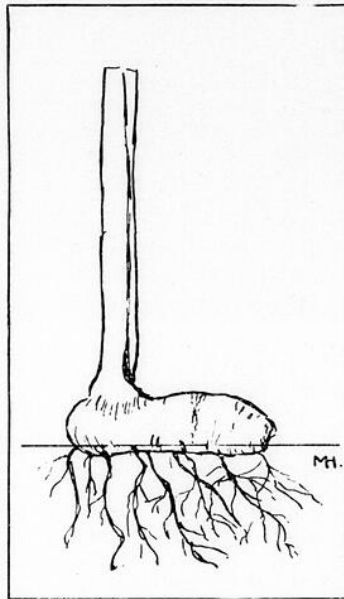


Fig. 2. Line shows depth to plant. Iris should sit on the soil like a duck on water.

very dwarf, extra early and particularly suited to the edge of an iris border or to the rock garden. The beardless irises are not quite as well known as the popular Germanica group but deserve to be used more freely. Of these we have the Christata (very dwarf and like the Pumila group), Orientalis, Siberica, Spurea and Pseudacorus species. The Orientalis and Siberica species have narrow leaves and bear tall small flowered spikes. The Pseudacorus is the yellow European Iris which does particularly well along the banks of streams or in wet places.

The diagram of a typical German Iris bloom is shown on this page also, in order to assist my readers in working out descriptions of this favourite flower from the catalogues.

The flower consists normally of three petals which stand upright and three which droop more

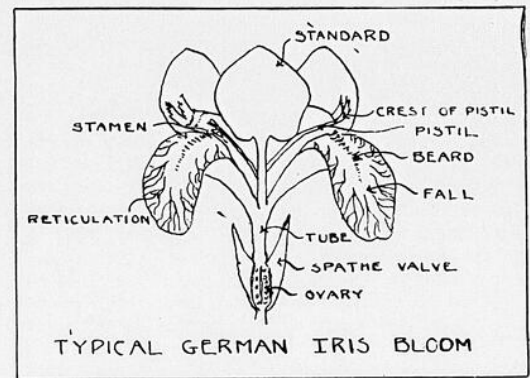


Fig. 3

or less. Standards and falls respectively, are their very descriptive names. Inside the standards are to be seen three petal like parts; these are actually lobes of the pistil, the female parts of the flower. The two-forked tip of the pistil is called the crest. Just beneath the pistil is a stamen, the male part of the flower. Looking at a German iris we will find a very heavy beard at the base of the fall while the Siberian irises do not have this tuft of hairs.

The following is a suggested list of choice varieties for the beginner:

#### TALL BEARDED—Yellow predominating:—

Mrs. Sherwin Wright  
Ger. Flavescens  
Maori King

**Purple:** Ger. Archiveque  
Queen of May  
Purple King  
Parc de Neuilly

**Blue:** Neg. Perfection  
Var. Monsignor  
Pal. Albert Victor  
Blue Jay  
Dalmatica

**White predominating:**  
Glorietta  
Mdme. Chereau  
Donna Marie  
White Knight  
Florentina

**Standards deep brown to reddish purple, Fall purple:**

Ger. Prosper Laugier  
Lady Stanhope

**Lilac and Rose predominating on S. and F.:**  
Queen of May  
Isolene

#### DWARF BEARDED:

Pumila coerulea  
" hybrida varieties  
" Schneecuppe  
" Balcing Blue Beard

#### TALL BEARDLESS IRIS:

Orientalis Blue King  
" Superba  
" Palaki  
I. pseudacorus  
Siberica Distinction  
" alba grandiflora  
" lactea  
" acuta

#### DWARF BEARDLESS:

Christata alba  
" major

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

### Our Brook

(First Prize Essay)

**I** have always lived so near a brook that I am afraid I do not care as much as I really should for it, although I would certainly miss it if should be taken away. Our brook runs just behind the barn. It is called the "Creek" and is the inlet to Brome Lake. I sometimes wish I could follow it up and see where it really comes from. Just now the water is quite low, but in spring and fall I do not care to go too near it for fear of falling in and being drowned. When the water is high like this the cows sometimes have to swim to get across. At such times we usually make a raft or some kind of a boat and have much fun paddling upstream and floating back.

In the winter we have fun skating before the snow gets too deep on the ice, and sometimes after when we want a skate or a game of hockey bad enough, we shovel off some of the snow, but it soon drifts back again.

In the summer we go swimming. At first the water feels cold, but when a big bull-frog yells "cu-chug" beside us, we are sure to slip up on a stone, and once after getting wet we mind it no more.

About the first fish we catch in the spring are the suckers which come in great numbers and seem stupid, but they are very slippery and it is great fun to try to catch them in our hands. Then follow white-fish, perch, red-fins and sometimes trout and pickerel. The pickerel likes to stay in

the shallow water near the shore in the reeds and cat-tails.

We often see mud-turtles, and when they are angry they will hold on to a stick and be pulled out of the water. Once we caught a very large one and he gave me a ride on his back. He had the date 1853 on his shell, so he must have been caught before. We put him in a high box, but when we went away he got out some way and we could see his tracks back to the brook. Once we dug up a nest of their eggs in a gravel bank and after a few days the little turtles hatched.

Many birds go fishing as well as I, and I often see herons and king-fishers catching fish. I like to watch a fish-hawk circle around in the air and then dart straight down and catch the fish he has been watching. Then he takes it to a tree and if it is not too big he swallows it whole, but he can tear them to pieces with his claws.

The flowers are very beautiful. Among the alders and willow bushes I find blue iris, cowslips, forget-me-nots and some bright red flowers that grow on a long stalk. There are also many animals to be trapped along the banks — minks, skunks, fish-cats, weasles and musk-rats.

One spring we stretched a wire over the brook and had a seat attached to a pulley so we could ride across, but it was quite high and gave us a funny feeling when it went fast. My brother tried it first and it broke. He got a funny feeling and a good bath. I like to make little stone dams and have the water turn little water wheels.

It is fun to watch our little ducks swim off while their step-mother Mrs. Hen scolds on the shore.

Yes, when I write down and read over about all the fun I have along our brook I am sure I could not get along without it.

LYNFORD SNODGRASS,

Age 9.

Foster, Que.

(Second Prize Essay)

Of all the nice and cozy brooks I think Trout Brook is the best.

Trout Brook passes about seven or eight acres from our house. It is quite large and is fed by several good springs. It winds about through woods and clearing until it empties into the St. Francis river. In winding around trees and knobs it forms some of the cutest places; of these places there is one in particular that I like best. The place where I mean you would think it was made on purpose for us to enjoy. It is a cozy little place sheltered by two hemlocks. There is a nice big log that crosses the brook. We sit on the log and play in the water with our bare feet. At that spot the beach is wide and gravelly.

There are many kinds of flowers and trees that grow on the edge of the brook, I have picked several nice bouquets this spring consisting of may flowers, violets, pink and red trilliums and ferns. There are also blood roots, Jack in the pulpits, blue flag lillies and cowslips.

Now comes the sport Fishing. We enjoy it a great deal. Of course you will see by the name of our brook that the fishing is for trout.

There are also some wild animals that come to the brook for water. Where the ground is soft on the banks I have seen the tracks of fox, mink, muskrat, weasel, skunk, squirrel and raccoon. I am always glad when summer comes as that is when I see the most life around the brook.

EMILE DEMERS,

Age 13

Ulverton, Que.

(Third Prize Essay)

A dandy brook flows near my home where at all times of the year it gives me lots of fun.

In the Spring it is forever gurgling when I am going to bed. I hear it bubbling and rushing over the stones which soon puts me to sleep and only to waken in the morning and hear it hurrying on under the bridge which makes me get up to finish my raft or to see what new fish have come to the brook.

There the birds, big and small, all come for a drink or to take a bath in the shallow places. In the month of May the frogs are heard in the quiet evening, they seem to sing all night and pollywogs and small fishes are with them.

Last week I caught a little minnow and put him in a jar of water. He jumped out of the jar and I was very glad that I was near to put him back in again and ever since he has been contented to stay in the jar.

I catch frogs in the brook but let them go again so that I can catch them when I want to, bullrushes grow along the edges.

A little grey bird built its nest near the brook and now there are three little birds in the nest,

when the hot summer comes the brook is shallow. I can see the stones and the minnows.

One day I got a basket and let it down into the water and when I saw my chance I pulled it out as quick as I could and in my basket was a minnow.

I play in the brook everyday with my chums Selwood and Norman some times we go wading there is plenty of sand at the bottom.

When winter comes we go further up the brook and slide. In the Spring when it flows over we sail our raft and boats in our brook.

COLIN J. HODGE,

124 Portland Ave South

Town of Mt. Royal, Montreal.

(Fourth Prize Essay)

Not far from our place there is a brook runs past. It is not very wide or deep, but in a few places it is deep enough for a child to get drowned in.

It runs along at the foot of a hill and on one side of it there is the railroad track and on the other side there are large green trees which throw a pleasant shade over it. All along the sides of the brook we find many different kinds of flowers such as white mayflowers, blue mayflowers, lady slippers, bluebells and many others.

In the summer my sister and I often go down to the brook to play. We take fish hooks with us and catch worms for bait. Then we sit down on the bank and patiently wait till we feel something tugging on our line and then we land a nice trout on the grass. By the time we have enough trout for our supper we are usually getting tired of fishing and so we fold up our fishing lines and take off our boots and stockings, if we are not bare feet already, and paddle around in the brook watching for pretty stones and splashing the water. Then when we get tired we usually pick a large bunch of flowers and take our trout and go home feeling quite ready for a big supper.

### True Greatness

It is not growing like a tree  
In bulk, doth make men better be;  
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere;  
A lily of a day  
Is fairer far in May  
Although it fall and die that night;  
It was the plant and flower of light.  
In small proportions we just beauties see;  
And in short measures, life may perfect be.  
B. Jonson.

In winter when the water in the well is not very plentiful every day we take an axe and go down to the brook and cut holes in the ice and drive the cattle down and water them there. We have to break the ice open nearly every day as on winter nights there is nearly always a thin coating of ice freezes over the holes.

In the summer after we shear the sheep we put the wool in bags and carry it down to the brook and light a fire and hang a large iron pot full of water on two sticks over the fire to make the water boil.

Then we fill some baskets with wool and keep dipping them in the brook and turning over the wool till it gets nice and clean and then we put it all in a tub and pour boiling water over it. After we leave it in for a spell we take it out and spread it out to dry and then we all go home.

In the spring when the water is high it is nice to go and watch the brook flowing along. Anyone who does not have a brook near their home certainly misses a lot of enjoyment.

LAURA McCOLM,

New Richmond Station, Que. . .

Age 14,

P. O. Box 40

(Fifth Prize Essay)

Flowing past our house is a brook where I fish and play. It has two sources, one rises in a sugar-bush about a half a mile away, and the other in a small swamp a little ways from here; but they soon meet and widen out, then they flow down through our pasture winding among the trees and falling over rocks and logs, where the speckled trout lie, and where may-flowers and adder tongue's grow along its banks. Then it flows into the clearing over a waterfall, where once my great grand-father Gilbert had a grist-mill, and although the old mill is gone the mill wheels are still to be seen at the foot of the waterfall. Then it winds out of the pasture along the side of the road where willow bushes shade its waters, and where peppermint and poke grow along its banks. Under

the large stones the fish make their homes. After leaving the road it winds slowly along through the meadow where grain or hay grows along its banks, and here is where the big holes are, and where you catch the large fish, and how excited you are when you drop in your hook and wait for a bite, you can hardly keep still.

"First you feel a nibble.

Then you feel a bite.

If he swallows bait and hook.

Then you are all right".

But if you pull too quickly they fall off, but how shiny they look when you pull them out and how they wiggle to get away, but soon you have them off your hook and into the pail, and Oh! how delicious they are when they are fried crisp and brown.

Over this brook is a bridge where hay and grain are hauled across it from the meadow to the barn, then it winds into the pasture again where the cows drink of the cool water and wade through it, and there are trees where the birds build their nests, it flows between hills and trees, over rocks and stones, down past a gravel hill where the earliest strawberries are found and where the birch and poplars grow, down to a little waterfall, where a fair-haired boy once built a toy dam and water-wheel, the water-wheel is gone and so is the fair-haired boy, but the brook still goes on.

Long ago when my great-great-grand-father Bishop came to Dudswell, the bare footed Indian boys and girls played and fished along this brook. East Dudswell (the place where I live) was then inhabited by a tribe of Indians called "The Pequot Indians", and to this day some people call East Dudswell, Pequot. The brook then flows through another neighbourhood called "The Castle", where some of my schoolmates live, and they play and fish in this brook, it crosses the road here and down into the blue-berry swamp where the blue-berries grow big and thick, many people come here every year to pick blue-berries, here the fish and birds find a home, it winds down through the swamp into the pine woods where the brook gets wider and wider and where it is made dark by the tall pines, and where the speckled trout live in peace, every year thousands of feet of lumber go from here, they have to wait until the brook freezes over before they can go across it with the lumber, after it leaves the pine woods it gets wider until it reaches the St. Francis river from there into the St. Lawrence river and then into the Atlantic Ocean its Home.

FLORENCE BISHOP

Bishop's Crossing, Que.

Judge's Report

Dear Boys and Girls:—

When this letter reaches you I expect you will all be enjoying your holidays so much that you will not be worrying about whether you get a prize this month or not.

There were not so many essays this month, but I guess some of the folks were tired out a bit and wanted to rest up. I have not been near a brook this year and it made me quite envious to read about the good times you have playing around the pretty brooks on your farms.

The first prize essay, I think is the most interesting and it is neatly written. I have crossed this brook myself different times and often wished I could go and play in it. The second prize essay is also interesting but not quite so neatly written. Emile just makes you see that brook of his and you wish you could go and sit beside him on the bank and wait for the trout to bite at the worm. The third prize is won by a boy who, if I remember correctly, has not written before. He is lucky to have such a nice brook so near a big city. I am glad to be able to give a prize to Laura McCole this month, for she has tried nearly every month. Congratulations, Laura! I hope you will try again. The fifth prize essay is by Florence Bishop, who has won before. You write *interesting* essays, Florence, but do try to write shorter sentences, and learn to *punctuate*. If you will do this you will succeed more often.

I am sorry I have not the space to say a few words about the other compositions, but I was glad to see some new names among the competitors.

Well, boys and girls, when you send in your next essays, I shall be quite a piece away from here. If you are interested in knowing where I am going just take your map of Quebec and look for Lake St. John and the Saguenay river. You will likely find a place called Jogniers, which is about ten miles from Chicoutimi. I am going up there to teach school next year and my address will be Kenogami, Que. They make a great deal of paper in that town and this is used to print newspapers.

If all goes well, Mr. Hodgins, the Editor, is going to send me your essays to correct. I asked him to do this because I thought it would be nice for me to keep acquainted with you all, especially when I am going to be so far away. Send your essays to Mr. Hodgins the same as usual.

So now we must say good-bye for the summer. I hope you will have a good time, picking raspberries,

playing in the brook, bringing in the hay, and doing all the things that healthy boys and girls do during the summer holiday.

Below is given a list of those who took part this month:

\*\*John Boyd, Louisa; \*\*Edith Derrick, Stonefield; \*\*Vera Doddridge, New Richmond; \*\*Mary H. Jack, Chateaugay Basin; \*Lillian E. Barr,

Covey Hill; \*Ethel F. Barr, Franklin Centre; \*Mary Beers, Kingsbury; \*Muriel B. Boyd, Louisa; \*Kenneth Cotnam, Demers Centre; \*Whitmore Chicoine, Barachois West; \*Edwin McCormick, Clarenceville; Verna A. Cleland, Franklin Centre; Annie Ross, Shigawake.

Yours truly,  
J. EGBERT McOUAT

## Woman's World

### GELATINE DESSERTS

May Chute Maw

**M**ANY attractive and wholesome desserts are especially valuable in the hot weather on account of their low fuel value, their texture and the temperature at which they are served. This type of dessert may be divided into three classes.

1. **JELLIES.**—Jellies are made from sweetened fruit juices; they have a much higher food value than the commercially prepared fruit Jellies, (Jell-O, Jiffy Jell, etc.), and should always be used for plain jellies if possible. Commercial fruit jellies may be used as a foundation for the fancy sponges, creams, etc.

#### Lemon Jelly

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1 cup boiling water  
1 cup sugar  
Lemon rind  
1/2 cup lemon juice

Make a syrup by boiling water, sugar and lemon rind, (thinly shaved), five minutes. Soften gelatine in cold water, dissolve in hot syrup, add lemon juice; strain, turn into a mould and chill.

#### Orange Jelly

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1 cup boiling water  
1 cup sugar  
1 1/2 cup orange juice  
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Make as Lemon Jelly.

#### Coffee Jelly

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1 cup boiling water  
1 cup sugar  
2 cups cold coffee

Make as Lemon Jelly.

#### Jelly in Glasses

Use any jelly recipe. Fill sherbet glasses three-fourths full, reserving one fourth of the mixture, which, after cooling, is to be beaten until frothy (using a Dover egg-beater) and placed on top of jelly in glasses.

#### Fruits moulded in Jelly

Bananas cut in slices, oranges (not too juicy) cut in sections and sliced, pineapple cut in cubes, grapes cut in two, apples and pears cut in cubes, berries, etc., or a combination of any of the above may be added to any plain jelly mixture (lemon, orange, etc) when it is partially set. *Note* If fresh pineapple is used with gelatine the pineapple must be first brought to the boiling point as it contains an enzyme which destroys the thickening power of gelatine.

Dried fruits, (prunes, apricots, peaches) make delicious jellies and are usually much cheaper than fresh fruits.

#### Prune Jelly

1/2 pound prunes  
3 cups cold water  
1 cup sugar  
1/2 cup lemon juice  
2 tablespoons gelatine  
1/2 cup cold water

Wash prunes, and soak in cold water over night. Cook slowly until tender in the water in which they were soaked. Remove prunes, stone and cut in quarters. Make a syrup of prune water (there should be 2 cups) and sugar. Soften gelatine in cold water, dissolve in hot syrup, add lemon juice; strain. When jelly is partially set, add prunes. Turn into a mould and chill serve with cream.

*Note*—any dried fruit may be substituted for prunes in the above recipe.

11. **Sponges.**—A fruit jelly plus stiffly beaten egg whites.

#### Lemon Sponge (Snow Pudding)

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
2/3 cup boiling water  
2/3 cup sugar  
Lemon rind, thinly shaved  
3 tablespoons lemon juice  
Whites 2 eggs.

Prepare first six ingredients as Lemon Jelly, strain and set aside in a cool place; stir occasionally. When partially set, beat until foamy, then add whites of eggs beaten stiff, and beat until mixture begins to stiffen. Pile lightly in a glass dish or pour into a mould. Serve with Custard Sauce.

#### Grape Sponge

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1/4 cup boiling water  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
2/3 cup grape juice  
Whites 2 eggs.

Prepare as Lemon Sponge.

#### Banana Sponge

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1/3 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
2/3 cup banana pulp  
Whites 2 eggs.

Prepare as Lemon Sponge, adding banana pulp when partially set. *Note*—Crushed strawberries, raspberries, etc., may be substituted in the above recipe for banana pulp.

III. **Creams.**—A fruit jelly plus whipped cream. In some cases stiffly beaten egg whites are substituted for part of the cream.

#### Banana Cream

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1 cup orange juice  
3 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 cup sugar  
4 eggs  
6 lady fingers

Soften gelatine in cold water. Mix fruit juice, sugar and yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Cook over hot water as a soft custard. Pour over softened

gelatine, strain and set aside in a cool place; stir occasionally. When partially set beat until foamy, then fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff. Turn into a mould which has been lined with lady fingers, chill.

#### Charlotte Russe

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1/3 cup hot milk  
1/3 cup sugar  
1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla  
2 cups cream (whipped)  
6 lady fingers

Soften gelatine cold water, and dissolve in hot milk. Strain and add sugar, stir until it is dissolved; flavor. Set aside in cool place; stir occasionally. When partially set beat until foamy, then beat in a little of the whipped cream, and lightly fold in remaining cream. Turn into a mould which has been lined with lady fingers or slices of sponge cake.

#### Strawberry Cream

1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup cold water  
1/4 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
1/2 cup crushed strawberries  
White 1 egg  
1 cup cream (whipped)  
Whole strawberries

Prepare as Banana Sponge. Turn into a mould which has been lined with whole strawberries; chill.

## Overindulgence in Food

By Agnes Joyues

**R**ECENTLY, a well known doctor in Montreal gave a talk upon the harm done to the human body by habitual overeating. He was comparing it with that done by the drink habit. His claim was that the former does much more harm than the latter because it is so much more common.

As a nurse who has done considerable public health work in the homes of all classes, and who has seen many dire results from overeating, the writer is glad to co-operate with anyone who is trying to bring the subject before the public mind.

Certainly a great deal has been said by certain people against the bad results of the drink habit, and the most of us agree heartily in their opinions so far as they go. The interesting and amazing part of it is that the wrong of overeating is entirely overlooked by those people (as well as by the majority of others) who, while they are deploring the drink habit, are at the same time doing as much or more harm to themselves individually, and to the community at large by taking too much food, as the drunkard is doing by his drink.

The fact that a great deal of suffering has been caused where men—or women—have indulged too freely in strong drink, cannot be denied. Still, only a small percentage of the entire number of homes in our country are made unhappy by that cause. And while that small percentage is entirely too large, we must bear in mind that there is probably not one home in Canada where food may be had in plenty that is not suffering, and more seriously than most of us imagine, from over-indulgence in food.

It is the belief of eminent physicians that the most, if not all, of our illnesses may be traced to that cause; or to a sluggish poorly working intestinal tract which is only another phase of the same trouble.

If an individual is in perfect health, he is supposed to be able to withstand any germ of disease. The great majority of us are not in perfect health simply because of the clogged digestive tracts which are poisoning our bodies. Therefore if disease germs gain entrance to our bodies, we stand poor chance of resisting them. We become ill and everything in the form of medical and surgical treatment is undergone in an attempt to regain the health which in many cases never returns.

Naturally good appetites are ruined by overeating. While I was doing the public health work mentioned above, one of my patients told me that there were certain foods she liked so well that she ate as long as she could swallow anything. She alternately laughed at herself and berated herself for her folly. But she insisted that she just couldn't help it. Of course I imagine that was a rather overdrawn statement, but she certainly was

a pretty good example of the affects of the gorging of food.

By habitual overeating we throw the whole system out of order. We give too much work to the stomach; the bowels become congested; the liver shows by its sluggishness and refusal to function properly the strain we are putting upon it; the kidneys show the affect as does also the heart and the blood-vessels. The undue waste cannot be carried off and the body is poisoned by its absorption. The brain is as sluggish as the rest of the body. Proper thinking is absolutely impossible. Many a foolish deed has been committed while the brain was heavy from the affects of overeating. Many a sudden death from acute indigestion has been traced to a foolish indulgence in food.

A great many of my patients have told me that they had good appetites "until lately." To the question regarding the bowels there was nearly always the same reply,—a complaint of chronic constipation. No proper care of the bowels, and yet they had kept on eating heartily until the appetite left and illness came.

Sometimes when patients were convalescing, one or two too-hearty meals eaten secretly and against the orders of the physician, caused a marked rise in temperature. Sometimes there was serious relapse and days of suffering before the patient recovered to the point he had reached before that happened.

We are often warned against too great a variety in food at any one meal, yet I think it is more often the quantity taken than the variety which causes the trouble.

The most pitiful affects of more food than can be taken into the system properly, is in case of infants and small children. Dreadful cases of mal-nutrition are brought to the hospitals every day in the year. Cases where the child has been fed at all times of day, and upon food which is fit only for the stomach of the adult, and in consequence of which starvation has been as real and as sure as it ever has been in any famine district in China or in India. But the pitiful little skeletons brought to us, soon begin to show life under a proper system of diet. To be sure, the case there is a little different from that of the adult who overindulges in food which, taken in proper quantity would be all right. But the adult, though he may live longer under such careless conditions than the infants mentioned, cannot have perfect health.

We could resist the temptation to eat too much; yet, so many do not. It is strange then that we should advise the man whose inclination to strong drink is in reality a mania, to use his will power. It is a self righteousness which would be laughable if it were not such a serious thing.

A great deal of interest is being taken in this subject and much is being taught in the schools along this line. There is where it will actually do good. The next generation will have some of the facts implanted so firmly in mind, that much more attention will be given to this, as to all other rules of health.

Gorging food is never necessary, we are told. Even in case of certain wasting diseases, such as tuberculosis, where a heavy diet of milk and eggs has been prescribed in the past, specialists in the front rank are cutting down on that. While they still consider both milk and eggs valuable foods, they are not forced upon the diet.

In the famous little hospital in East St. John, N. B., which I had occasion to mention in my article in the April issue of this magazine, Dr. H. A. Farris, who is considered a great authority upon the subject, does not use the milk and egg diet at all. A good general diet is given and the patients are allowed all that they wish, but they are strongly advised against over eating. The least food possible, Dr. Farris teaches, which maintains the body needs and allows for the necessary gain in weight, should be taken at any time.

## Report of Quebec Women's Institutes

### ARGENTEUIL COUNTY

*Jerusalem-Bethany (Upper Lachute)* Institute is making quilts, and held a "taffy party" at which tickets were sold on a quilt to the amount of \$30. At *Lakefield* arrangements have been made to paint the school house. The programmes were also prepared for the year. *Argenteuil* no report.

### BONAVENTURE COUNTY

*Port Daniel* is planning to hold a "Birthday Social" in June. A Layette and other necessities were provided for a busy mother. This branch is preparing an exhibit of work to be shown at the fall agricultural fair. *New Richmond* donated money to the hospital. A needy family has been provided with necessities, and a girl clothed so she might attend school. *Cross Point* can boast of a well-equipped club room with everything paid for. Plans are being made to hold a whist party, a salmon supper and a strawberry festival to replenish their treasury. Sewing is being done and preparations made for a sale of work to be held in the fall.

### BROME COUNTY

*Foster*; delegates to the County Meeting reported at this meeting. One new member joined. *McNeil's Crossing* is planning to hold an ice cream social in June. This branch has decided to use the club woman's creed as an opening to their meetings. *South Bolton* is buying further furnishings for their club room. Three new members joined. *Sutton Juniors* is a newly formed branch. They were favoured with a visit from the Superintendent, Miss Roach, who gave much help and encouragement along institute lines. We are glad to welcome this group of girls.

### CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY

*Howick* is always to the fore with a good pro-

gramme. Papers were read by members on "My Spring Visitors and the pleasure they give me" (The Birds and Woodland Flowers) "Practical suggestions on Soap Making" (with samples of different kinds), "Shrubs and plants that are easily grown". Current events were ably discussed by another member, and arrangements made for the School Fair. *Aubrey-Riverfield*; "Christopher Columbus and What His Discovery Meant to Us" was the subjects of an address. This meeting was held in the school so the children could have the benefit of it, and the meeting proved most interesting.

### COMPTON COUNTY

*Brookbury* is giving prizes in each of the three schools. Miss Poole of Macdonald College gave a most interesting demonstration on dressmaking. Arrangements are being made for the care of the two local cemeteries. *Centerbury* — A lively discussion was held on the manufacture, use, etc., of O'leo-Margarine, five dollars was donated towards a gift for the Superintendent, and the roll-call was answered with "Hints on Gardening." *Sawyerille* reports one new member, and convenors appointed for the coming year.

Arrangements were made for the coming visit of Miss Poole who would give a talk on "Home Nursing". *Cookshire* had a visit from Miss Poole when "Child Welfare" was the subject of her interesting address. Preparation are being made to hold a rummage sale.

### HUNTINGDON COUNTY

*Huntingdon* held a most interesting meeting with papers on the following subjects: "The Growing of Edible and Flowering Peas", "Value of a library in a Rural Community" and a demonstration on "Raised Doughnuts". Two new members joined. *Dundee* has procured curtains and blinds and stage curtains for the windows of their community hall. Two interesting papers were read on "Current Events" and "Am I my brother's keeper".

### MEGANTIC COUNTY

*Crawfordville* distributed seeds to the girls and boys, and prizes will be given for the products at the fall fair. Roll Call was answered by the name of a favourite vegetable and how to cook it. *Inverness*; an interesting paper was read on "Horticulture". *Lemesurier*—"Remodelling Clothing" was the subject of a lecture by Miss Poole. A box social is being held, and an institute picnic was discussed.

### MISSISQUOI COUNTY

*Cowansville* is assisting in beautifying the grounds of the "Heroes Memorial School". Miss Poole of Macdonald College was present and gave a lecture on "Child Welfare". *Noyan*—Roll-call "What other Institutes are doing". Talk by Miss Poole on "Home Nursing".

### OTTAWA COUNTY

It was suggested by the county president that each branch in the county take the same subject for their meeting, and the topic used for May was "Patriotism". *West Templeton* had "Incidents in the Home Life of Queen Victoria". They also plan to hold a garden party in June, and button hole

contest at their next meeting. Prizes are being given in the School. Eardley "Laws of our Province pertaining to Women and Children". "Our Flag and What it Stands for" patriotic songs and recitations and the roll call responded to with the names of the Premiers of Canada, composed the patriotic programme of this branch.

### PONTIAC COUNTY

*Elmside* enrolled two new members, and transacted business incidental to the new institute year. *Murrells*; forty-five dollars was the proceeds of a social held by this branch. This was donated to aid the church. This Institute also had a sale of work and raised \$23.50. *Fort Coulonge*; Reports of work of the year took up the time at the meeting; Organized to carry out a "Clean-up day". *Wyman* — presented their secretary treasurer with a Provincial Life Membership, and donated \$15.00 to the school fair. A crippled girl belonging to a family of the fire sufferers in Ontario was provided with suitable glasses. *Portage du Fort*, a new institute, is very busy preparing for a bazaar to be held in the near future.

### RICHMOND COUNTY

*Cleveland* held their annual plant exchange and sale. Delegates were chosen for convention in June. *Dennison's Mills* members have made a quilt and a sweater, the latter selling for \$3.00. One new member joined. *Granby Hill*—the visiting committee reported 3 calls made, and flowers left with the sick. A social evening is being held at which tickets will be sold on a quilt. Discussion on Current Events, and a reading on "Cultivation of Sweet Peas" took up the time. *Shefford Mountain* enrolled one new member. After the business part of the programme, work was done on a quilt.

### SHERBROOKE COUNTY

*Belvidere*—the county president attended this meeting, and gave some practical suggestions on different lines. Committee reported visits paid to the sick, both at their homes and in hospital, and flowers and fruit distributed. A quilt has been made for which tickets are being sold. *Brompton Road* is beautifying the school grounds. An ice cream social is to be held in the near future. One new member enrolled. *Orford*—report of the county meeting was given. Interesting papers on "Spring Greens a Delightful Tonic" and one on "Treating wounds" were given. Two new members joined. *Ascot* has decided that the roll-call shall be answered with "Current Events", and the member failing to answer to her name in that way shall pay a fine of five cents. A surprise party and presentation was made to the retiring secretary at her new home. *Lennoxville*. The new programmes were distributed, also copies of the "Little Blue Books" which were to be read and passed on to others. This institute served lunch to the men who took part in "Clean-up" day at the cemetery. The members were urged to make the roll-call a means of education, and to renew their interest by prompt attendance and efforts to add to the membership. One new member joined.

### STANSTEAD COUNTY

*Tomifobia* was obliged to change their programme owing to illness among the members. *Way's Mills* branch has organized a "bee" for the purpose of levelling and improving the school grounds. A paper was read entitled "The Education of a Farmer's Daughter". *Bebe*, the meeting partook of the tone of "Mother's Day" with papers on that topic. A Mother-Day fund was organized for the benefit of the Sherbrooke Hospital. Arrangements were made for holding a tea at which time the work done by the sewing classes will be exhibited. *North Hatley*—an account of the bulb competition held by the Pt. St. Claire school was read, and the Institute decided to carry out the same plan with the school children. One new member joined. *Ayer's Cliff* is looking after the needs of their community, and has donated \$20 to the library, and the same sum to the Tennis Club. A report was given of the county convention. *Hatley* is building a tennis court on the school grounds for the use of the school children as well as the public. A card party has been held, and an instructive paper was read on "The Union Jack and the Canadian Coat of Arms". Roll-call was responded to with suggestions for raising money for Institute work.

*Bebe Juniors* enrolled one new member. Plans were made to hold a tea, and we hope that the girls will tell us about the event in their next report. It is sure to be a success.

MRS. W. S. ARMITAGE,

Convenor, Publicity Committee,



Officials and delegates present at the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institute, which was held last month at Macdonald College.

## Quebec Women's Institute Hold Eleventh Annual Convention

ONE hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance at the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Women's Institute of the Province of Quebec which opened Tuesday morning at Macdonald College. Mrs. G. M. Beach of Cowansville, presided, and the discussion centred around the financial situation and the Federal appropriation which will not be given after this year.

It was felt that the cessation of the grant will greatly hamper the work of the institutes, the financing of the superintendent and the demonstrator being carried on by the Federal Grant. It was decided to send a delegation to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture to ask the Provincial Government for a grant to enable the work to be carried on.

The report of the superintendent, Miss Eleanor M. Roach, was placed before the meeting. She stated in the report that there had been a steady growth during the year, and an increase of thirteen branches, with an increase of 154 members, the total membership now being 1,612. Prizes and scholarships had been given, improvements had been made to a number of schools and outbuildings, fairs had been held and community halls had been built. School libraries had been started, and it was seen that school children were supplied with hot lunches.

Many schools have, through the influence of the Institute, received medical inspection with a follow-up. During the year three courses of one week each were held and three courses of three days each. The girls were given lessons in canning fruit and making bread, in cutting and fitting garments. Forty-eight demonstrations and seventy

addresses were given during the year. County fairs were held and competitions were held at fourteen of them:

Members of the Extension Staff travelled, in all, 18,373 miles last year whilst carrying out their duties.

Matters concerning the welfare of rural schools occupied a prominent part in the program. The delegates, most of them farm women from different parts of the Province, showed a keen interest in questions affecting home and child life, and entered freely into discussion on the topics presented to the convention.

An address was given by Dean Laird who spoke on some of the things women can do for the rural schools. At the beginning, the Dean of the School for Teachers, who is also a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, said that, while he personally, and the Committee as a whole, were in favour of women on School Boards, he did not think there was any likelihood of such appointments being permitted for a long time to come. The decision rested with the Legislature, not with the Committee. But while women might not be able to go a great deal directly for the schools, they could do a great deal indirectly, and by influencing their men folks.

### WAYS TO HELP

Dean Laird touched on some of the ways in which women could effect improvements in the rural schools. They could bring about medical inspection, as some of the institutes had already done. They could see that there was better sanitation. They could have hot lunches provided. Pre-

senting games for the playgrounds, and encouraging school fairs were other helpful influences. And they could endeavour to get better salaries for the teachers. Low salaries, and the refusal to grant increases for experience and continued service were among the reasons why teachers remained only a year, or less, in one place, and this "hire and fire" system was detrimental to the progress of the school.

The desirability of Parent-Teachers Associations as a common meeting ground for those most concerned in the welfare of the pupils was advocated by W. P. Percival of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College. Among the advantages of such associations were that they made the community take a more intelligent interest in educational problems. They enabled the parents to understand the teachers point of view, instead of getting distorted ideas from the children; they enabled the teachers to understand better the pupils and their difficulties, through knowing more of their inherited qualities and environment; the community was led to take more interest in providing adequate equipment, and keeping the school buildings and grounds in better repair; the increased interest of the parents was reflected in that of the children. Forming Parent-Teacher Associations would be an effective way the women could accomplish improvements, Mr. Percival thought. He advocated having a man for president, in order to interest the fathers as well as the mothers.

### INSTITUTES' WORK

Mrs. Willard Rexford, of Ayer's Cliff, provincial convener of Education and Better Schools, gave a report of what had been accomplished by several women's Institutes during the year, in the way of prize giving, assisting school libraries, encouraging music in schools, improving school surroundings, etc.

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At the afternoon meeting, Dr. H. D. Brunt of Macdonald College, gave a clear exposition of rules of procedure for conducting meetings.

Miss M. M. Phillips and Mrs. R. J. Mercur spoke of the work of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild for developing and encouraging the art of needlework and other handicrafts. The holding of annual prize exhibitions was mentioned, and the Women's Institutes were asked to co-operate.

Mrs. J. B. LeBaron of North Hatley, presided in the afternoon, and Mrs. D. A. Rodger of Cowansville in the evening.

Child Welfare is considered a very important department of work of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Quebec, and during the year Child Welfare committees were organized in thirteen branches, Mrs. Elmer Warcup of East Angus, Provincial convener of this department, stated in her report. Publications of the Federal Health Department, including Helen Macmurchy's "Mothers series" had been distributed among practically all the branches. Health talks were given in six schools, three medical inspections were financed and two Child Welfare exhibitions were held. The W. I. awarded prizes in health contests in six schools. At one fall fair prizes were awarded for the best school lunches, judging from nutritious and economic values. Hot lunches were served in ten schools, and sanitary drinking fountains were provided in some schools. The questions of the unsupervised school play-hour had come up for consideration.

Miss Rose of Huntingdon was chairman at the evening meeting on Thursday which was preceded by an organ recital given by Mr. R. B. Musgrove of Macdonald College.

Mrs. W. S. Armitage of Sherbrooke gave the report of Publicity work, dealing with eighty branches operating in fifteen centres.

The report in Agriculture sent in by Miss P. I. Drummond of Sherbrooke, stated that there had been a considerable increase in gardening both flowers and vegetables. The importance of bird protection has been stressed in some of the branches.

Mrs. Campbell McQuat of Cowansville, convener on National Events, gave a number of practical

suggestions for teaching children to value their national heritage, and for women to inform themselves on the country's business and public affairs in order that they might play their part intelligently.

Mrs. J. B. LeBaron of North Hatley, presented the report of the resolutions committee. In reference to a communication from the president of the Provincial W. C. T. U., asking the co-operation of the Women's Institutes, it was decided that organized participation in temperance activities was not advisable, and would be overlapping with the W. C. T. U. in some localities. It was stated that the institutes had long ago placed themselves on record as in favour of prohibition.

ASK PROVINCIAL GRANT

Following up the discussion of Wednesday. Morning's session of the Convention, in regard to means of financing the work of demonstration and instruction in the rural communities carried on hitherto by demonstrators and instructors from Macdonald College under the Federal Government ten-year appropriation for extension work of Agricultural colleges which has now expired, a resolution was drafted to be presented to the Provincial Government, petitioning that the assistance formerly given by the federal grant be continued by the Province.

On Thursday afternoon the delegates were taken on a tour of the gardens, barns, poultry yard and other departments of the college.

Many expressions of regret were heard among the delegates because of the resignation of Miss Roach, who has been Superintendent of the Quebec Women's Institutes for the past three and-a-half years. Miss Roach is leaving her work to be married. The best wishes of all the members of the organization go with her to her new home. Her place as Superintendent will be hard to fill.

On Tuesday evening the Executive was entertained at tea by Miss Philp, Head of the School of Household Science, in the "Practice House" which was enjoyed by all, and on Thursday afternoon Miss Roach held a "Trousseau Tea" for the delegates which was a very pretty and enjoyable function.

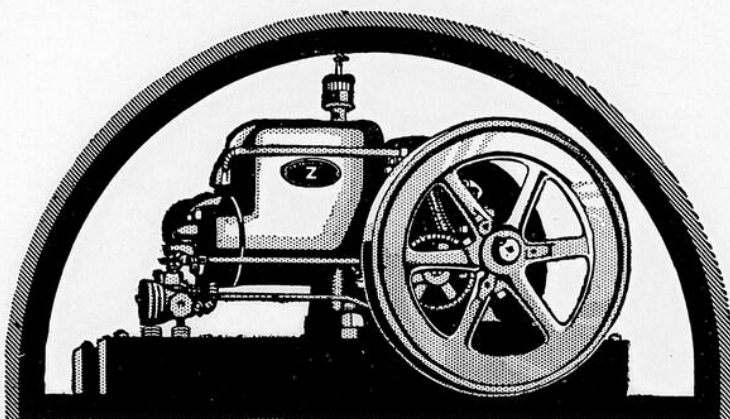
The Importance of Compression in Gas Engines

POOR compression means loss of power and is directly or indirectly responsible for most engine troubles. Poor compression means that the pistons, piston rings, or valves do not make a gas tight joint. By turning the engine over slowly with the hand crank the weak cylinders, if any, can be detected.

After the cylinder head has been removed, the valves should be removed, marked and examined. The condition of the valve seat will be a guide as to the source of compression losses. If the valves of any weak cylinder show a poor contact line at the seat, it is likely that grinding them will improve the compression considerably.

If, however, a certain weak cylinder was afflicted with oil pumping, then the piston and rings must be regarded with suspicion. The engine should be turned bottom up on the working platform, or low bench; the crank-case is now removed and the amount of clearance between the piston and cylinder wall can now be measured up. To do this a thickness gauge is used. The correct clearance between the outside of piston and the cylinder wall should be about .001" or one-one thousand of an inch for each inch of piston diameter. Thus for a 3 inch cylinder the piston should have a clearance of .003" or three-one thousandths of an inch. That is, a feeler or thickness gauge three-one thousandths of an inch thick should fit neatly between the piston and cylinder wall. These measurements are always taken at the bottom end of the piston and cylinder because the upper end of the piston is always smaller than the open end or skirt. This is necessary to provide for expansion of the head when running.

If, when these measurements are taken the play present is found to be .006" or six-one thousandths of an inch or more, it is likely that some of the loss of compression is due to too small a piston, although we have seen numerous cylinders with more clearance than this and still have good compression. These measurements will decide for the repairman



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If you then still choose the other machine you will know what you are doing, but the chances are a hundred to one that you will not and will know why you do not.

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whether or not oversize pistons need be installed. If needed, these should be listed on the order for new parts.

The socket wrenches are now put into use on the connecting rod bearing bolts and the pistons removed from the engine. Care must be taken to mark the connecting rod bearing caps carefully to prevent mixing or reversing of these parts. The shims or liners should be kept separate for each side of each bearing; this will save much future trouble.

#### Removing Piston Rings.

The condition of the piston rings cannot be ascertained before the piston has been removed from the cylinder. They should be examined for cylinder fit, dark spots on the outside of them indicates a poor fit. They should be compared with a new ring because they may be worn thin in which case new rings need to be fitted. If the rings lack spring they should be discarded and new fitted.

To remove piston rings several pieces of thin

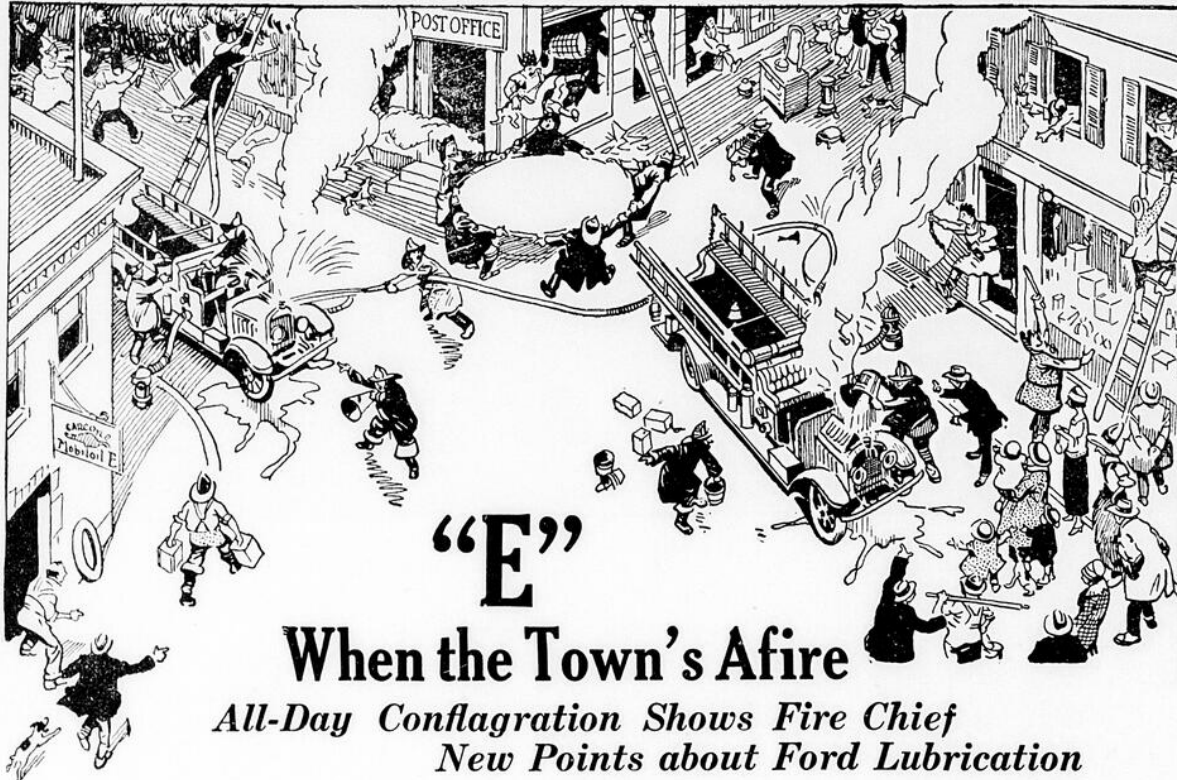
sheet iron 1/2" x 3" are of great assistance. The ring is raised out of the groove and a piece of sheet metal inserted under it. This piece is slid around the piston and others inserted one on each side of the gap so as to raise the ring clear of the groove, when it may be slid off. Care must be taken not to spring rings too far or they will break.

The cylinder walls and piston surface should be examined for score marks or scratches. Deep scores in a cylinder would mean that the block would have to be sent to a shop equipped to bore the cylinders and fit over size pistons.—L. G. H.

### Butter and Cheese Grading Regulations

THE amended regulations for grading butter and cheese for export are contained in the pamphlet "Acts, Orders and Regulations

No. 14" of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Four grades are provided both for cheese and butter. They are designated "Special", "First", "Second" and "Third" grade. The scores and definitions for each grade are given. The regulations provide that every cheese, and every package containing cheese or butter, shall be marked at the factory with the vat or churning number, which should run consecutively throughout the calendar year, commencing with Number 1. A certificate for butter made from pasteurized cream is good for six weeks, and from unpasteurized cream, the certificate is good for three weeks only. Grading is to be done by officials in such a manner and in such officially designated places as to give the least inconvenience to manufacturers and exporters.



# "E"

## When the Town's Afire

All-Day Conflagration Shows Fire Chief  
New Points about Ford Lubrication

A Texas town has two Ford fire trucks. A fire started in the morning. It raged all day. The Post Office and several business buildings were destroyed. In all, half a city block was gone when the fire ceased.

Truck Number One, lubricated by a well-known oil, went to work—pumping—hard, continuous work—at 6.30 a.m. By 9 o'clock the engine was seriously overheated. The water was boiling. In the two and one-half hours a gallon and a half of oil was consumed.

The crank case was drained and a different oil poured in. Within 30 minutes the engine again badly overheated and the water boiled.

In desperation, a third brand of oil was tried. This, too, lasted only 30 minutes. When the drain plug was removed the oil ran out and "foamed up like a batch of hot molasses."

The severe stresses imposed by this continuous pumping quickly tax the ordinary lubricant—it requires an oil of superior character to stand up in fire apparatus which is really worked.

### "E" Thrives on Hard Jobs

The Fire Chief was then urged to use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." A gallon of "E" went into the Ford engine at 11 o'clock. The engine ran continuously until 7 that night on the same oil plus about a quart more. No overheating. No boiling. "The boys could tend to the hose instead of the engine."

Truck Number Two went through the same difficulty and got the same welcome relief from Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

### What "E" Offers Your Ford

Some of the marked benefits of using Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" in a Ford engine are these: Less carbon; better bearing lubrication; positive and immediate clutch engagement and disengagement; thorough lubrication of transmission sleeves, gears, and bearings; thorough lubrication of every frictional surface.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobiloil as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

#### TRACTOR LUBRICATION:

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our station and dealers.



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**Ormstrong Opens 1924 Show Season**

(Continued from page 6)

**OTHER CATTLE BREEDS,**

A very creditable showing of French Canadian cattle was made at Ormstown this year. Four full herds lined up before the judge, Adrien Morin, of The Department of Agriculture, Quebec. The exhibitors were Albani Sylvestre, St. Simon; E. Sylvestre and Romeo Sylvestre, both of St. Hyacinthe; H. Charpentier, Clairvaux de Bagot. The stock was in good fit, and the breed in general shows improvement from year to year. Most of the firsts were claimed by E. Sylvestre and A. Sylvestre, the former taking such important prizes as Graded Herd, Junior Herd, Produce of Cow, and Dairy Herd, and the latter carrying off premier honors in three of the bull classes and claiming Get of Sire ribbon as well.

The Jerseys, for which certain sections of the province have become so famous during the past few years, were represented by but one herd, that of C. O. Edwards, of Hillhurst. The stock in this entry was good and in fair show shape. All it lacked was competition.

In the Shorthorn section two herds came out for the inspection of the judge, Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College. But in this case lack of numbers of competitors did not mean that the judge had an easy task before him. For one of the herds, that of Alexander MacLaren, of Buckingham, is one of the best of Canada's Milking Shorthorn herds, and the other, that of J. M. Guardhouse, of Weston, Ontario, is one of the best known show herds of the beef type of Shorthorn—and all had to be shown as "Short-horns". In the end the prizes were fairly evenly divided, although MacLaren secured most of the group prizes.

**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

Besides its dairy cattle, this district has long been famous for its Clydesdales, and the district Show for its Clydesdale exhibit. This year's showing quite upheld the traditions. In two classes, in particular, competition was exceptionally keen, and the lineup calculated to hold the interest of lovers of the breed. These were the aged stallion class, and yeld mare class also mature. In the former of these Royal Master, for R. Ness & Son, again took first place, later to be made Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, as he has been in the habit of doing for some years now. But his win was not such an easy one this year as it has been in the past, for Iron Signet, a stable mate, showed this year to much greater advantage than he has ever done before, and made the Champion a closer second than he has had for some time. In yeld mares a beautiful drafty type of female, Princess Greenhall, from the stables of E. T. Stephens Limited, Toronto, had to move down to third place to make way for Ness' Threave Lady, and McCormick's Jean of the Briars—a beautiful pair of movers, the former of which carried off this year's Female Championship, and the latter last year's. The Stephens' horse was of the drafty type so much desired in the breed, but lacked Clydesdale snap. Her trouble was below—she hadn't the clean lift of the pair that topped the class.

J. M. Guardhouse, of Weston, Ontario, placed the ribbons, and the following exhibitors took part: Robert Ness & Son, James Cullen, J. C. Steele, D. T. Ness, all of Howick, Taylor Bros, T. A. Hanna, and Samuel Todd, of Ormstown; E. T. Stephens Limited,

Toronto, Ont.; D. A. McCormick, and Albert Nussey, Brysonville; R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford; A. W. Hunter, and Charles Turner, St. Etienne de Beauharnois; R. W. Whiteford and Adam Cullen, Allan's Corners; John F. Smellie, Huntingdon; Thompson Bros., Bainsville, Ontario. The awards follow:

**CLYDESDALE AWARDS**

**Stallion 4 years and over**—1, 2, 3, R. Ness & Son, on Royal Master, Iron Signet, Iron Cross; 4. T. A. Hanna, on Scotch Baron; 5. Taylor Bros., on Spencer of the Briars; 6. J. C. Steele on Osborne.

**Stallion 3 years old**—1. Thompson Bros., on Durby of Hellview.

**Stallion 2 years old**—1. A. W. Hunter; 2. Charles Turner, on Baron Signet.

**Stallion 1 year old**—1 and 3. E. T. Stephens, on Royal Red Tape, and Richmond Pride; 2. Charles Turner, on Captain Jutland; 4. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Perfect Motion; 5. Thompson Bros., on Master of Lakeview.

**Mare with Foal at Foot**—1. E. T. Stephens, on Nora Mon Crieffe; 2. D. T. Ness, on Woodside Queen; 3. Taylor Bros., on Mount Pleasant Roxie; 4. E. T. Stephens, on Lady Victoria.

**Mare to Foal not later than August 1st.**—1. James Cullen, on Champion Countess; 2. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Norah.

**Yeld Mares, 4 years and upwards.**—1. R. Ness & Son, on Threave Lady; 2. D. A. McCormick, on Jean of the Briars; 3 and 5. E. T. Stephens, on Princess Greenhall and Rosalie of Markham; 4. Charles Turner, on Nellie Silloth; 6. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Queen Bess.

**Mares 3 years old.**—1 and 2. E. T. Stephens, on Rose Marmion, and Lady Gregor; 3. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Lady Alice; 4 and 5, D. A. McCormick, on Mildred of the Briars, and Royal Mistress of the Briars.

**Filly 2 years old**—1. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Thelma; 2. R. W. Whiteford, on Lady Ribbon; 3. E. T. Stephens, on Miss Gregor.

**Filly 1 year old.**—1. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Rosabella; 2. D. A. McCormick on Polly of the Briars; 3. R. W. Whiteford, on Peggy O'Neil.

**Mare and two of Her Progeny.**—1. E. T. Stephens, on Nora Moncrieffe, and Lady Victoria; 2. D. A. McCormick, on Lady of the Briars.

**Three Clyde animals, get of Pure Bred Sire.**—1. R. Ness & Son; 2. Adam Cullen; 3. D. A. McCormick; 4. E. T. Stephens.

**Mare in Harness**—1. D. A. McCormick, on Jean of the Briars; 2. R. Ness & Son, on Threave Lady; 3. E. T. Stephens, on Princess of Greenhall; 4. R. Ness & Son, on Woodside Lady Alice.

**Government Special for five animals—Get of one Pure Bred Draft Stallion.**—1. Adam Cullen; 2. Samuel Todd; 3. D. A. McCormick; 4. James A. Cullen; 5. Albert Nussey.

**Grand Champion Stallion,** R. Ness & Son, on Royal Master.

**Grand Champion Female,** R. Ness & Son, on Threave Lady.

**SHEEP**

The sheep exhibit this year was considerable reduced as compared with former years, having but 120 entries as compared with 320 in 1923. The elimination of four breeds, Suffolks, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Dorsets was probably responsible in part for this, but the policy should work out for good ultimately. The exhibit was judged by Arsene Denis, Joliette, and the following carried off prizes in the various classes:

**Shropshires**—J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.

**Southdowns**—G. H. Mark & Son, Little Briton, Ont.; A. Ayre, Hamp-ton, Ont.; J. R. Kelsey.

**Leicesters**—S. Bryson, Brysonville; D. T. Ness, Howick; William Clarkson, Weston, Ontario.

**Hampshires**—A. Ayre.  
**Oxfords**—D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill; J. R. Kelsey, Wylie McArthur, Howick.

**Cheviots**—A. Ayre, H. Charpentier, St. Clair de Bagot.

**SWINE**

The exhibit of swine this year was considerably larger than any seen at Ormstown during the past few years, despite the fact that two of the lard type breeds had been eliminated from the prize list. From a bacon standpoint the show was a good one and kept the judge, James Douglas, Cannington, Ont., quite well employed for a day and a half. Following are the awards in the various classes:

**TAMWORTH**

**Boar, aged**—1. Hooker Bros, Ormstown; 2. Sylvester, St. Hyacinthe; 3. Chester E. Waddell, Franklin Centre; 4. Hooker Bros.

**Boar, 6 months, and under one year.** 1. Hooker Bros.; 2. H. Charpentier, Clairvaux de Bagot; 3. E. Sylvestre.

**Boar of calendar year.**—1 and 2, Hooker Bros.; 3. Chester Waddell; 4. E. Sylvestre.

**Aged sow.**—1. C. Waddell; 2. Hooker Bros.; 3. E. Sylvestre.

**Sow, one year and under two.**—1. E. Sylvestre, 2. C. Waddell; 3. Hooker Bros., 4. J. D. Bryson, Ormstown.

**Sow, 6 months, and under 1 year**—1 and 2. E. Sylvestre, 3. H. Charpentier.

**Sow of Calendar year.**—1. 2 and 3 Hooker Bros., 4. C. Waddell.

**Pen**—1. Hooker Bros., 2. C. Waddell, 3. Hooker Bros.; 4. E. Sylvestre.

**BIRKSHIRE**

**Aged Boar**—1. Robert Elliott, Brysonville; 2. C. Waddell; 3. G. H. Mark and Son; 4. H. Charpentier.

**Boar 6 months and under 1 year.**—1. Robert Elliott, 2. H. Charpentier, 3. G. H. Mark and Son., 4. E. Sylvestre.

**Boar of Calendar year.**—1. G. H. 2. C. Waddell, 3. G. H. Mark, 4. E. Sylvestre.

**Aged sow.**—1. H. Charpentier, 2. E. Sylvestre, 3. Robert Elliott.

**Sow 1 year old and under 2**—1. R. Elliott, 2. A. Sylvestre, 3. E. Sylvestre, 4. G. H. Mark & Sons.

**Sow 6 months and under 1 year**—1, 2 and 3. G. H. Mark & Sons, 4. E. Sylvestre.

**Sow of Calendar year.**—1. Chester C. Waddell, 2. 2. G. H. Mark & Sons, 3. A. Sylvestre, 4. E. Sylvestre.

**Pen**—1. Robert Elliott, 2. G. H. Mark & Sons, 3. Robert Elliott, 4. H. Charpentier.

**YORKSHIRE**

**Aged Boar**—1 and 4. Hooker Bros., 2. E. H. Bonneau, 3. J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.

**Boar 6 months and under 1 year.**—1 and 2. E. H. Bonneau, North Stan-

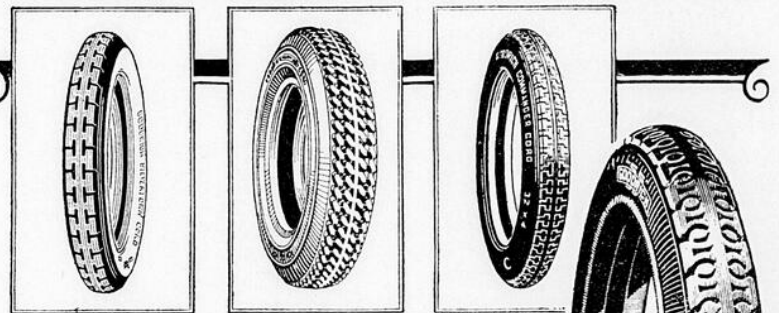
**Deafness**



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

**Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums**

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials. WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated. 1258 Inter-Southern Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.



SILVERTOWN Heavy-Duty CORD COMMANDER CORD

HAD a hard time finding a fabric tire that can stand the bang, bang, bang of rough country roads and round-the-farm work? Try the Goodrich "55"—without a doubt the sturdiest, most enduring fabric tire ever built by the makers of the famous SILVERTOWN CORD. Doesn't cost much—but the service it gives is simply amazing. Your nearest Goodrich Dealer has it.

B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto, Canada

**The Goodrich a 30 x 3½ Fabric Tire "55" Made in Canada**

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

bridge, 3. Hooker Bros., 4. H. Charpentier.

Boar of Calendar year.—1. Hooker Bros., 2. Geo. Hooker, 3. Chester C. Waddell, 4. H. Charpentier.

Aged Sow.—1. J. R. Kelsey, 2. Hooker Bros., 3 and 4. E. H. Bonneau.

Sow of one year and under two year.—1. E. H. Bonneau, 2. Hooker Bros., 3. H. Charpentier, 4. E. H. Bonneau.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1. Hooker Bros., 2. N. Sangster, 3. E. H. Bonneau, 4. A. Sylvestre.

Sow of Calendar year.—1 and 4, E. H. Bonneau, 2 and 3, Hooker Bros.

Pen—1 and 4, Hooker Bros., 3. A. R. Kelsey.

#### CHESTER WHITES

Aged Boar.—1. A. Sylvestre, 2. James Hunter, 3. C. Nestor, C. Waddell.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year.—1. P. O. Reid, 2. James Hunter, 3. A. Sylvestre.

Boar of Calendar year.—1. Chester C. Waddell, 2. A. Sylvestre, 3 and 4. James Hunter.

Aged Sow.—1 and 2. James Hunter, 3. A. Sylvestre.

Sow 1 year and under 2.—1. Chester Waddell, 2. James Hunter, 3. A. Sylvestre.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1 and 2. James Hunter, 3. P. O. Reid, 4. A. Sylvestre.

Sow of Calendar year.—1 James Hunter, 2 and 3. A. Sylvestre, 4. Chester Waddell.

Pen.—1 James Hunter, 2. A. Sylvestre, 3. C. Waddell, 4. P. O. Reid.

Best Five Finished Bacon Hogs—any breed.—1. Hooker Bros., 2. E. H. Bonneau, 3. Hooker Bros., 4. E. H. Bonneau, 5. James McKeegan, 6. James Hunter.

#### Production and sale of honey in the province of Quebec

By C. Vaillancourt, Chief of the Apicultural Service, Department of Agriculture

THE annual production of honey in the Province of Quebec amounts to 3,500,000 pounds of extracted honey and 300,000 pounds of comb honey.

Some years ago the Quebec beekeepers formed The Beekeepers' Co-operative Association for the sale of their product. Part of the revenue of this association is used to advertise honey and to stimulate its consumption. The association lately amalgamated with the "Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec", and their product is now sold through the latter organization.

The members of the Beekeepers' Co-operative Association ship their product to warehouses in Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, where it is graded according to a grading system adopted by the association. There are five grades: white honey No. 1, white No. 2, clear amber, amber, and brown. Thus, honey is sold according to quality.

The association has also adopted uniform packages for the domestic trade, and those who purchase honey in lithographed pails, bearing the mark of the Fédération Apicole de Québec, are sure of having a pure product of a superior quality.

The following is a summary of the association's regulations: To be eligible for membership, one must produce at least 300 pounds of honey; belong to a beekeepers' association recognized by the Federation; pay an entrance tax of ten cents per hive with a minimum of \$1.

In addition to the necessary expenses for the sale of honey, which amount to about one cent per pound, each member must pay to the association half a cent a pound on the honey

sold through the Co-operative Association. This contribution is used for advertising purposes.

When the honey is shipped to the Co-operative, each member receives an advance of at least 40 per cent on the value of the shipment, based upon the average price. At the end of the year the proceeds of the sales are averaged and settlement is made for the balance to each member.

If the honey supplied by a member is not equal to the standard adopted by the association, or if any member should try to deceive the association in any way, the association may keep 75 per cent of the price of all the honey sold for that member, and if the Board of Directors so decide, the member may be suspended or permanently debarred from membership.

The results anticipated by the organization are being fully realized. Last year Quebec white honey sold for 13 and 14 cents per pound. An export trade has also been developed, but it is not our main object. We are especially endeavouring to develop our local market and already have reason to be proud of the results.

Any member of the association is at liberty to sell his own honey, if by so doing he can get a higher price than that offered by the association, but if the price is the same, the honey must be disposed of through the Association.

During the last two years, thousands of pamphlets on the use of honey in cooking were distributed, and other forms of advertising have been undertaken to promote demand for the product.

(Agricultural Gazette)

#### A New Radio Set

SUITABLE FOR SUMMER USE.

THE Northern Electric Company, Limited, announce the following new set. This is a very dependable set for general use all the year round but is well adapted for summer use because it is light and portable, and being very sensitive its use will tend to overcome the bad conditions for reception during the summer.

#### THE R11 RADIO RECEIVING SET.

The R11 set has been designed to meet the popular demand for a low priced, economical, and efficient receiving set. This set is of the regenerative or feed-back type and is the only set of this type manufactured by the Northern Electric Company, Limited. This is the most efficient set of the regenerative type that it is possible to construct and will bring in signals from distant stations quite loudly even on a single tube. Not only is the hook-up itself an efficient hook-up but on account of using the peanut tube as a detector the efficiency of the set is still further enhanced. It is controlled by two knobs, a tuning knob and a feed-back knob, and because of skillful design it is very easy to manipulate. Once the feed-back knob is set for the proper degree of regeneration the feed-back will be satisfactory over the larger part of its wave-length range, so that by simply turning a single knob one may find all the stations. For this reason a beginner or even a child is able to bring in distant stations with this set.

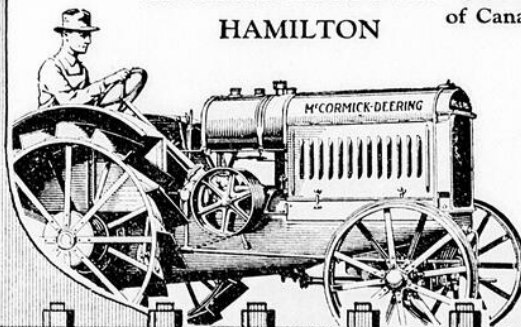
## MCCORMICK-DEERING

### Tractors and Plows

McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractors are built for all-around practical farm use. They are designed and equipped to work with many machines—to handle both field and belt work to best advantage. They are simple, easy to handle, and they are ready to serve their owners many years. *The crankshaft and the main ball bearings in McCormick-Deering Tractors are guaranteed for the life of the tractors.*

McCormick-Deering Tractor Plows are the product of many years' experience in building both tractors and tractor plows. Their success throughout East Canada points to the satisfaction you will get from them. Better ask the local McCormick-Deering agent to show you these tractors and plows. You'll find them ideally suited to your power and plowing requirements.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA



Now, while you have it in mind, write us for a catalog. See the tractors and plows at the McCormick-Deering agent's.

For the man however, who is doing DX work, fine control of the feedback knob will enable him to get from the set the utmost that may be obtained from any regenerative hookup. As previously stated a peanut tube is used in this set and we consider the set especially sensitive and economical on that account.

#### PORTABILITY

For those who require a set to take on their vacation or for any other purpose where lightness and portability are important, this set will be very advantageous because of the small amount of battery required for use with it, which consists merely of one 22½ volt B battery and one single dry cell for the A battery. The B battery should last about one year, and the A battery will give satisfactory operation for at least one hundred hours of actual use without renewing the 1½ volt dry cell, an important point to consider where one is likely to be away from any source of supply for some considerable time. While the R11 set is especially suitable for a portable set, being so efficient that it does not ordinarily require an amplifier, there is nevertheless, a light and portable amplifier which may be used in connection with it.

#### THE R15 AMPLIFIER

For those who wish to add one stage of amplification, a one stage amplifier has been designed which is the most economical amplifier that has ever been produced. This amplifier uses only 22½ volts B battery and will give almost as great a degree of amplification as other amplifiers which require 90 volts B battery. This result has been achieved by a secret process in the manufacture of the peanut tube. In connection with only a fair sized antenna using an R11 set together with one #R15 amplifier, stations five or six hundred miles distant will be brought in on a good night so strongly as to be uncomfortable loud on a head set.

While this amplifier is used regularly with the same 22½ volt B battery that operates the receiving set it may also be operated from the same A battery, that is to say, the 1½ volt dry cell, and one may add the amplifier to the set without furnishing any additional battery whatsoever. However, where lightness and portability are not of supreme importance it is recommended to provide two 1½ volt dry cells, one for the receiving set and one for the amplifier, as two dry cells will last more than twice as long as a single dry cell.

#### LOUD SPEAKER OPERATION

While the Northern Electric Com-

pany, Limited, always recommend the use of a power amplifier in connection with a loud speaker, nevertheless they assure us that the R11 set with one R15 amplifier will bring in fairly distant stations on a loud speaker under good conditions.

#### Handling Natural Swarms

**T**O facilitate the handling of natural swarms, clip the wings of all laying queens early in the season, preferably during the first honey flow. Clipping the queen's wings does not stop the colony from swarming but prevents the queen leaving with the swarm, which will return as soon as the bees realize that the queen is not with them. When the

swarm issues, the queen will usually be found on the ground in front of the hive. Place her in a small box or cage and while the swarm is in the air move the old hive from its stand, replacing it with a new hive fitted with empty drawn comb or foundation. Over the new hive place a queen excluder and on the top of this, all the supers from the old hive. The swarm will return to the new hive and as the bees enter the queen can be released among them at the entrance.

To prevent after-swarms, the combs in the old, or parent colony should be examined at once, all queen cells destroyed, and a young laying queen introduced. If no queens are available, leave one capped and one uncapped cell. The parent colony is left standing by the side of the new hive, but with its entrance facing at right

angles to that of the new. Turn the parent colony a little each day so that in about six days its entrance will be facing in the same direction as that of the new hive. On the ninth or tenth day, when the bees are flying freely, move the parent colony to a new location, this will cause all the workers to unite with the swarm.

If by accident a swarm issues with a flying queen, it will usually cluster on some nearby tree or bush. After the bees are all settled, the limb on which they cluster can be cut off and the swarm carried and shaken down in front of a hive prepared for it, or it can be returned to the hive from which it issued, first destroying all queen cells. The old queen also should be killed and the colony requeened ten days later with a young laying queen.

C. B. GOODERHAM.

## A Lot More Value For Little More Cost

**Y**OU couldn't ask for a trimmer, neater, smarter bicycle—more sparkling nickel—more glistening enamel. Any man would be proud to show his C. C. M. to his friends.

#### 4 Coats of Enamel

There are no less than four coats of brilliant, lustrous enamel over a coat of anti-rust. This means a tough, durable enamel that will stand everyday wear and all kinds of weather.

#### 2-Hour Nickle Bath

The bright parts of the C. C. M. are nickled over copper so they cannot rust, then left in the nickel baths in a double strength solution for two hours instead of the twenty minutes or so allowed for cheap nickeling.

#### Strong, Light Frame

You couldn't ask for a stronger, more rigid, more powerful frame. It is made of English seamless tubing, with reinforced joints. The front forks, with the drop forged crown, are practically unbreakable. Bumping over ruts, stones, rough ground, railway crossings and culverts is all in the day's work for the C. C. M.

#### Weatherproof Rims

The rims are of clear maple and weather-proof. The spokes are of wire specially drawn and heat-treated.

The bearings are of flint-hard steel; so hard a file won't cut them, yet with an interior core so tough that the bearings are practically unbreakable.

An exclusive C. C. M. feature is the Triplex Hanger. A special 3-piece design that gives the C. C. M. Bicycle its exceptional speed—and pep—and power. Never any stiffness, nor "tight and loose" spots, when you are pedalling a C. C. M. Every bit of pressure you put on the pedals counts for speed.

#### Hercules Brake

"The little Fellow with the Giant's Grip." Always sure and quick, yet soft and velvety in action. Lets the C. C. M. coast as smoothly and noiselessly as a gliding aeroplane.

#### Gibson Pedal

The new pedal cyclists are talking about! Strong, yet wonderfully light. Fits the foot perfectly. Its rubber grips save wear on shoes. Its aluminum frame looks like silver and cannot rust.

#### Accurately Made

Every one of the 1,761 parts of a C. C. M. Bicycle is accurately made, many of them to even closer limits of accuracy than the extremely delicate time fuses on shells.

#### "Trued Up"

Each C. C. M. is all "trued up" before it leaves the factory. The wheels must track perfectly. Everything must be right. This "truing up" assures you a better steering and easier pedalling bicycle. It is one of the expense items "saved" in turning out cheap bicycles.



#### Worth More

You couldn't ask for better value than is given you in a C. C. M. It is certainly worth something extra to buy a bicycle that is built to stay out of the repair shop and that will be running more smoothly after years of service than many bicycles do when new. Prices to-day are \$15 to \$20 less than the "peak" prices. You get a Big Dollar's Value for every dollar you invest in a C. C. M.

Drop into the C. C. M. dealer's. See the new models for men, women, boys and girls. Profusely illustrated catalogue free on request from nearest C. C. M. dealer or from any C. C. M. branch.

# C. C. M. Bicycles

## RED BIRD—MASSEY—PERFECT CLEVELAND—COLUMBIA

Made in Canada by

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY, Limited  
Montreal, Toronto, WESTON, Ont., Winnipeg, Vancouver

Makers of High-Grade Canadian Bicycles for 25 Years,

Also of C. C. M. JOYCYCLES—High-grade, Easy-running Tricycles



*Don't hesitate*

Dress burns, bruises, wounds and cuts, rashes and sores with soothing "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. It keeps out dirt and air and hastens healing. For coughs or sore throats take a teaspoonful several times a day. It is tasteless, odorless and absolutely harmless.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Cons'd)  
Montreal

**Vaseline**  
TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY

Look for the trade-mark "VASELINE" on every package. It is your protection.



## You'd Have to Go to Peru For Oil Like This

A tractor breaking virgin soil on the prairies—a motor car speeding along a country road in B.C.—a truck hauling farm produce to a busy eastern centre rely alike for protective lubrication upon an oil that comes thousands of miles over land and sea from far Peru.

There, in a sun-parched desert, Imperial Oil Limited located a matchless crude oil—the finest in the world—from which, by expert refining, Imperial Polarine Motor Oils are derived.

Drain your crank case and refill with the proper grade of Imperial Polarine as specified on our Chart of Recommendations, and notice how smoothly and silently your motor operates; also the new power this oil gives it. Ask the Imperial Oil Man to explain the advantages of buying a home supply now in the handy 15-gallon drums.

### IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE  
IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL  
IMPERIAL POLARINE MOTOR OILS  
AND TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS  
IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE  
IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL  
IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL  
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL  
IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS  
IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL  
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL  
IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL  
IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL  
IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

### IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



It pays to find time now and then to clean and oil harness. Use Imperial Eureka Harness Oil—a superior preservative and dressing.



A trip to town invariably means a visit to the Imperial Oil Station—farmers' headquarters for petroleum products of all kinds.

