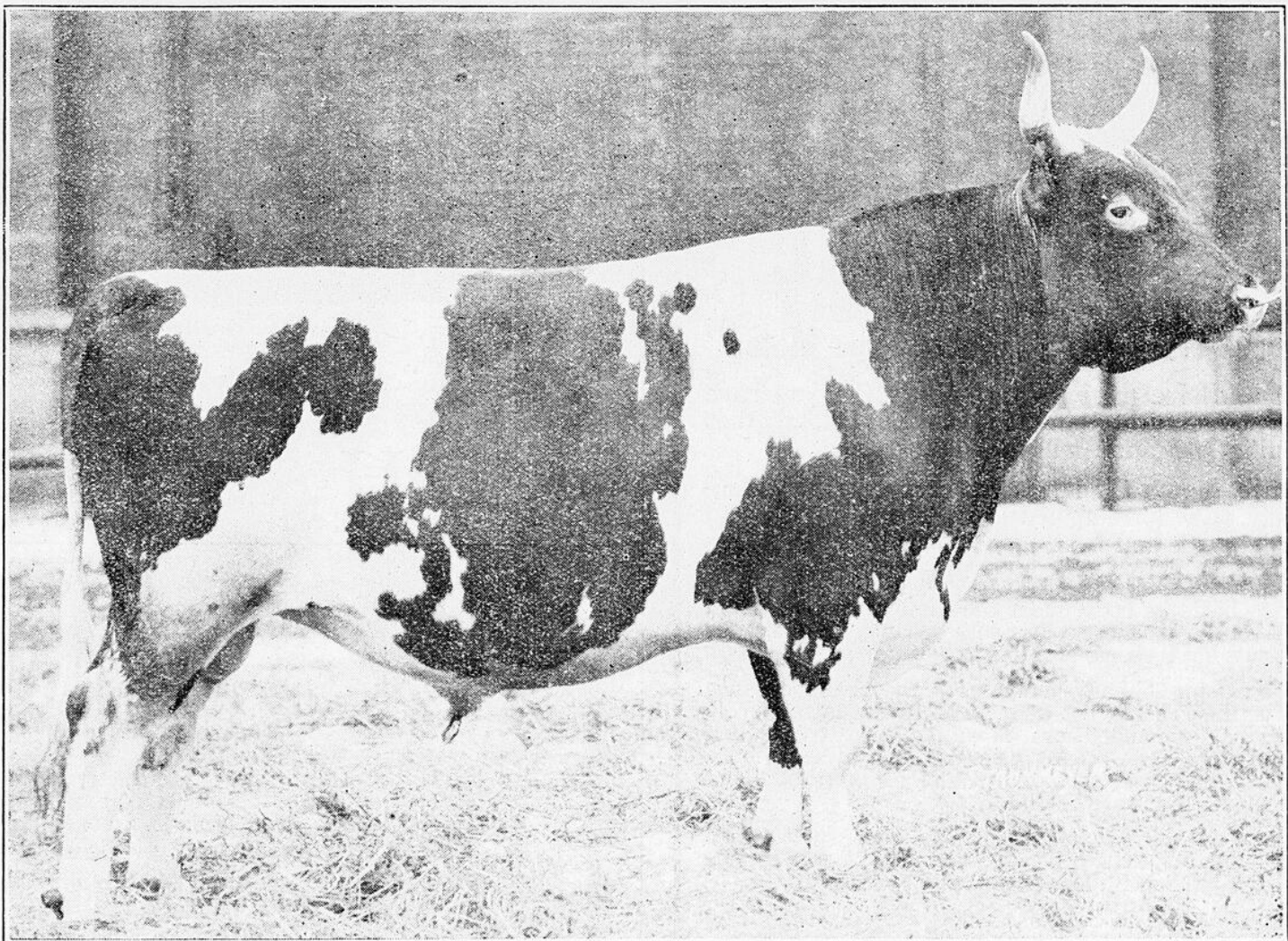


The JOURNAL of AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Volume 27

October 1st 1923

Number 4



STRATHGLASS GOLD CHINK

Senior and Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull for R.R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., at the recent Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Gold Chink was Grand Champion at the Royal last fall, and has since carried off similar honors at the Boston Ayrshire Show held this spring, and at the Ormstown Show in June.

IN THIS ISSUE

Quebec Dual Purpose Shorthorn Men Meet.
1923 Agricultural Merit Results.

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Summer's Farewell Gifts.....M. C. Maw
Women's Institute Activities.

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

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for
Better
Motor Oil



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En-ar-co holds its body under the most intense heat and makes your motor more consistently reliable. It minimizes wear, cuts down repair bills and loss of time.

En-ar-co Motor Oil has given years of service to thousands of owners who could not be induced to use any other oil. All leading manufacturers of automobiles, trucks and tractors have endorsed it. Fifteen years' of experience and the largest independent refiners of lubricants and gasoline in Canada are behind it.

You are thus assured of a high-quality, scientifically refined motor oil—an oil that will enable you to get better service from your motor with less trouble and expense to you.

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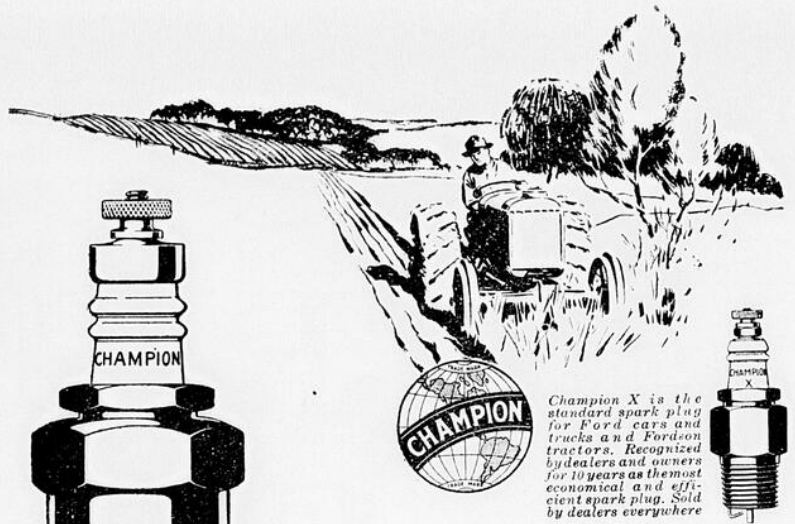
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More than 70,000 dealers sell dependable Champion Spark Plugs. You can get them anywhere for any engine and be certain of better engine performance.

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—a better, cleaner and more satisfactory ditch than one dug with pick and shovel, and made in less time and with less labor and less money.

C. X. L. Stumping Powder

dug this ditch—it is digging ditches for hundreds of farmers, who have found the value of C. X. L. on the farm. Whether you want to drain or irrigate—whether your field is upland or swamp—the C. X. L. way is the most practical.

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**Canadian Explosives
Limited**

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MONTREAL





**If it were only
---for health's sake**

The low cost of installing a water system would be justified. The present unsanitary disposal of sewage and the resultant contamination of the water supply is a constant menace to the health.

If space permitted, we could quote figures obtained from tests showing the astounding infantile death rate caused entirely from lack of proper toilet facilities.

Every convenience of a city home is available in an

**Empire
Duro**
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Not only does this system provide a complete running water supply for your kitchen and bathroom, but it enables you to do away with the back-breaking hand pump. For you it is a labor saver whose benefits cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE COST

A complete system of running water (hot and cold), bath, basin, toilet, kitchen sink, sewage disposal system and connections, underground septic tank and all necessary plumbing for an average home at a cost of approximately \$650.00. Let us send you our free booklet.

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Head Office and Factory, London, Ontario. 53
Branch Office and Warehouse:—110 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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Durable Oak Case, handsomely finished; an attraction in the home.

Ringer Clapper between the gongs is properly protected.

Loud clear ringing gongs announce incoming calls.

A powerful generator that will ring several telephones at once or call Central as desired.

This local and long distance transmitter projects your voice to the outer world.

Comfortably sloped writing shelf enables you to note important information as received.

Under old-way methods, very few escaped the film-caused troubles.

Protect the Enamel
Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Twill surprise you
Pepsodent brings these whiter, cleaner, safer teeth in natural ways, without any harmful scouring.

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10-Day Tube Free

Northern Electric Company LIMITED
"Makers of the Nation's Telephones"
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Properly Packed. Packed individually in substantial cases, ready to install, complete with screws and battery connectors. Weight—32 lbs.

A screw-driver only is needed to mount this telephone or make any adjustment.

This push button allows calling of Central without disturbing others on the line.

You hear distinctly and with comfort through this receiver.

This switch hook is built for durability and quick action.

Flexible and durable receiver cord of convenient length.

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



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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens C3 sts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.
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Accept This Test Free
We Offer



Look

And note the prettier teeth you see everywhere today

Note how many teeth now glisten where dainty people gather. Mark what added beauty those whiter teeth convey.

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Film a dingy coat

You feel on teeth a viscous film, much of it resists the tooth brush, clings and stays.

Soon that film discolors, then forms dingy coats which cloud the beauty of the teeth.

But film does more. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Under old-way methods, very few escaped the film-caused troubles.

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Dental science has found two effective ways to fight that film and has amply proved them. One acts to disintegrate the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

A new-type tooth paste was created to apply these methods daily. The name is Pepsodent. Now leading dentists the world over advise it, and careful people of some 50 nations use it.

'Twill surprise you

Pepsodent brings these whiter, cleaner, safer teeth in natural ways, without any harmful scouring.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant. Those are Nature's agents for fighting acids and digesting starch deposits. Pepsodent gives them a manifold effect, while old ways reduced their power.

Protect the Enamel
Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Made in Canada



Now advised by leading dentists the world over

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the cloudy coats disappear. You will then know a way to bring vast benefits to all people in your home. Cut out coupon now.

1289 Can.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 381, 191 George Street, Toronto, Can.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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Only one tube to a family

Pedlar's Steel Shingles



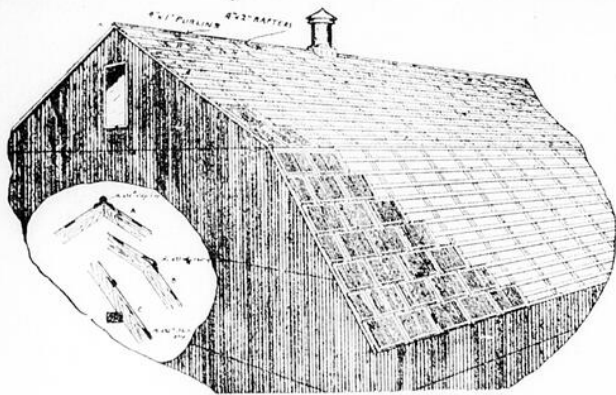
make your buildings

Lightning-proof

TO get a roof that will positively protect your building, no matter how fiercely the lightning may strike, use Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles, and run a cable from each corner to the proper depth in the moist ground. That's all! A roof like that defies lightning, because the whole roof is one sheet of steel, properly grounded.

Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles not only give you a lightning-proof roof, but a roof that cannot catch fire from any external cause, such as falling sparks. They also give you a roof that is wind-proof, rain-proof, snow-proof—a roof that will last as long as your barn holds together, without continual cost for repairs.

Save 1/3 of Roof Sheathing



Look at the diagram to the left. It shows how you save lumber by using Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles. No need to cover the whole roof with sheathing. Simply nail 4 x 1 inch purlins across the rafters at 12-inch centres, and you have a perfect foundation for the big "George" Shingles, which are 24 inches square and lock together on all four sides; 25 "George" Shingles cover 100 square feet of roof—fewer shingles to handle—fewer nails to drive.

Mail The Coupon For Free Estimate

Send us the measurement of any roof you want to cover and we will tell you by return mail, the cost of covering it with "George" Shingles. Fill in the coupon and mail it to us to-day.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited
 Established 1861
 26 Nazareth St., Montreal, Que.
 Executive Offices: Oshawa, Ont.
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 Branches:
 Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London,
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The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited,
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Please furnish us with an estimate of the cost of roofing material or siding to adequately cover my house or barn roof, style of building is as per sketch attached.

Name.....

Address.....

Back to Work in Four Days

If you are a sufferer from kidney or bladder trouble, read how this man was relieved:—

"I have used Gin Pills for bladder trouble and general kidney derangement. I suffered from an aching back which interfered with my work on the railroad. It was so bad that I had to give up my work for about two months. Then I started using Gin Pills for the kidneys, which gave me relief in four days, so that I could go back to work. I know Gin Pills to be a wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, and can recommend them to any one who may be suffering as I did."
 (Signed) Delbert Page.

Gin Pills will relieve you, too. Get a box to-day, 50 cents, at your druggists.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited
 Toronto, Ontario.

Gin Pills in U.S.A. are the same as Gin Pills in Canada.



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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, 179 Inter-Southern Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.

After Every Meal A universal custom that benefits everybody. Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEY'S

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package



THE FLAVOR LASTS

Public Subscription is invited for

Dominion of Canada

Refunding Loan 1923

5% Bonds

Dated and bearing interest from 15th October, 1923, and offered as follows:

20 year Bonds due 15th October, 1943

Principal payable at the office of the Receiver-General at Ottawa or that of the Assistant Receiver-General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria. Semi-annual interest (15th April and 15th October) payable at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000

All bonds may be registered as to principal only, and bonds in denomination of \$500 and authorized multiples thereof may be fully registered.

These bonds are authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

To Cash Subscribers

Offering Terms

This issue presents a most attractive investment. The security is incomparable and the income return high. The bonds will occupy an investment position equal to that of Canada's Victory Bonds.

The bonds are offered for cash as follows:

**98.25 and interest
yielding 5.14%**

This offer is made subject to prior sale and to advance in price.

To Holders of 1923

Victory Bonds

In addition to the bonds offered for cash it has been arranged that all owners of Victory Bonds due November 1st, 1923, may exchange their holdings for the same amount of the new issue. They will receive in cash the difference between the face value of their maturing bonds and the purchase price of the new security, namely: at the rate of \$1.75 per \$100.

Special Privilege

Interest coupons on bonds exchanged are to be retained by the owner and cashed on November 1st. As the new bonds will be dated October 15th, holders who exchange will thus receive an extra half month's interest thereby reducing the cost of bonds from 98.25 to:

**98.02 and interest
yielding 5.16%**

Holders are urged to act promptly as this privilege is subject to withdrawal.

Dominion of Canada bonds are the most attractive investment obtainable in Canada

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned (collect) and exchanges made through any of the undersigned or through your usual dealer or bank.

The right is reserved to allot a less amount of bonds than applied for, and to sell for cash more than \$50,000,000.

These bonds are offered for delivery in interim form on or about October 15th, 1923, when, as, and if issued and delivered to us.

Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd

Bank of Montreal
Bank of Nova Scotia
Bank of Toronto
Banque d'Hochelega
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Royal Bank of Canada
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Banque Nationale
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Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
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A Secret 3,000 Years Old

Centuries ago the ancient Egyptians discovered that the use of palm and olive oils as cleansers would keep their skin smooth and soft. Flagons of palm and olive oils equipped the sumptuous marble bath of Cleopatra.

The crude combination of these by-gone days was the first Palmolive the world knew. It was the inspiration for the scientific, modern blend which is known the world over.

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

Certainly— Your own mild Palmolive *is the ideal soap for your baby*

*Volume
and
efficiency
produce
25c quality
for*

10c



The quality which makes Palmolive the beautifying cleanser which keeps your complexion fresh and smooth also makes it the perfect baby soap. The mildness which makes the profuse, creamy lather lotion-like in its effect keeps the tender skin of infancy soft and comfortable.

If you could find milder, purer soap to use for baby, you should adopt it as your own facial soap. But, search where you may, milder, purer soap cannot be found. If it could be made, we would make it.

But until nature herself produces finer soap ingredients than palm and olive oils, this can't be done. Nothing better has been found in 3,000 years.

Your beautifier — Baby's comfort

Millions of women have learned that the secret of a fresh, blooming, flawless complexion is daily cleansing with Palmolive Soap. They know from experience that the lotion-like lather cleanses without a trace of irritation, removing the deposits of dirt, oil and perspiration which must be washed away.

They know that to neglect this daily cleansing results in clogging, and that such clogging means enlarged pores, blackheads, blotches and general skin disfigure-

ment. And that, while harsh methods injure the delicate skin texture, Palmolive leaves it soothed and refreshed.

Thus women of mature years keep that schoolgirl complexion long after girlhood days have passed. Thus their own experience has taught them what soap to use for their babies and made Palmolive the most popular baby soap.

The price you want to pay

If we made Palmolive in small quantities for a limited number of users it would necessarily be a very expensive soap. Palm and olive oils are costly and come from overseas. And the Palmolive process is elaborate.

But, the world-wide demand of millions of users requires enormous output, which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night. This quantity production reduces cost so that we are able to offer Palmolive for only 10c a cake.

Thus the luxury facial soap and the ideal baby soap can be economically enjoyed for general toilet use. The daily bath with Palmolive, which is baby's rightful comfort, may be enjoyed by all.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Fall Fair Season

IN so far as the large exhibitions are concerned, the fall fair season has come to a close. There remains but the *Royal*, which, running as it will from November 17th to 24th, should bring out again the finest stock from the various fairs for national and international competition. But the fall fairs, as generally understood, are over for this year; and their results have already been recorded by the daily and weekly papers. It is our misfortune that, as a monthly periodical, we are unable to do much towards reporting these livestock exhibition, unless in a few instances when the date of their holding fits in with our date of going to press. But as a general thing it is left for the monthly magazine simply to sum up a few of the outstanding things in connection with these shows, and to point out general tendencies.

◆ ◆ ◆

The livestock section at the Sherbrooke Exhibition showed a considerable falling off this year in number of entries as compared with last year. This was largely accounted for by the change in policy, embodying the "favoured breeds" plan, as a result of which such breeds as the Brown Swiss, which are usually well represented at Sherbrooke, were absent from the show. The trouble was that only part of the plan was put into force. Certain breeds were largely eliminated from the prize list—but the list of premiums for the remaining breeds was not increased. It was a cutting off *here*, without an addition *there*. What must be done is to lengthen and increase the list of prizes offered in these "favoured breeds" in comparison with the amounts saved in the classes "lopped off". In this way the classes that remain will be much fuller—and the total number of animals shown should be increased.

In the Ayrshire classes in particular. Quebec gave a good account of itself at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. For this, great credit is due to R. R. Ness & Sons, of Howick, who succeeded in carrying off all championship honors in these classes. Strathglass Glass Gold Chink, their herd sire, was made senior and grand champion in the male classes, with Rowallan Katerfelto junior champion male. From the same herd came Burnside Blossom Andrietta for senior and grand champion female honors, whilst Palmerston Bright Eyes, a stable mate was chosen as junior female champion.

Over five hundred animals, belonging to forty-one herds, were included in the dairy cattle exhibit at the Canadian National. Of these, it is interesting to note, thirty herds were either accredited or under process of accreditation.

The Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, was stronger in livestock this year than it has been for a long time. As a matter of fact, both from the standpoint of numbers and of quality of exhibits, the Ottawa Fair this year ranked about as high as any held in the country. For here came together the cream of both the Ontario and the Quebec show circuits, and in most of the classes competition was exceptionally keen. In fact in more than one class in the dairy cattle section, animals that had been made champions at Toronto were moved down in their classes to make room for entries coming from the Sherbrooke and Quebec shows.

Again Quebec stock stood high in the list of winners of championship honors. In one of the best exhibits of Clydesdales staged in recent years, Royal Master, for R. Ness & Son, of Howick, carried off Grand Championship in the stallion classes; whilst other entries from this and other Quebec stables stood high. R. R. Ness & Sons again carried premier honors in the Ayrshire classes, winning grand championship for the males with Gold Chink, and for the females with Burnside

Blossom Andrietta—the latter winning over Budge's Palmerston Hyacinthe 8th, a repeated champion. In the Jersey section Edwards & Son of Hillhurst, captured championship honors for the province; whilst from the herd of P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, came the reserve champions in both male and female classes of Holsteins.

In all, a rather satisfactory season for Quebec stockmen!

The Provincial Plowing Match

THE Provincial Plowing Match will be held this year at Sherbrooke, on October 9, 10 and 11. To this event are invited all good ploughmen and all those who are interested in good husbandry. A splendid site for the holding of such a competition has been obtained on the farm of Mr. Gedeon Belanger, at a distance of only one and a half miles from the city of Sherbrooke; and good accommodation for teams and outfits will be found at the Sherbrooke Fair Grounds, which, together with the buildings, have been put at the disposal of the contestants by the Sherbrooke Exhibition Commission.

As usual there will be six classes open to competitors, and two thousand dollars is offered in

prizes. The first class is open to all plain plows, and carries a list of fourteen prizes. The second class, with six prizes, is open to young men under twenty years of age. The third class, likewise carrying six prizes, is open to boys under seventeen years. The fourth class is open to all with Scotch, or high cutting plows, and carries ten prizes. The fifth class is for two furrow plows, with two or three horses, and for this five prizes are available. And the sixth class, with five prizes also, is for tractor plowing.

The city of Sherbrooke is providing free a banquet, to the contestants, at the close of the match, at which the prizes will be distributed. All concerned join in issuing a hearty invitation to progressive farmers to attend this event, at which will be gathered together not only the finest plowmen that are to be found in this part of the province, but also the most up-to-date farm machinery and equipment.

A complete programme may be obtained from Mr. Brown B. S. A., Secretary of the Plowman's Association, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Notes by the Way

BEGINNING today, October 1, postage stamps will not be accepted for the war duty on cheques, receipts and bank drafts. To these must be attached the regular Inland Revenue Stamps, which are not obtainable at post offices but only at banks and such other places as may be designated by the Department of Customs and Excise.

◆ ◆ ◆

A news despatch from London, England, states that British prospects are for the poorest fruit crop in years, and that in the opinion of prominent importers Canadian fruits never had a better chance on English markets. There will be no good English dessert apples on the market after October, and Canadian will have none but American competition for at least three months. Prospects are for much better prices for Canadian fruits in England than were obtained last season.

◆ ◆ ◆

A beginning has been made in the organization of a Division of Dairy Research in the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa, by the appointment of Egerton G. Hood, B. S. A., Ph. D., to the position of Chief of the Division. Dr. Hood at present fills the position of Lecturer in Bacteriology at Macdonald College. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

◆ ◆ ◆

The exports of dairy produce from New Zealand for the grading season beginning August 1922 and ending with July 1923, show shipments of butter totalling 67,850 tons, and 61,220 tons of cheese. This is an increase of 34% in the case of the butter over the export of the previous year, and a decrease in exports of cheese of 4%.

◆ ◆ ◆

The position of Quebec province as a producer of potatoes is shown in the summary of crop prospects issued for the month of September by the Fruit Branch, Ottawa. From the standpoint of production Quebec leads the provinces, which line up in the following order: Quebec 18,768,000 centals, Ontario 10,455,000, New Brunswick 6,468,000, Saskatchewan 4,405,000, Nova scotia 3,833,000, Alberta 3,721,000, Prince Edward Island 3,386,000, Manitoba 2,905,000, British Columbia, 2,309,000. What we have yet to do is to learn to market this crop profitably.

Special Freight Reduction for Hay

THE Department of Agriculture has obtained from the railways a reduction on the transport of hay, in carload lots, for the benefit of the farmers in the county of Charlevoix.

This reduction is in the neighborhood of 25% on the actual rate. This will only be applied for the transport of hay from one station in the province of Quebec to another station, situated on the Murray Bay sub-division of the C. N. R. It is granted on the following lines only. C.N.R., C. P. R., Q.M. & S. R., and Q. C. R.

Only farmers, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and co-operative agricultural societies may benefit by this favourable tariff. All cars should be consigned to the Minister of Agriculture, in care of a farmer, an agricultural society, a farmers' club or a co-operative agricultural society, and such should only be delivered to its consignee on an order from the Department. This formality is required by the railway companies as a guarantee that the merchandise will be really delivered to the farmers, but it is well understood that the Department of Agriculture at Quebec does not itself sell the hay.

Farmers and agricultural societies desiring to benefit by these reduced rates, should first get in touch with the railway agent at the station of delivery, sign and transmit to the department a contract to use this hay for their own animals, or if they dispose of them not to sell it, in whole or in part, except to farmers for feeding to their animals. On the receipt of this contract the Department will issue a permit of delivery.

If the farmers do not keep this agreement, this favourable tariff will be immediately cancelled.

This notice is only to make known the result of proceeding undertaken by the Department of Agriculture with the railway companies for obtaining a reduction. It does not constitute a contract on the part of the Government. In all cases, each one interested should get in touch with the authorities of the railway concerned.

This special tariff takes effect immediately and expires the 30th of April 1924.

J. A. GRENIER,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

P. S. All correspondence concerning this reduced rate should be addressed to Mr. J. B. Cloutier, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

The JOURNAL of AGRICULTURE

AND HORTICULTURE

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CITIZENSHIP V.

By Dr. H. D. Brunt

WHEN the members of the House of Commons assemble after an election, they find themselves "lined-up" into parties under chosen leaders. The Governor-General sends for the leader who seems to command the greatest number of followers. This leader becomes Premier or Prime Minister. From among his followers in the House of Commons (or in the Senate) he selects a group of men as his "Cabinet" or Executive Council. He may even choose men outside either House, as did Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 when he invited Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, to become Finance Minister. In that case, however, the minister must secure a seat in the commons by being elected from some constituency. Members of the commons, when chosen must resign their seats and seek re-election. The reason is an historical one: centuries ago, the Executive Council was not under the control of the Commons, but of the King; representatives were really chosen to watch over the interests of the people against the aggression of the King and his Ministers. Hence, no member could join that group unless he first got the consent of the people who sent him there. History explains many of the usages in our governing machinery.

These men have each to take charge of a great department of the country's business, and are known as Minister of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Postmaster-General, etc. A new department has been created within the last few days — Ministry of Immigration. Sometimes extra members are included in the cabinet because of their wisdom, knowledge, influence, but without charge of a department — ministers "without portfolio". The name is given, presumably, because, having no department, they do not need to run around with important papers in a portfolio! On a football team we used to call them "spare men"; in this age of machinery one might call them spare parts — standardized.

The cabinet really forms a committee, though not so called, of the Parliament to carry on the business of the country. It can usually be called together at any time; it discusses policies, makes plans, and its decisions are the decisions of the cabinet as a whole. Whatever a minister does in his department or says in Parliament is usually the result of full consultation in the cabinet. The minister is not necessarily an expert in the affairs of the department over which he presides — a minister of railways may not know much about railways: he depends upon his paid staff to inform him fully upon all such matters. But when he is thus informed, his ability as a debater and a speaker will enable him to explain and defend (or evade explanation) the operation of his department. Deputy-Ministers, experts in Commerce, Finance, Fisheries, Postal-affairs, etc., are permanent officials, are not in Parliament and secure uniformity, continuity and efficiency in spite of frequent change of the "Parliamentary Head". A parliamentary minister, however, when keen, intellectual, capable, can bring about many fruitful reforms in his department. A permanent official, however capable, is often more apt to resist change.

Under the cabinet is a paid Civil Service in all departments.

There are two ways of appointing a Civil Service: a. The Patronage System; b. An Organized Merit System. In the first, the appointment is in the hands of the party successful at the polls, and is usually administered by a committee in each constituency. After each change of government, there would be a more or less wholesale change of at least minor officials. In the second, the Civil Service is taken entirely out of the hands of politicians, and the positions are held by men who have taken competitive examinations. The latter system is now, to a large extent, in operation in Canada. Some persons wish to return to the old system — to the victors the spoils. Can the old system be justified?

It is this Cabinet which is called the Government or the Executive. Theoretically, the Premier has full control over his Cabinet and can dismiss any member at any time. Actually, of course, he is largely controlled by all sorts of checks and influences. Above all, if he is to remain in power, he must keep a majority in the House of Commons to prevent a "Vote of Want of Confidence". A Government only remains in power as long as it retains such a majority. This is what is meant by "Responsible Government" — the Executive responsible to the Legislature, the latter to the people.

In the United States, the President (corresponding in power to our Premier is elected by the people for four years. During that time, no vote of want of confidence can turn him from his place. He chooses his own Cabinet (subject to approval of Senate, which rarely refuses to approve), and can call them from any walk in life or any part of the United States. Neither he nor his Cabinet can be members of the Legislature, whereas in Canada they must be members. The President can veto any bill sent him for signature, and only by passing the bill three times in one session can his veto be overcome. While his personal influence may accomplish much in having certain legislation introduced, neither he nor the cabinet introduces legislation into the Legislative Houses.

As the Senate may change one third of its Senators every two years, and as the House of Representatives has a full election every two years, a President may find either or both of those bodies hostile to him, his cabinet, his views.

Why this great difference? The "United States" was created in the latter part of the 18th century, at a time when the personal rule and power of the King in England was strong, when the "Executive Council" not only interpreted the will of the King, but sought to dominate the Legislature. Even the judges were supposed to be in a very real sense the "King's Justice". The framers of the American Constitution determined to create a system which would completely exclude the Executive from any control or influence over the elected legislature. The political genius of the English people, meanwhile, has devised a system retaining the close interaction of executive and legislative powers, while removing the irresponsible element of personal rule. Hence our Cabinet system of Responsible Government.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and members of agricultural societies, of farmers' clubs and of the Provincial Dairymen's Association, who do not regularly receive either the English or the French Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture are requested to address their complaints to the Secretaries of their respective Societies, who will transmit them to the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture at Quebec.

INSPECTION OF STALLIONS

List of the places at which the inspectors of the Department will be from the 1st to the 13th of October 1923 for inspecting stallions intended for service in 1924

Date	Place	Hotel	Hour
Oct. 1	Becancour, Nicolet Co.	Dumont Hotel	8.00 to 8.30 A.M.
" 1	Gentilly, Nicolet Co.	Dumont Hotel	10.00 to 11.00 A.M.
" 1	St. Jean Deschaillons, Lotbiniere	Beaudet Hotel	1.00 to 2.00 P.M.
" 1	Lotbiniere, at the home of J. Page, M.V.		3.00 to 3.30 P.M.
" 2	Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, at the home of Fraser, blacksmith		8.30 to 9.00 A.M.
" 2	Dosquet	Station, C. N. R.	10.00 to 10.30 A.M.
" 2	Ste. Agathe	Gregoire Hotel	11.00 to 11.30 A.M.
" 2	Lyster	Station Hotel	2.00 to 2.30 P.M.
" 2	Plessisville	Exhibition Grounds	3.30 to 4.00 P.M.
" 3	Inverness	Delaney Hotel	8.30 to 9.00 A.M.
" 3	Thetford	Commercial Hotel	11.30 to 12.00 A.M.
" 3	Victoriaville	Bernier Hotel	3.00 to 4.00 P.M.
" 4	Danville	Ingall Hotel	10.00 to 10.30 A.M.
" 4	Wotton	Pinard Hotel	12.30 to 1.00 P.M.
" 4	South Durham	Station Hotel	4.30 to 5.00 P.M.
" 5	Richmond	St. Jacob Hotel	9.00 to 9.30 A.M.
" 5	L'Avenir	Village Hotel	10.30 to 11.00 A.M.
" 5	St. Guillaume, Yamaska	Bisson Hotel	3.00 to 3.30 P.M.
" 6	Drummondville	Birtz Hotel	9.00 to 9.30 A.M.
" 6	St. Leonard, Nicolet Co.	Poirier Hotel	11.00 to 12.00 A.M.
" 6	St. Celestin	C. Houle Hotel	1.00 to 1.30 P.M.
" 8	Nicolet	Houle Hotel	10.00 to 10.30 A.M.
" 8	La Baie, Yamaska	Rousseau Hotel	11.30 to 12.00 A.M.
" 8	Pierreville, Yamaska	Rousseau Hotel	1.00 to 1.30 P.M.
" 8	Yamaska East, Yamaska	Hotel	3.00 to 3.30 P.M.
" 9	St. Aime, Richelieu	Vigean Hotel	8.30 to 9.00 A.M.
" 9	Ste. Victoire, Richelieu	Hotel	10.00 to 10.30 A.M.
" 9	St. Denis	Hotel	1.00 to 2.00 P.M.
" 10	St. Pie, Bagot	Gagnon Hotel	9.00 to 10.00 A.M.
" 10	St. Hugues	Gaumont Hotel	1.00 to 2.00 P.M.
" 10	St. Damase, St. Hyacinthe	Hotel	3.30 to 4.00 P.M.
" 11	St. Hyacinthe	Drs. Gatien & Son	9.00 to 10.00 A.M.
" 11	St. Charles	Hotel	1.00 to 2.00 P.M.
" 11	Beloeil	Station Hotel	3.00 to 4.00 P.M.
" 12	St. Bruno	Village Hotel	9.00 to 10.00 A.M.
" 12	Boucherville, at the home of F. Malo		1.00 to 2.00 P.M.
" 12	Varenne	Messier Hotel	3.00 to 3.30 P.M.
" 13	Vercheres	St. Cerny Hotel	8.00 to 9.00 A.M.
" 13	Sorel	Balmoral Hotel	1.00 to 1.30 P.M.

Please make known this itinerary to all proprietors of stallions in your locality.

OSCAR LESSARD,

Secretary of the Committee of Inspection of Stallions.

Quebec Dual Purpose Shorthorn Men Meet

First Annual Meeting of New Association Held in Sherbrooke. Will ask that Dual Purpose Type only be recognized in Shorthorn Classes at Sherbrooke Fair next year.

THAT the directors of the Sherbrooke Fair be requested to alter the Shorthorn section of the prize list in such a manner as to provide for the showing at their fair of milking Shorthorns only, such was the tenor of a resolution proposed by S. Gobeil, La Patrie, seconded by Mr. Woodward, Lennoxville, and passed unanimously at the first annual meeting of the newly formed Quebec Milking Shorthorn Association, held a couple of weeks ago in Sherbrooke. This resolution was the outcome of considerable discussion at the meeting, and has put into concrete form the oft-voiced opinions of those who have followed the Shorthorn showing at Sherbrooke Fair during the past few years.

The meeting was called by Alexander MacLaren, Buckingham, President of the Association, and took the form of a dinner, provided by Messrs MacLaren and T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, with addresses and open discussion afterwards. Owing to the fact that the notices of the meeting were rather late in going out the attendance was not so large as had been hoped for, but the meeting was full of interest, the discussions were animated, and it is expected that by next year many more breed enthusiasts will be sufficiently interested to attend these meetings.

MILKY SHORTHORNS WHAT WE WANT

In the absence of Mr. MacLaren, the Vice-President, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, presided. In an interesting address on the milking possibilities of properly bred Shorthorns Mr. Macaulay outlined briefly the history of the breed from the time of Bates and Booth down to the present. Whilst Bates was more interested in milk and Booth in beef, he said, neither bred for one quality to the exclusion of the other. It was not until the Shorthorns were taken to the north of Scotland by Cruikshanks and others that the exclusively beef type of Shorthorn was developed, first as the result of the Scotch lack of interest in dairying, and second as a result of the demands from the ranchers of the Western States and the Argentine for cows that would dry up as soon as they had started their calves, and that would be troubled with no udder ills.

Thus, pointed out the speaker, we have a difference in milking possibilities between animals of the old Scotch type, which have the good milking strains of Bates blood, and the modern Scotch type—that have no place in this country since the ranches have disappeared, and that are especially unwanted in Quebec. Stock of the latter type has done great harm throughout the country, said Mr. Macaulay, and farmers who formerly had good milking Shorthorn herds, have, in many cases, ruined their herds and impoverished themselves by buying for herd sires Scotch bulls of the modern type.

The present tendency is to swing back to the old milking Shorthorn cow. Even now in England the local demand is entirely for Dual Purpose animals. The only outlet for the strictly beef type of Shorthorn is the South American market. In Canada and in the United States, said the speaker, we have to restore the breed to its former status as a true Dual Purpose animal, as has been done in England. And as a consequence those who are breeding true Dual Purpose stock have a bright future before them.

Mr. Macaulay discussed at some length just what constitutes a Dual Purpose animal. In his opinion a cow cannot be called Dual Purpose that gives less

than 8,000 lbs. of milk when mature. The purpose of a dairy animal, he said, must be to improve the milking qualities of ordinary stock with which it may be crossed. The purpose of a beef animal should be to improve the meat qualities. And a true Dual Purpose animal should be capable of improving both the milking and the beefing qualities of ordinary stock—otherwise it is not a Dual Purpose animal, but a no purpose animal.

There is no unsurmountable inconsistency between the ability to give a good flow of milk (which is a maternal function) and the possession of beef possibilities (i.e. a large frame, well muscled), in the opinion of the speaker. Several well known milking champions were cited as examples of animals that carried good beefing qualities. That we have not more with this happy combination of characters, affirmed the speaker, is simply due to that fact that it is more difficult to breed for two qualities than for one. But, he said, "we are getting there".

What we need most is to get more milk. We already have good beef. In this connection Mr. Macaulay made a strong plea for the keeping of records as a basis of building up the milking possibilities of our Shorthorn cattle. There are over three hundred breeders of Shorthorns in this province and very few of them take advantage of the R. O. P. work. The day has gone by, concluded the speaker, when any farmer can afford to buy a bull for his herd on the general statement that his mother was a good milker. In too many cases the result is less milk in the next generation. Under R. O. P. testing it is possible to know exactly. And the future of the breed in this province depends upon the ability of the breeders to secure for their herds sires having strong milking inheritance.

POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING QUEBEC STOCK

That this new Dual Purpose Shorthorn Association has a unique opportunity for service was pointed out by Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, who is acting as secretary of the new association. We already have a great deal of good Shorthorn blood in this province—much more than anyone had realized before the organization of this association last year. But we have heard little of it. As a breed the Shorthorns have been more or less side-tracked in this province during the past few years, for beef blood had been introduced and had not met our situation. The result has been less efficiency, but still the stock remaining.

The purpose then of this association is to make something of the asset we already have here in good Shorthorn blood—a purpose that is a worthy one both from the breed standpoint and from the standpoint of increasing the efficiency of the livestock in the province. The one step taken a year ago in organizing the association, said Prof. Barton, has been in itself a great boon to the breed. Keener interest is being shown in Shorthorns throughout the province. People are talking Shorthorns—and as yet we are only getting started.

FAVOURS RESTRICTED BREED POLICY

Prof. Barton declared himself in favour of the restricted breed principle that has been introduced in the fair systems this year, although admitting that it would probably require some readjustment. In this province, he said, there is a distinct place

for Shorthorns. We already have much blood of that breed and it will not soon be changed. But our Shorthorns must give milk.

Referring to the situation in the Sherbrooke section, the centre of the milking Shorthorn district of the province, Prof. Barton stated that milking Shorthorns should be given a place at the Sherbrooke Fair—and milking Shorthorns only. If this fair stands for agricultural improvement in the Eastern Townships as they say it does, said Prof. Barton, the directors should see to it that in future the Dual Purpose Shorthorn is featured at their exhibition. And this policy of elimination of surplus breeds must have its other side—the enlargement and lengthening of the prize list for the breeds that are to be encouraged.

R. O. P. WORK ESSENTIAL

Whilst Prof. Barton agreed with the former speaker that beef and milk qualities are not incompatible, he gave it as his opinion that as a practical proposition we cannot get the best of both today. It is too difficult to secure the stock. What we have to do is to steer a middle course and breed for milk in the best foundation stock that we already have.

We have in the province much good foundation blood—much stock capable of great milking—but practically no R. O. P. tested Shorthorns. Last year, said the speaker, it would have been possible for the association to place a carload of Shorthorn bull calves if credentials had been available—but no such credentials could be given with these bulls.

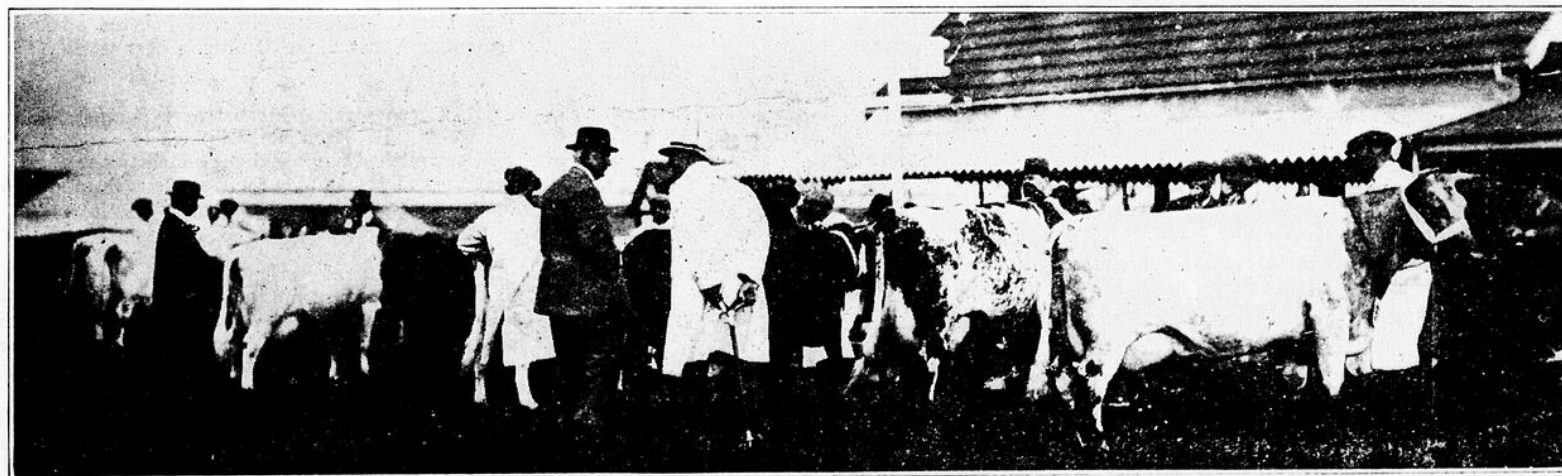
The R. O. P. test, he said, is the opportunity of the small breeder. It is his chance to put his stock and himself as a breeder on the map. If a cow can qualify she deserves to have this certified by record, and the breeder needs such a record in his business. If she cannot qualify she should not be kept—and nothing but the test will show this up in its true light.

CLUB WORK VALUABLE

Amongst the speakers that followed were Mr. S. Gobeil, and Mr. L. C. Roy, who spoke of the organization of the Compton County Milking Shorthorn Club, a report of the organization of which appears elsewhere in this issue, and Mr. S. Boileau, Live Stock Promoter for the district, who described the work done in the Ste. Edwidge section of Compton county, in the formation of bull clubs. In this district twelve breeders of grade milking Shorthorns have placed at the heads of their herds purebred sires during the past year and next year this work will be followed up by placing in the herds purebred heifers through the formation of heifer clubs.

Through the heifer clubs that have been organized in this and other breeds by the Federal Livestock Branch, said Mr. Boileau, many breeders have been persuaded to put their cows on R. O. P. test—the usual thing being to find these men in a short while testing their whole herds. Another noticeable feature is that many of these go in for accredited herd status, some five Shorthorn men in Compton County now being in this work.

Other speakers included Messrs Gautreau, and Adrien Morin of the Quebec Department, Mr. J. A. McClarey, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, H. Elliott, Danville, and George Mooney, Inverness.



AGED MILKING SHORTHORN COW CLASS AT THE 1923 ENGLISH ROYAL SHOW.—This class, headed by the champion female, Lily Charter 2nd, gives a good idea of the type of Milking Shorthorn being favored in England today.

Our Rural Peerage

Side Lights on the 1923 Competition of Agriculture Merit.

ON the 4th. of last month there was held at Quebec, during the Provincial Exhibition, with the usual ceremonies, the annual gathering of the members, new and old, of the Order of Agricultural Merit. But although present at the sessions, we have decided that rather than give a complete report of proceeding such as has already appeared in the daily papers, we shall give just a few impressions of the celebration—a few of the high lights—and try to draw a few conclusions from these.

Founded by Mercier, based on a similar institution in France, the Order of Agricultural Merit has been in existence in the Province of Quebec for some thirty years now. It picks out the best farmers, makes known and advertises their work; in a word, it exalts those who are devoting their best thought and energies to the advancement of agriculture on their own farms and in their own neighbourhoods. One might call it a rural peerage, for its members form a real agricultural aristocracy.

Four judges accompanied by a secretary visit each year one of the agricultural regions into which, for this and other competitive purposes, the province is divided. They carefully inspect the farms, question the operators, take into account the work and management observable, balance by the aid of a score card the good and bad points in the system, and thus arrive at the total number of points merited by each. There are three classes of competitors: those for the bronze medal, those for the silver medal, and those for the gold medal. One must pass successively from one to the other. And elsewhere on this page we publish, with their respective number of points, a list of the competitors for 1923.

Like all institutions which evolve progressively, the board of judges for this competition has been subject lately to a few important changes. Mr. I. J. Marsan, the faithful secretary of the board for many years, himself suggested the advisability of infusing new blood into the organization. So, in the spring of 1922, Mr. Grenier, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, at the suggestion of Messrs. Marsan, Roy and Lessard, named as judge a young professor from the Oka Agricultural School, Mr. Gustave Toupin. At the same time Mr. Marsan resigned, offering his place to another Oka professor, Mr. Charles A. Fontaine. These two new men will thus bring to the work of judging, their knowledge of the most recent scientific developments in agriculture.

Mr. Grenier, who knows men, has made a happy choice in making these nominations. Messrs. Fontaine and Toupin are as yet little known to the public simply because they are young. But their practical and scientific knowledge and their sense of justice have been quickly appreciated. These are, with different characters and talents, equally anxious to help agriculture. They have both passed with honors their examinations at Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.), from which institution they have obtained the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture.

The winner of the gold medal this year is Mr. Hyacinthe Mousseau, of Berthier, who obtained 910 points out of 1000. Mr. Mousseau is a model farmer and a very excellent man. He has made a small fortune from his farm, which means that he "knows how". His past is filled with fruitful lessons for the ambitious. He has given good starts to two of his sons, who have taken work in good schools. One of them, Alfred Mousseau, competitor for the silver medal, secured 878 points out of 1000, and the other, Alphonse, in the bronze medal class secured 827 points out of 1000.

Had there not been serious loss caused during the past year by sickness in his dairy herd, Mr. Hyacinthe Mousseau would have distanced by several additional points Mr. A. Denis, who followed him closely with 908 points out of 1000.

As in 1922, the government awarded the winners of the medals other material compensation as well. That is true, but it is always only on the urgings of the Honorable Mr. Caron that, since 1922, these prizes of \$200 for the winner of the gold medal, \$150 for the second, and \$100 for the third, have

been given. However, these prizes are very encouraging. And no money is better merited.

Instead of these prizes, the winners often choose other things in their place. Thus Mr. Mousseau chose two Canadian cows, and Mr. Denis two pure bred sheep.

Amongst those who addressed the gatherings at the celebration were: Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable A. Taschereau and J. E. Caron, and Messrs. J. A. Grenier,

Results of the 1923 Competition of Agricultural Merit

COMPETITORS FOR THE GOLD MEDAL		POINTS
Hyacinthe Mousseau, Berthier, Berthier	910.7	910.7
Armand Denis, St. Cuthbert, Berthier	908.9	908.9
Cyprien Allard, St. Alexis, Montcalm	888.0	888.0
Paphnus Bonin, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	879.1	879.1
Luclen Milot, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	872.7	872.7
J.-Evariste Pellerin, St. Boniface, St. Maurice	871.6	871.6
Damien Lachapelle, St. Esprit, Montcalm	867.8	867.8
Michel Trudel, St. Stanislas, Champlain	861.8	861.8
Mme Wm. Desureault, Herouville, Champlain	853.0	853.0

COMPETITORS FOR THE SILVER MEDAL		POINTS
Henri Majeau, St. Charles Barromée, Joliette	943.5	943.5
Azellus Lavallee, Berthier, Berthier	938.7	938.7
Damase Lafortune, L'Assomption, L'Assomption	924.0	924.0
Joseph Lessard, St. Leon, Maskinonge	902.3	902.3
Joseph Marion, St. Jacques, Montcalm	902.0	902.0
Henri B. Perron, La Sarre, Abitibi	887.8	887.8
Desire Hétu, Ste. Melanie, Joliette	883.1	883.1
Philippe Bérard, St. Thomas, Joliette	879.6	879.6
Nérée Bellemare, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	878.5	878.5
Alfred Mousseau, Berthier, Berthier	878.4	878.4
Omer Milot, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	876.3	876.3
Arsene Farley, Ile du Pas, Berthier	872.4	872.4
Hormidas Garceau, St. Barnabe, St. Maurice	871.1	871.1
Joseph Dubois, St. Edouard, Maskinonge	868.6	868.6
Adolphe Allard, St. Alexis, Montcalm	865.5	865.5
Adolphe Pronovost, Lac à la Tortue, Champlain	865.1	865.1
Hormidas Paquin, St. Leon, Maskinonge	864.2	864.2
Joseph Bergeron, Ville-Marie, Temiscamingue	862.7	862.7
Joseph Marois, Gracefield, Hull	862.3	862.3
Wilfrid Whissell, St. Andre Avellan, Papineau	861.2	861.2
Eugene Lambert, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	858.9	858.9
Ferdinand Huneault, Montebello, Papineau	857.6	857.6
Leo Poulette, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	857.5	857.5
Wilfrid Belair, St. Paul d'Industrie, Joliette	857.4	857.4
Adrien Coutu, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	854.9	854.9
Japhet Perreault, Kildare, Joliette	854.8	854.8
P. Victor Sylvestre, Ile du Pas, Berthier	854.1	854.1
Alphonse Coutu, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	853.7	853.7
Joseph Laferrriere, St. Felix de Valois, Joliette	853.6	853.6
Joseph Béland, Ste. Thecle, Champlain	851.9	851.9
Harry Lambert, Ste. Ursule, Maskinonge	851.2	851.2
Aimé Dugas, St. Jacques, Montcalm	851.1	851.1
J.-Dollard Trudel, Amos, Abitibi	851.1	851.1
Henri Arnault, St. Thomas, Joliette	850.9	850.9
Elie Roberge, St. Adelphe, Champlain	850.8	850.8
Mme Vve Jos. Lamy, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	850.4	850.4
Napoleon Allard, St. Alexis, Montcalm	850.3	850.3

COMPETITORS FOR THE BRONZE MEDAL		POINTS
David Caouette, Amos, Abitibi	846.2	846.2
Henri Gervais, St. Narcisse, Champlain	843.6	843.6
Edmond Trahan, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	839.3	839.3
Ephrem Lamy, St. Sever, St. Maurice	834.0	834.0
Remi Héault, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	833.0	833.0
Donat Clermont, Berthier, Berthier	832.9	832.9
Alphonse Mousseau, Berthier, Berthier	827.6	827.6
Wilfrid Dery, St. Stanislas, Champlain	825.6	825.6
Ovide Deschêne, St. Leon, Maskinonge	825.4	825.4
Adhemar Racicot, Montebello, Papineau	824.4	824.4
Napoleon Boisclair, Macamic, Abitibi	821.6	821.6
Conrad Tessier, Ste. Anne de la Perade, Champlain	821.1	821.1
Emile Beaudoin, Lac à la Tortue, Champlain	818.1	818.1
Joseph Guilbault, St. Henri de Mascouche, L'Assomption	813.8	813.8
Arthur Villemure, Yamachiche, St. Maurice	812.7	812.7
Amedee Chaine, St. Boniface, St. Maurice	806.1	806.1
Pierre Tellier, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	804.6	804.6
Maxime Gélinas, St. Barnabe, St. Maurice	804.3	804.3
Léonce Rainville, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	800.6	800.6
Alphée Richard, La Reine, Abitibi	800.1	800.1
Origene Bourassa, St. Barnabe, St. Maurice	798.2	798.2
Edouard Joly, St. Felix de Valois, Joliette	797.8	797.8
Joseph Rivest, St. Liguori, Montcalm	794.0	794.0
Camille Ducharme, Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette	792.7	792.7



M. H. MOUSSEAU

P. Casgrain, M.P., G. Langelier, and A. Denis. The banquet, presided over by Mr. Grenier, brought together 450 people. A popular singer, Mr. Marchand, enlivened the proceedings.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Grenier:—
"The Merite Agricole has now reached, might one say, the rank of an order of distinct investigational value, the development of which throughout the country is inspired by the worthy desire to reward in a material way those who have already distinguished themselves by their accomplishments.

"Our exhibition, which has made the Agricultural Merit Celebrations the main feature on its annual programme, has grown, in a great measure, as a result of the advertising that it has received through this fine institution. It has taken on an agrarian character, which has been accentuated more and more each year, until it has become the annual meeting place of the farmers of the whole province".

Extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Caron: "We must not forget one important factor in the success of the prize winner. This factor of importance is the prize winner's wife. We do not sufficiently realize the value of the work of our women in the country. They are responsible for half of the success achieved by their husbands, for they have done half of the work. They have then a right to half of the reward, to half of the honors that are paid to their husbands or their brothers."

An idea: After the prize winners have heard sufficient official oratory, that is to say, after the usual speeches have been given, why not have one of the board of judges, or perhaps the secretary make a few practical remarks on the contest, and sum up the situation for the benefit of the contestants? I do not know whether I will be understood, but here is an example. At the time of the holding of the Provincial Seed Fair, held annually at Quebec, all the exhibitors and visitors are gathered together in the hall. The function is usually opened with timely addresses from political personages. All this is good, but it is not all. After these speeches, two technical men, one Federal and one Provincial, enter into the immediate question of seed grain, make observations on the exhibits, setting forth the good points, warning against defects, giving practical suggestions, and in brief reviewing the work of the competition. It would seem that the same thing might be done at the places of the prize winners of Agricultural Merit. The judges must collect during the course of their five or six weeks of travel, many valuable observations. Having estimated the worth of this and that, they should be well qualified to suggest best methods, etc.

After having listened for two hours to compliments, the prize winners would certainly give twenty minutes attention to those who had done the work of judging.

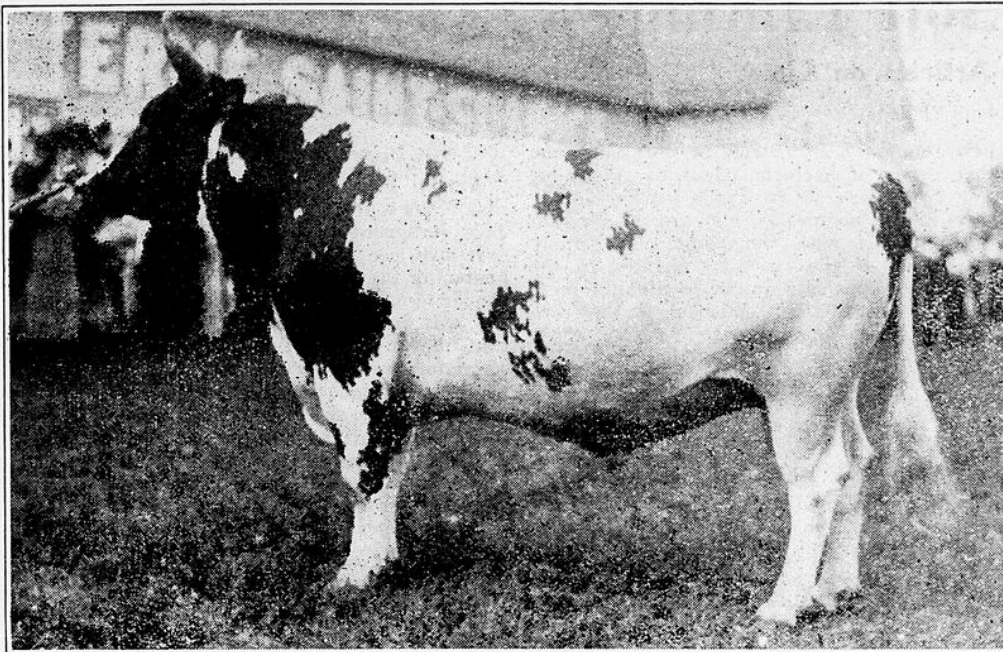
We note, with much pleasure that the diploma of Very Special Merit of the Order of Agricultural Merit, goes this year to Mr. Gustave Langelier, manager of the Federal Experimental Station at Cap Rouge. This title is well merited since Mr. Langelier is one of agriculture's best workers.

Mr. Caron warned his listeners against bad investments. He recommended them to patronize the well established bank and suggested to the farmers that they might employ their spare cash in sending their sons to agricultural colleges.

The agricultural section at the Quebec exhibition has become larger and larger since Mr. Grenier has been Vice-President of the Commission. Thus two things, agriculture and the exhibition, are profiting by the executive ability of the Deputy Minister.

Without taking away anything from the credit of the other commissioners, one can say, as so many do, that it is Mr. Grenier who is mainly responsible.

—Stanislas Darche, in the Journal d'Agriculture.



Alta Great Blackstone, the wonderfully breedy animal that now stands as the herd sire at the St. Sulpice Farm, Oka.

Good Results From Demonstration Fields

THE demonstration fields conducted under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture—over two hundred in all—have given surprisingly good results this year. This is especially true of the fields devoted to the growing of truck crops in the market garden section surrounding Montreal, where the vegetables from these fields were the first to appear on the city's market.

The Demonstration Fields Policy, indeed, promises to be one of the most valuable of the Department's ventures. Covering in all a large number of different types of crops—orchard work, small fruits, tobacco, vegetables and small fruits, together and separated, potatoes, etc., the work done in these demonstration fields is brought directly to the notice of the men engaged in these cultures, and so teaches the best methods of production in the most unforgettable form.

Besides spreading throughout the neighborhoods in which they are located a knowledge of the best methods of production, the Demonstration Fields Policy is having an effect in increasing the number of farmers and gardeners who keep accounts. Special accounting forms are provided the owner of each demonstration field, and in these are entered all expenses and receipts in connection with the crops grown on these fields. Here also are included any notes that may be made by the inspector who visits these farms each fortnight.

In the establishment, or the location, of these demonstration fields the policy followed is to centralize such fields in the best districts for the production of any given commodity. For instance the truck gardening fields are being established around one or two of our large cities. The potato improvement fields are all located below Quebec city in the best potato growing part of the province. The tobacco fields are located in the tobacco growing district surrounding Montreal, in the counties of Rouville, Berthier, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Montcalm, Terrebonne, etc. The aim is to locate these fields where they can best be run, to concentrate effort rather than dissipate such in sporadic attempts here and there throughout the province, and to make it possible for wholesalers to buy many carloads of one type of product in one district.

The value of such work will be realized when one considers the statement made to us recently by Mr. J. H. Lavoie, Chief of the Horticultural Service, when he said that within five years we will be supplying all the vegetables for our own city markets—outside of unseasonable crops.

Notice To Sheep Breeders

THE General Stock Breeders' Association has for sale three excellent Oxford, and one Hampshire, rams, which have been recently imported from Scotland.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary of the General Stock Breeders' Association, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

ADRIEN MORIN,
Secretary.

Shorthorn Club Organized in Compton County

THE first milking Shorthorn Club in Canada was organized in Compton County a few weeks ago, with headquarters at Sawyerville. This club has been started as a local to work in with the provincial organization, with as its special features the encouragement of R. O. P. work in Compton County, accredited herd work, and general breed improvement.

The meeting was addressed by Prof. H. Barton, Secretary of the Quebec Dual Purpose Shorthorn Breeders Association, who emphasized the value of such local organizations in keeping the breeders in touch with each other and in making it possible for the provincial organization and for outside breeders to locate good stock. Mr. R. S. Hamer, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, followed with a discussion of the value of R. O. P. work in building up the milking side of the breed.

Over twenty members were enrolled at the first meeting and it is hoped that the club's membership will ultimately stand at forty or fifty. The following were elected to carry on the work of the club during its first year: President, F. Gobeil, La Patrie; Vice-President, Jas. McBurney, Sawyerville, Secretary, Alex. Matthews, Sawyerville, and directors, F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire, R. W. Gilbert, Brookbury, Jas. Sherman, Bury, J. B. Herbert, Ste. Edwidge, Ed. Hooper, Compton, Norman MacDonald, Milan, M. H. MacLeod, Gould.

Much of the credit in connection with the organization of this club must be given to L. C. Roy the efficient agriculturist for Compton County.

Notice To Stock Breeders

YOU are hereby notified that the General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec shall not, as in former years, hold its annual sale of pure-bred animals.

The Association, nevertheless, wishes to help the breeders to dispose of their stock. To this end, the secretary will prepare a list of animals for sale and distribute same to the Farmers' Clubs, Agricultural Societies, to the Agronomists and to the breeders.

Consequently, the breeders wishing to make use of this medium in disposing of their animals should advise the Secretary accordingly and give a full description, viz: breed, sex, age, and approximate value of each individual. In the case of dairy cattle the breeder should state whether or not they are out of R.O.P. parents.

Agricultural Associations as well as farmers wishing to purchase pure-bred animals should communicate with the Secretary giving a complete description of animals wanted. Address all correspondence to the Secretary, General Stock Breeders' Association, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

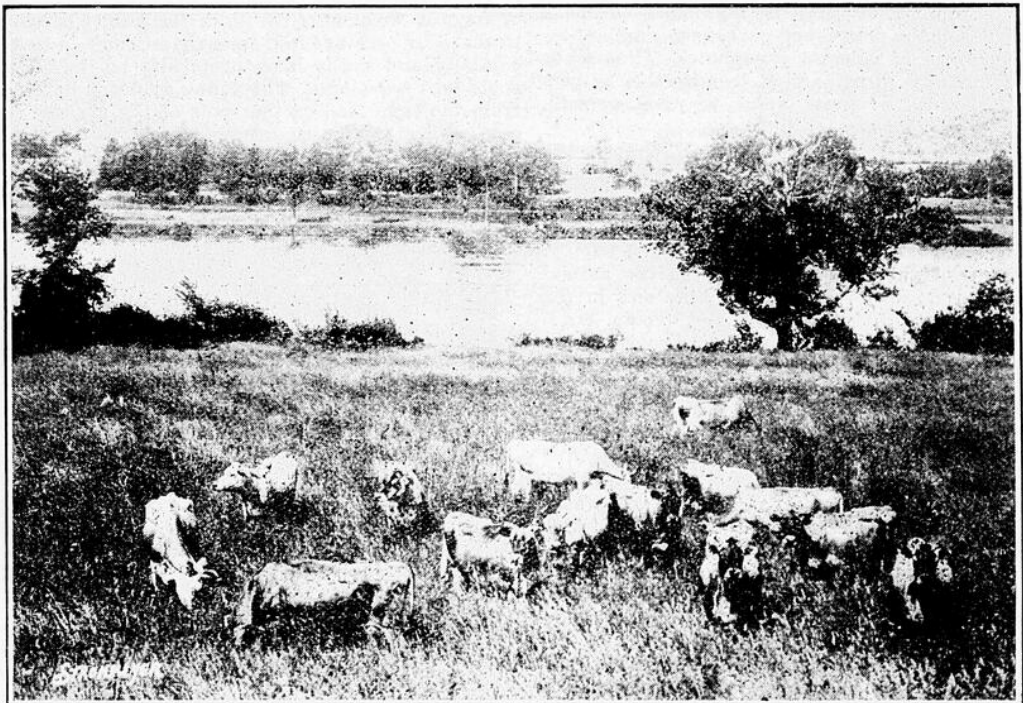
ADRIEN MORIN,
Secretary.

Make Preparations For Lime Work

IN accordance with the Department's policy, announced some months ago, of encouraging the production of lime for agricultural purposes in the various districts of the province, work is now in progress in a couple of directions.

In the first place the whole province is now being surveyed for lime deposits. Such deposits, if of agricultural value, are being charted with the hope that ultimately quarries may be opened up in many districts so that lime may be available to the farmers in each county at a minimum cost for freight. Included in this survey service is an inspection branch, so that any group of farmers, farmers' clubs, etc., desiring the inspecting of a quarry for the purpose of finding out the value of its lime contents for agriculture, may have this work done for them free of charge by the inspector sent out from the department. Over twenty-five quarries have already been inspected at the time of our last visit to Quebec.

The second thing that is being done in preparation for the pushing next spring of the work of opening up quarries, is the examination and comparison of the work, price, etc., of the various outfits available for the crushing of lime, so that the new plants may have the best chance for success. A competent engineer is now in the United States making such a study of lime crushing outfits for the Department. After he has made his report the work of opening up quarries will be proceeded with rapidly. Two outfits are already at work in the Lake St. John District, and were it not for the fact that approaching winter will hinder this work somewhat quarries would be opened in ten counties before the end of the year. Next spring, however, will see this work well under way.



"...In green pastures, beside the still waters..."

The Benefits of Soil Liming

The Second of a Series of Articles on Lime.

By L. C. Raymond, Macdonald College.

LIME is usually considered as an indirect fertilizer. As the result of experience, thus far, it does not seem to have in itself any direct manurial value. Its indirect actions, however, are both numerous and complex affecting as they do the physical, chemical and bacteriological aspects of soil fertility. Owing to these functions that lime fulfills it is of the greatest value in rendering more profitable the direct fertilizers which are applied, as well as in enabling the plant to utilize the plant food elements locked up in a soil.

The Physical Effects of Liming.

The application of lime has a decided effect on the soil structure. This is particularly true of a clay soil where the particles are very fine and tend to stick closely together. In some instances these soils are so closely bound together that effective drainage is impossible as they are very nearly impervious to water. The effect of lime on such soils is to bind the particles together into aggregates. These particles are loosely bound together by the calcium carbonate — the lime carrier. Such a soil is rendered more suitable for plant growth in that it admits the moisture that falls in rain to filter through the soil rather than run off over the surface carrying with it the fine surface particles. It also admits air into the soil which is essential for the plants as well. Liming has the further effect of rendering such soils less liable to cake in times of drought.

Sandy soils are frequently benefited by liming. The action here is similar to that described for clay soils and results in some of the particles being bound together making them somewhat more compact. Lime, however should be used in smaller quantities on sandy soils. It is advisable to use lime in the form of ground limestone or clay marl for this purpose. The later is specially desirable as the clay does a great deal to improve the physical condition aside altogether from the lime.

The improved tilth, resulting from the change in the soil structure, has a beneficial effect on the two other soil factors, viz., the chemical and the bacteriological.

The Chemical Effects of Liming.

Probably the most important chemical effect of liming is the correction of acidity in the soil. In practically all soils plant residues are being turned under and not infrequently crops may be specially grown to be plowed down in the form of green manures. The decay of this material and even of barnyard manure, in soils deficient in carbonate of lime, tends to aggravate the condition and make them more sour or acid.

While the correction of acidity is a most important function, lime has the further chemical effect of unlocking plant food material which is not otherwise available to the plants. This is particularly true of the compounds containing phosphorus and potassium. By reacting with the insoluble compounds lime is thus able to make available soluble potassium carbonate and an assimilable form of calcium phosphate. Thus while not having any direct action it nevertheless performs functions of great value to plant growth.

Bacterial Effects of Liming.

Soil bacteria play a very important role in the soil in transforming insoluble compounds into forms that are soluble and possible of assimilation by plants. The bacteria of most importance are those which have to do with the nitrogen supply. One group of these bacteria work on the animal and plant remains to be found in the soil in the form of manure and plant residues, (roots, etc.). The nitrogenous part of these is broken down first into ammonia from which it is rapidly changed to a nitrate. This is the work of bacteria and it has been clearly shown that lime is essential for both processes and that without it the second change cannot take place resulting in a loss of this important constituent from the soil.

The action of carbon dioxide in the soil water has already been mentioned. Increased bacterial activity due to liming results in greater amounts of this being produced. The carbonic acid thus produced acts on the insoluble soil compounds and makes available potassium and phosphorus for the plants' use.

Other groups of bacteria are able to fix the free nitrogen of the air and make it available in the soil. These groups are only able to live in an alkaline soil and hence their good effect is wholly

lost where the soil is in an acid or sour condition.

Another group of bacteria, which are also able to gather free nitrogen from the air, are those which live in the nodules of legumes. Living in symbiotic relations with the plant they supply large quantities of the valuable nitrates to the plants. This group also requires an alkaline medium in which to function. Without it they are either entirely absent or else exist in a very weakened state. It is therefore apparent that lime plays a very important part in the bacterial life of a soil being so intimately connected with the supply of nitrogen the most expensive of all the plant food elements.

Drainage Essential for Best Results.

The fact that poorly drained soils are the ones most likely to be acid has already been alluded to.

The lesson that attaches to this is an important one. The beneficial action of lime whether it be physical, chemical or bacteriological is seriously curtailed if not wholly interrupted in a soil that lacks drainage. Drainage should therefore precede liming in any soil that is suffering from the lack of it.

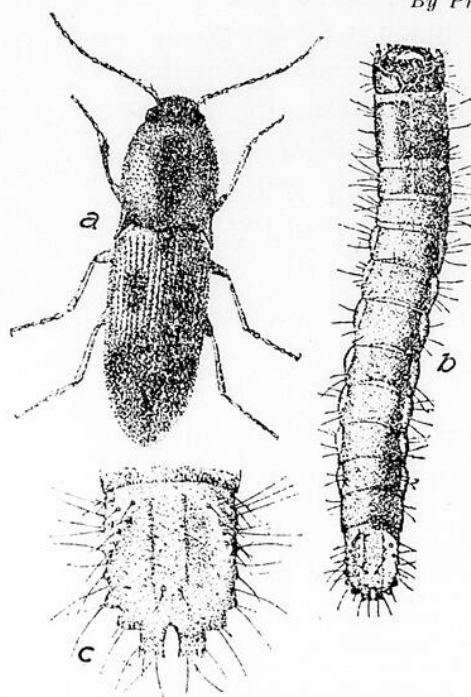
Injurious Effects from Liming.

Among English farmers there arose a saying that "lime made the father rich and the son poor." This statement arose as the result of unwise and excessive use of lime. Lime has the effect of hastening the decomposition of organic matter and rendering available the other plant foods in the soil. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the supply of the regular fertilizers should be maintained, otherwise the soil will revert to a poorer condition than it was in before. This is particularly true of a light soil which has a relatively small amount of organic matter in its makeup. Lime wisely applied will very seldom produce bad results but will in the vast majority of cases prove distinctly beneficial to the soil and the crops.

WHITE GRUBS

A Timely Note on a Prevalent Pest

By Prof. W. Lochhead



The wireworm which is sometimes mistaken for the white grub. (a) the beetle, click beetle, (b) the wireworm.

THE prevalence of white grubs in some districts has resulted in much damage to old meadows and pastures. The question is often asked:—What can be done?

To understand the reasons underlying any method of control, we must first learn the habits of white grubs. The eggs are laid in early summer in grass, oat land, and weedy land, preferably on the higher spots near woodlands. The young grubs on hatching from the eggs feed on the roots of the grasses and oats. When winter comes they are less than one-fourth full-size and they burrow down deep into the ground. In the following spring they come near the surface and feed for the whole season. By the fall of the second year they are nearly two-thirds full-size, and again they burrow down deep for

the winter. In the following spring they continue feeding on the roots, and by July they are full grown and change to inactive pupae in earthen cells in the ground. About three weeks later they change to adult beetles (June beetles), but remain in their cells all winter until the following spring when they emerge to mate and lay their eggs for another generation.

It will be observed that the white grubs are small at the end of the first season, quite large at the end of the second season, and full grown by July of the third season. Most damage will, consequently, be done in the second and third years.

It has been observed, moreover, that clover, alfalfa and buckwheat are not injured, and that small grains are not injured as much as corn, timothy, potatoes and strawberries.

Moreover, it is known that the pupae and mature beetles while in their earthen cells in the ground are easily injured by plowing or disking the infested land.

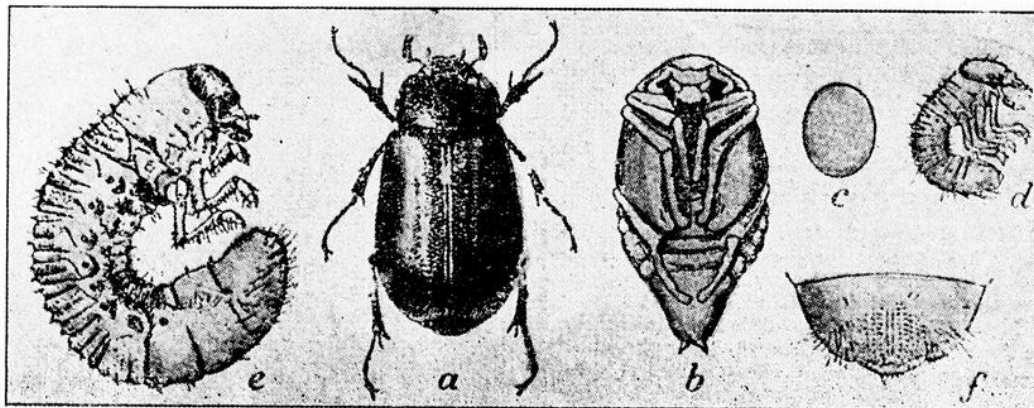
Methods of control are based on the above facts. Infested land should be plowed early and again later in the fall, previous to October 1st. Such a procedure will kill both the pupae and mature beetles and many of the young grubs.

Hogs and poultry are fond of white grubs and they should, if possible, be allowed access to infested land. Portions of the area might be enclosed temporarily for such a purpose, and the enclosures changed at intervals so that the whole field may be treated.

Certain rotations of crops are important in avoiding injury from white grubs. A rotation of oats or barley, clover and corn has proved very satisfactory in some sections.

It should be borne in mind always that white grubs are likely to be severe in old meadows and pastures since the ground is left undisturbed and the grubs can feed on their favorite food supply and reach maturity without hindrance. Short rotations with clover are advisable.

Fall ploughing, top worked by means of the disc harrow, drag harrow and roller before sowing, furnishes ideal seed-bed conditions for grain.



Stages in the life-history of the white grub. (a) the mature beetle, the June beetle, (b) the inactive pupa in the ground, (c) a young white grub, (d) a nearly mature or fullgrown white grub.

Fall Planting About the Farm Home

With Lists of Perennials and Bulbs that Might be Used.

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

AS this article goes to press the planting season for perennials is in full swing, but will continue well on into the middle of October. It will be rather late for ordering from the nursery, but for those who have perennials available or on order a few remarks on planting and arrangement may prove of assistance.

THE PERENNIAL BORDER

A well stocked perennial border is one of the most interesting and colorful plantings of the garden. With a large assortment to choose from for color and season of blooming, we can have a bright display practically the season through.

The border should be kept to the sides and back of the lawn. A background is preferable, either of trees and shrubs, a wall or fence on which climbing vines may be grown, or of taller growing perennials.

The width of the border may vary from five to eight or ten feet and extend to any size, limited only by extent of the property and owner's ability to look after it. The front edge should be irregular and wavy for most situations, although in small areas or grounds laid out rather formally straight lines may be used. When a border is laid alongside a road it may follow the lines of the road whether straight or curved.

Arrangement.—We have low, medium and tall plants to work with, all varying within this classification. **Border with a background**—the tallest perennials will be planted at the back, the low growing ones in front and the medium planted all through the middle ground. These medium growing plants should also run well towards the front and the taller ones planted well towards the back, i. e. the planting should be arranged to give variety in height and a strict avoidance of a banked effect. **No background**—the taller perennials are placed down the centre with a varying slope to sides. Consideration should be given to the fact that certain perennials die down early in the season and arrangement should allow for these to be hidden by later varieties. Good sized clumps are usually preferable, say at least 3 ft. by 2 ft., depending upon the size of the area, though a number of scattered single specimens give variety. Distribute each variety the length of the border with the idea of having bloom everywhere the whole season through.

Many color combinations may be indulged in and the skill of the owner exercised to the fullest extent. Ordinarily little trouble will be experienced and if colors clash they can be rearranged another year.

Preparation of ground.—Prepare deeply and thoroughly by digging in plenty of well rotted manure or compost, to make ground as rich as possible. Stock the border by procuring divisions of the roots.

First dig up the clump and then divide by pulling it apart with the hands or the use of a knife, depending on the compactness of the root system.



A good sized group of Tulips

Some perennials separate much more readily than others. Do not be afraid to separate into quite small pieces, as these will grow rapidly and will prove better in the end. Discard any very old pieces and use the young growth.

Distances apart.—Distances are not so important as they are with trees and shrubs, as perennials can very readily be thinned or shifted about. For the smaller growing low perennials 6 inches is sufficient, for the medium growing 12 to 15 inches, while the taller ones should be given 2 to 2½ ft. The spread and habit of the plant must be taken into consideration, as well as the height, as for instance the peony though of medium height has a wide spread and should be given at least 3 feet for full development.

(Note—A fairly comprehensive list of perennials suitable for planting in this province, will be found at the end of this article.)

BULBS

There is still time to order your bulbs from the local seedsman, although those that are wise will have ordered much earlier.

A table of distances apart and depths at which to plant accompanies this article.

Plant the bulbs in bold groups, one variety to a group, in the border, where they will look very well mixed with the young green foliage of the perennials. Narcissus poeticus, Daffodils and Crocus especially look well among shrubbery. Where the foliage is not too dense in spring, such as dogwood, the bulbs may very well be planted well in underneath the shrubs.

Formal beds of bulbs are out of place about the farm home. Straight rows of bulbs are, however, permissible in a bed near the verandah or foundation which will afterwards be planted with annuals.

Many bulbs, especially the narcissi, daffodils, grape hyacinths and crocus, are splendid naturalized. Why not try naturalizing a quantity in some out of the way corner where the grass will not show badly if not cut until late in the spring, as the bulbs have to ripen before the tops can be cut. They will remain in such a semi-wild state for many years, but will require renewing when they show signs of deterioration. The most effective use of naturalized bulbs is by a pond or small stream where their reflection may be seen in the water. Scatter the bulbs in as natural clumps as possible. They may be dibbled in or a sod removed, the bulbs planted and the sod replaced.

VARIETIES OF BULBS

A list of some of the good medium priced sorts of bulbs would include the following:

TULIPS—*Early or Cottage*: White—Pottebakker; Pink and White—Cottage Maid; Rose and White—Rose Luisante; Rose—Prosperine; Scarlet—Vermilion Brilliant, Belle Alliance; Yellow and Red—Kaiserkrone; Yellow—Yellow Prince. *Darwin*: Salmon Pink—Clara Butt; Carmine Pink—Pride of Haarlem; Carmine—Baronne de Tounaye; Soft Rose—Psyche. *Single Late Flowering*: Pure White—Elegans alba; Scarlet—Caledonia; Yellow—Gesueriana lutea.

NARCISSI—Emperor, Empress, Vori Sion, Orange and Sulphur Phoenix Golden Spur, Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye), Poeticus ornatus, Barri conspicuus.

PLANTING TABLE FOR BULBS

	Depth-Bottom of bulb.	Inches apart
Scilla		
Grape Hyacinth	2½ inches	2"
Crocus	4 "	3 to 4
Tulips	5 "	4 to 6
Hyacinths	6 "	6
Narcissi	8 "	6 to 8

General Rule—Depth three times the average diameter of the bulbs.

WINTER PROTECTION IN GENERAL

Middle to late October is the time of final cleaning up of the garden, protection of roses, lifting of gladiolus, etc., and the mulching of fall planted and other trees, shrubs, and perennials. Care taken now to see that everything is well protected in our northern climate will prevent much loss of plant material and consequent disappointment.

Cleaning up the lawn and flower borders.—The grass should be given a final cutting so that it will not go into the winter too long, which causes it to mat and makes cutting in the spring very difficult. Fallen leaves should be raked up and stored in a convenient place where they can be used for mulching, or composted. On no account should they be burned. When the ground has frozen so that a cart will not make tracks a good covering of well rotted manure applied in alternate years will greatly help the lawn. It will serve the double purpose of protecting the turf, especially if newly seeded, and of fertilizing. The fertilizing elements will wash in and in the spring the coarser remaining part should be swept off.

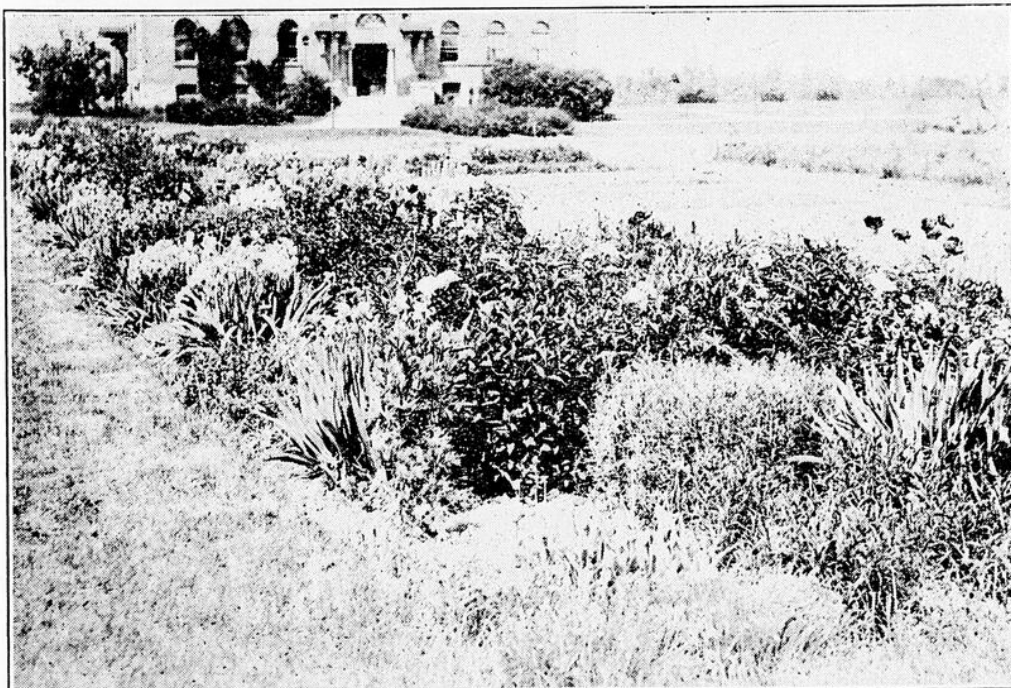
All flower stalks in the border should be cut off to within a few inches of the ground and burned. Late starting perennials, such as cremurus, anchusa, etc., should be plainly staked so that in the spring digging operations they will not be dug up or injured.

Mulching material should be put in some convenient place so that it may be applied after the ground freezes sufficiently. A mulch should not be put on too early. There are two chief dangers in respect to this: First during a warm spell of unseasonable weather the plants may be smothered; and second mice are liable to start working under the cover if it is put on before the soil surface freezes. It is therefore wise to have everything ready in October, though it may happen that the protection need not go on until considerably later.

Cannas, Dahlias and Gladioli should be lifted and stored. Any convenient place, cool, dry and away from frost, will do for gladioli. They should be taken up carefully, the tops cut off to within four inches of the corm, and then dried. When the tops are thoroughly dried so that they nearly separate from the corm they may be cut off and the corms stored.

Canna tops should be cut off fairly close to the roots and the latter stored in sand under the green-

Continued on page VIII



A perennial border in spring

Diseases of the Bean

What Can be Done Now to Ensure a Clean Crop of Beans Next Season

By J. G. Coulson, M. A., Dept. of Botany, Macdonald College.

EVERY farmer or gardener has a large or small patch of beans. This plant is subject to several diseases some of which are very striking and frequently very destructive with us. If the patch is large the financial loss due to these diseases may be great, but no matter how small the bean patch may be the partial or total loss of a promising crop is at least a disappointment to the one who has taken the trouble to plant them. With this in view we will consider the more important diseases of this plant, with the methods of controlling them.

Bean Blight

We are considering this disease first, as observations have shown that it is the most troublesome one this year.

It attacks stems, leaves and pods of garden and field beans. At first the diseased areas of the leaves are yellow and appear water soaked. These soon become large, irregular, yellow-bordered, thin, papery, brittle, brown spots which may involve all of the leaves. If the infection is severe the plant may lose all its leaves and fail to produce developed seed.

On the pods very small specks to large spots are produced. The spots are irregular and often show a distinct red margin. Where a diseased area occurs on a pod directly over a seed it is likely to penetrate the pod and enter the seed, often producing a discoloration.

The disease is caused by very minute organisms known as bacteria. They are exceedingly small and are able to pass into the plant through very small openings which occur on the surfaces of leaves, stem and pods and which are the breathing pores of the plant. Any injury to the plant also offers a very favourable place for infection to occur. As the bacteria live and grow inside the plant tissues the typical spots or diseased areas mentioned above are produced. The bacteria are spread from one plant to another by wind or other means, and under favourable conditions this may be very rapid.

Some of the bacteria live over the winter in diseased seed. This seed, if planted, is almost certain to give rise to infected plants the next year.

Bean Anthracnose

Anthracnose is most troublesome in wet seasons. It is not so prevalent this year, due no doubt to the dry season. If attacks any part of the plant above ground and is often noticed on the stem and leaves of a very young plant. Dark reddish-brown spots are produced on stems and leaves, particularly on the larger veins on the lower surfaces of the leaves, although it may become serious enough to involve large areas of the leaf. It is most conspicuous on the pods, where it forms dark sunken spots which are more regular than those of the bacterial blight. Infected pods are very likely to give rise to diseased beans as the fungus which causes the diseased condition works its way through the pod and into the seeds beneath. White beans are often discolored by this and thus show when they are infected but this discoloration is not apparent on colored beans. These infected beans are the means of carrying the disease over from one year to another, for such seed produces diseased plants.

This disease, as intimated above, is caused by a fungus. Often in the centre of the older spots can be seen a pinkish shade. This is due to the production in very large numbers of the very minute spores of the fungus. These spores, which are the means of spreading the fungus, like the seeds of the higher plants, are glued together by a sticky substance which dissolves away very rapidly in a drop of water. This explains how the infection spreads very fast in moist weather.

Bean Mosaic

The bean like many other plants is affected with the disease known as mosaic, the true cause of which is unknown. Where no control measures are practised it is often very destructive, producing stunted, low-yielding plants.

The leaves of affected plants are mottled with dark and light green areas and are more or less crinkled and curled. The leaves are places where the plant makes its food so that this results in lowered food formation, poor vitality of the plant and low yields of seed. Plants are not killed by this disease but they are greatly dwarfed.

While the cause is not known it can be easily demonstrated that the juice of an infected plant carries the disease. If the juice from such a plant is injected into a healthy one it will become diseased and show symptoms of mosaic in its newer parts in eight to ten days. So the disease is spread by any means which will carry some of the juice from a diseased to a healthy plant. This may be done by insects, or by cultivating machinery. Since all parts of infected plants, whether they show symptoms of the disease or not, carry the disease the seed from such a plant are affected and will give rise to infected plants when used for sowing.

Other Diseases

Brief mention will now be made of a few more diseases which are not so frequently found and not likely to be very destructive with us.

Bean rust is quite common but usually appears late in the season and so does little damage. Typical small rusty-red, powdery spots are formed usually on the under surface of the leaf.

Beans may also show *mildew* or even a serious rotting of the stem, but loss due to these is so small that we will merely mention them.

Control Measures.

In practising control measures for diseases of the bean the grower will need to consider usually only the three most important ones, bean *blight*, bean *anthracnose* and *mosaic* of the bean. All of these diseases are carried in the seed and so passed on from one generation to the next, from year to year, as diseased seed is used for planting. The seed may carry one or more of these diseases. This at once suggests a common method of control for all three—namely to plant seed

which is known to be free from disease. To be certain of this it means that the seed must be carefully selected. If possible seed should be selected of a desirable variety from a field which did not show disease during the summer or fall. If this cannot be done then select healthy pods from healthy plants, which is almost certain to give clean seed. Selecting from the threshed beans alone is not satisfactory, as many beans may be infected and not show any discoloration.

If blight or anthracnose appears in the patch the beans should not be cultivated when they are wet as this only serves to spread these diseases. Strict sanitary measures should also be adopted. Do not thresh beans to be used for seed on the same floor as diseased pods were threshed on, or allow the seed to become contaminated by coming in contact with anything which may be carrying live spores of anthracnose or blight. Tools used in working in a diseased plot should be disinfected by a formalin or corrosive sublimate solution before being used in a plot which is not infected. Burn all refuse from a diseased crop, or at least do not allow it to accumulate in a field which is to be used for growing beans.

Practise Crop Rotation

Spraying will control anthracnose but it is doubtful whether it is a financial success to adopt it as a practice.

Now is the time to begin these control measures. Examine your bean crop from time to time until harvested to see if it is diseased and whether it would be advisable to use your seed for sowing as it is, to practise seed selection, or get seed from some one whose seed you are reasonably certain is clean. If possible burn all diseased refuse this fall.

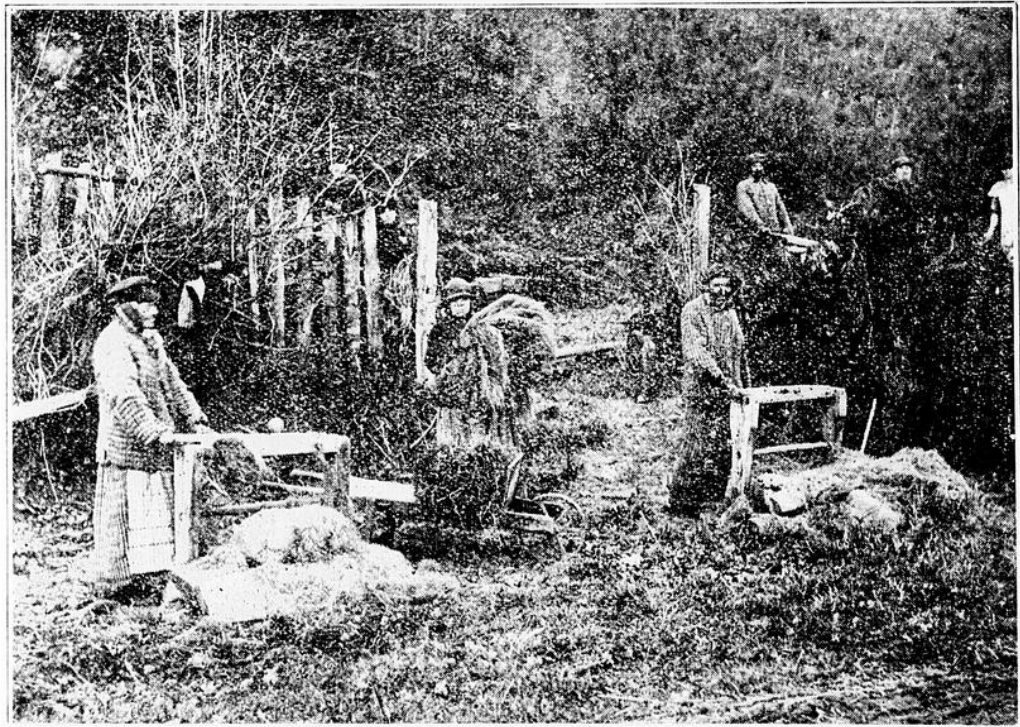
Marketing Apples

By Prof. T. G. Bunting, Horticultural Dept., Macdonald College.

THE Quebec apple crop is considerably lighter than that of last year, with the exception of some orchards in a few districts, where the crop is heavy. The hail storm in the latter part of June practically destroyed the crop in the Ste. Hilaire district and seriously affected it at Rougemont. In other sections the effects were less severe and the apples have been only slightly affected with surface scars that have healed over perfectly. Where the skin has been broken or the fruit is badly marked it will not be possible to market it as No. 1 or No. 2; it will have to go as Domestic or No. 3, and some orchards will pack out a large proportion of lower grades.

The practice of selling to pedlars or in bulk in carloads is quite a common one in many places, and

has the advantage that the fruit is sold for cash at the farm or at the car and there is no expense for package or packing. This trade will often take tree run or even the lower grades. The practice at first sight seems a good one, and it is an easy way to dispose of the crop, but it usually does not encourage the production of large crops of high grade fruit, and the grower loses out in the end. The statistical figures available place the average yearly yields from bearing orchards in Quebec at only one and one-third bushels per tree. This yield could easily be trebled. There are abundant yields from bearing orchards of one barrel per tree. The Waddell Fameuse orchard at Hemmingford, Que., has given an average of over three barrels per tree for the past nine years.



ALMOST A LOST ART—flax scutching on one of the old homesteads of the province. (Photo by L. Ph. Roy).

Well graded and carefully packed apples of good variety and quality are usually profitable, even in a season like 1922. It has been said of one large exporter of apples last year that he made one dollar net on No. 1's, broke even on No. 2, and Domestic, and lost on his No. 3's what he had made on his No. 1's. These No. 3. did not make for him any money and should never have been shipped, and further, they would have considerable effect in keeping down the price of the better grades.

Very few apples are packed in boxes in Quebec, and those that are usually are forwarded to private customers in one or a few box lots. McIntosh and Fameuse shipped in this way usually command from \$3.50 to \$4. per box, which is equal to \$11 to \$13 per barrel. If the same apples were packed in barrels the price would not range above \$7 to \$9.50 for the same grade of fruit.

Many growers feel that box packing is too difficult and beyond their ability, whereas it is not much more difficult, and only slightly more costly. A good box packer will wrap and pack from forty to sixty boxes per day, and the box will carry better and the fruit keep or stand up longer than similar fruit put up in barrels. At present costs a fair comparison between box and barrel packing, allowing three boxes to a barrel, would be something as follows.—

	Box	Barrel
Packages... ..	\$0.20—\$0.25	\$0.80—\$0.90
Paper... ..	.06— .10	.00— .00
Grading... ..	.05— .10	.10— .15
Packing... ..	.10— .15	.15— .20
	.41— .60	\$1.05—\$1.25
3 boxes... ..	\$1.23—\$1.80	

Forty to fifty cents would be a fair cost per box where a quantity of apples are packed in this way each year.

The new Harbor Commission Cold Storage is available to any grower for small or large quantities of produce at very reasonable rates. It is possible to ship fruit to this storage and hold it under ideal conditions, and market at one's pleasure. However, as the crop of good fruit is light in Quebec this year it will probably be good business to market early and before the great rush of western McIntosh and other varieties come on our markets. B. C. alone will have a surplus of about 3,000 carloads of apples, and they are looking to markets in the eastern Canadian cities to absorb a big part of their surplus.

Canada Represented at Imperial Fruit Show

THE Fruit Commissioner of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa announces that arrangements have been completed for making an exhibit at the Imperial Fruit Show to be held in Manchester, England on October 26th to November 3rd. Besides an attractive booth, which will contain representations of the fruit growing industry as carried on in different parts of Canada, the Branch will display exhibits of the export varieties of Canadian apples. Fruit inspectors attached to the Branch are now visiting orchards in the commercial fruit growing sections of the Dominion with a view to locating display specimens.

It is also announced that Canada will be represented on the Board of judges, which will consist of three men, one each from Great Britain and Canada, and a neutral judge. The organization of the Show is reported to be going steadily forward and everything points to the 1923 exhibition being quite the most impressive and successful ever held. Firms connected with every branch of fruit growing and distribution in England and Canada have taken space to exhibit their products.

Since the publication of the Competition Schedules, the following additional prizes have been offered for competition in the Overseas Section which is of particular interest to Canadian fruit growers: Messrs. J. & H. Goodwin, Ltd., 3 Silver Challenge Cups, value 15 guineas each. Messrs. Simons & Co., Glasgow, Cash prize of £25. Messrs. Glover Hill & Co., Cash prize of £10. The Daily Mail Gold Cup, value £50 to be won outright for the best exhibit in the Overseas Section. The total value of the prizes in all sections has now reached £2,000. Schedules of Classes and Entry blanks or any further information in regard to the Imperial Fruit Show may be had upon application to the Fruit Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Seed Potatoes

By Prof T. G. Bunting

POTATOES are turning out well at this writing, and excepting where they have suffered from drouth the yield will be above an average one. The U. S. crop is reported about equal to the five year period, and prices both in Canada and the United States are ruling higher than a year ago.

The harvest season is a good time to note the condition of the crop and to make inquiry as to the reasons for a bountiful or low yield. Drouth, poor soil, lack of cultivation, insects and disease, are some of the commonest causes of low yields, but the biggest factor is the question of seed, and this is a matter that is largely under the control of the grower. The fall is the proper time to make the final selection of the seed if the grower has a crop that is suitable for the purpose. The important factors that determine the advisability of saving seed from any crop of potatoes are,—trueness to variety and type, freedom from disease, especially mosaic, leaf curl, blight, blackleg, etc., and yield, which should be above the average. The

yield is an indication of the conditions under which the crop has been grown. The best part of the field should be taken for seed purposes, and from this stock that is set aside at harvest for next year's crop a more careful selection of tubers can be made just before the time of planting.

If a potato grower does not expect to save his own seed he is forehanded if he makes inquiry now as to where good seed or certified seed can be secured. Certified seed is a good investment, as one can depend upon getting certified stock from a healthy vigorous crop that has been well cared for and sprayed. Many of the large potato associations buy up, at this season of the year, crops of certified seed potatoes after making careful inquiry and inspection of the growing crop.

Canada's average yield of potatoes is much above that of the United States, but well below that of most northern European countries. Quebec's yield is below that of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but averages higher than the yields of the other provinces. This yield of approximately 140 bushels per acre could be increased by from twenty-five to fifty percent by the use of better seed.

Agriculture in the School

To Rural School Teachers

Prizes offered by Department for nature study collections

IN order to encourage amongst rural school teachers who are teaching agriculture the making of collections of insects and botanical specimens, the Horticultural Service of the Department of Agriculture is offering each year substantial cash prizes for competition in such classes.

A contest is now open to all such teachers who wish to make collections either of insects or of plants, contest to close September 1st 1924, when these collections must be sent in to the Horticultural Service for judging, etc.

Those who desire to enter this contest should get in touch with Mr. J. H. Lavoie, Chief of the Service, who will supply, free of charge, insect boxes for mounting, with pins, poison bottles and directions for the collecting of insects, or for those who wish to collect plants, blotters and mounting paper.

All that is necessary is that the collector label each specimen with the name of the place and the date at which it was collected. When the collections are received at Quebec they will be classified and mounted again in special boxes or books, and properly named. Prizes will be allotted and the collections returned to the teachers at the expense of the Department — the object being to encourage the creation of nature study material. Such collections will then be the property of the teacher.

Eight prizes are offered in each class, running as follows: \$18, \$16, \$14, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, and \$4. All rural teachers teaching agriculture are invited to participate. A letter to Mr. J. H. Lavoie, Chief of the Horticulture Service, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, will bring full directions.

A New Department for Rural School Teachers

PROGRAMME

NOW that the school term is once more under way, we have the pleasant task before us of offering an expression of our sincere gratitude to all the heads of our rural primary schools who have joined forces with us in the work in which we are engaged.

The leading part which 1773 members of the teaching profession have taken in the agricultural movement manifests the constantly increasing importance which they attach to the agricultural education of our rural children.

The magnitude of the collective effort which they have put forth during the present year, endeavouring to develop the love of the land and a liking for work in the fields among more than 35,000 garden and farm scholars, demonstrates on the other hand all the benefits that may be expected from the extension of their social influence in favour of agriculture.

To our thanks we should join our cordial welcome to this department, which will be devoted ex-

clusively in the future to the use of the 316 English-speaking teachers who will receive a year's subscription to the Journal of Agriculture as a free gift, to reward them for services rendered, and to keep them in touch with what other teachers of agriculture may be doing.

Welcome to each and everyone of you school masters and mistresses whose mission it is to encourage farm work of all kinds. In future, you will find here each month a few suggestions that may be useful to you in the upbuilding of the educational work of which you are the mainspring. Welcome to all who have faith in emulation by example, and who are willing to make themselves useful to their fellow creatures by sharing with us their initiative, their experience and their suggestions.

To stimulate this exchange of views, and to encourage the recital of work done and of results obtained, we shall organize competitions each month for which prizes will be given, and we invite you all to take part in them.

It is not our idea to desire to incite the teachers of our primary rural schools to depart from the normal outline of their activities. It would indeed be making a false start to try to teach agriculture in the primary school, which should rather devote itself exclusively to preparing the child for his intelligent apprenticeship to the trade at which he is to earn his living and to give him a taste for his future profession.

All we wish to do therefore is to assist the teachers of primary schools in the preparation for apprenticeship of the young rural scholars, nothing more.

This is, however, the most urgent task to be accomplished from a social point of view, for if it is true "that the economic grandeur of a country depends upon its productive strength and that this strength itself is linked with the aptitude for work of each of its inhabitants", the most imperative duty at present incumbent upon our teaching staff is that of setting at work everything that may contribute to give to our rural youth the preparation and the knowledge best adapted to the actual needs of the country.

At a time when the extreme unsettled condition of the workers of the world has become general and when the rural exodus is at its height, it is more important than ever to take the necessary means to bring about the remedy of the whole trouble by making known to rural children all the wealth of which agriculture is the fruitful source and by preparing them seriously for the apprenticeship which will enable them to produce these riches themselves.

This is the heavy but noble task which solicits the active co-operation and the zealous devotion of all the enlightened patriots who are in charge of the work of opening the eyes and the hearts of youth to the beauties and the love of the soul of their Canadian homeland.

May this be the program of you all.

J.-H. LAVOIE,

Head of the Horticultural Service and
Director of School Gardens.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

TO BECOME QUEENS

The Spindle, The Shuttle and The Needle.

A Story for Little Girls.

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl who lost her father and mother while quite young. She lived with her Godmother in a small house situated on the outskirts of the village. When she was fifteen years old, her Godmother, who had brought her up in an atmosphere of piety and had taught her to love work, fell sick and died after giving her her blessing, leaving her as her sole inheritance the spindle, the shuttle and the needle with which she had earned her living.

Having rendered her last services to her benefactress, the young orphan continued to live in her little house, spinning, weaving and sewing so skillfully that she made not only enough money to live on, but also enough to be able to give some to the poor.

Now at this time the King's son, having decided to get married, travelled through all the villages looking for the one who was to be the richest and at the same time the poorest of the realm.

After having met a great number of young girls who were quite flustered and excited on meeting him, the prince passed by the little house where the young orphan lived. Unlike the other young girls, this one did not occupy her door step but remained in her room near a window which the sun bathed with its rays. The prince caught sight of her sitting before her wheel busily spinning. Seeing him look at her, she blushed and continued to spin, dropping her eyes. When he had passed, she followed him with her eyes as long as she could see the white plumes of his hat; then she started spinning again, at the same time humming a refrain that her old Godmother often sang when working:

Spindle, spindle, run,
Bring me my fiancé.

Upon this the spindle suddenly bounced out of her hands and darted through the window and across the fields unrolling a golden thread so long that it reached the prince. This latter, surprised to see the spindle dancing around him, turned his horse and started to follow the golden thread.

Having no more spindles, the young girl took her shuttle and started to weave, at the same time singing:

Shuttle, shuttle, run,
Prepare the way for my fiancé.

At that moment the shuttle leaped out of her hands throwing itself near the threshold of the door, where jumping to right and to left it commenced to weave a beautiful carpet of extraordinary richness which soon stretched away out of sight in the same direction as the golden thread.

Being now left without a shuttle, the young girl took her needle and started to sew while singing:

Needle, faithful needle,
Make the place clean for my fiancé.

Immediately the needle darted quick as lightning about the house, which appeared to be full of in-



Hildege Bolduc, son of Mr. Leopold Bolduc, farmer of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, who has won the gold medal in the competition of Junior Agricultural Merit for 1923. He is one of the best scholars in the St. Jacques Academy.

Essay-Writing Competitions for our Young Folks

New Competition Each Month—Money Prizes Offered—All Are Invited To Enter

FOR some months now the Horticultural Service of the Department of Agriculture has been trying out, through its School Gardens Branch, a series of monthly competitions in essay writing on agricultural subjects by rural school children. So far this work has been carried on in the French speaking districts only, but now that it has proved to be a popular and valuable stimulant, the Department has authorized us to establish such monthly competitions amongst the school children in the English speaking districts.

Each month a subject will be announced upon which rural pupils of fifteen years and under will be invited to write essays or compositions. These will be mailed in to us before the fifteenth of the month for examination and judging. Four prizes will be awarded each month, of the value of \$4 for first prize, \$3 for second, \$2 for third, \$1 for fourth. The prize winning essays will then be published on our Young Folks Page.

All of the work of composition should be done by the child only, and the essay should not exceed five hundred words. These will be judged for originality and the value of the ideas contained in them.

The subject of the first composition — for essays to be mailed to THE EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC, before October 15th — is: "What do you intend to do when you grow up? Why?"

The subject of the second composition — essays to be mailed before November 15th—is: "What branch of farm work do you prefer? Why?"

visible fairies, covering the floor with carpet, upholstering the furniture with velours, tinting the walls and dressing the windows with most artistic draperies.

Scarcely had the needle put in her last stitch when the prince of the hat with the white plumes knocked at the door of the house to which the golden thread and the precious carpet had led him.

He was received by the young girl, who, still clothed in her poor but modest clothes, seemed to shine in them like an eglantine rose on a briar bush.

"You are certainly the poorest, and also the richest", he said to her, "come with me, you shall be my wife". She remained silent, but gave him her hand, which he kissed, and followed him to the court where the wedding was celebrated with great joy.

You, young Canadian girls who chatter like song birds in the modest homes which are scattered all over our beautiful country, you too are destined to become queens.

Charming princes will soon pass by your doors looking for the young girls who shall be at the same time the richest and the poorest. These princes are the sons of farmers, the kings of the soil. They look shy but their manner is frank. Their hands are calloused but their plumes are white because they always walk in the pathway of Honour and Virtue.

You will attract their attention only if you are beaming with the natural virtues of order, economy and cleanliness.

Order is the esthetic beauty which results from the useful and harmonious arrangement of things and it is also the moral beauty which is born of the correct co-ordination and subordination of our thoughts, our words, and our deeds to established rules and laws.

You little girls who are commencing to look into the future and to secretly hum little love ditties, may you and all about you shine with this esthetic

and moral beauty which begets order and which captivates all hearts. Learn to arrange the smallest things you touch and to perform the slightest actions which you accomplish, in the same methodical way as that in which the thread is wound on the spindle, for order doubles your time and the well ordered life is like a golden thread which is so much longer when it has been most carefully wound in close symmetrical rows upon the spindle which is thus capable of holding it.

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Economy is order exercised in the expenses of the home, in its management and in the administration of property.

"It is" says Smiles, "the guardian of honesty of character, of domestic happiness and of social well-being".

Young girls, singing touching idyls and already finding yourselves dreaming of the future, learn to practise that saving which creates resources, restrains from immoderate pleasures and procures riches and independence. Practise it not for itself alone, but so as to acquire a modest income and to be able to experience the blessing of giving and thus making others happy. Learn early to appreciate the value of money if you do not wish to later become a slave to your debts and so live in constant worry.

May your skill and ability be such that even the least of your works may prove productive so that little by little you will thus accumulate, by the aid of this shuttle which represents economy of time, the various small sums that will eventually constitute your fortune; for just as productive and incessant work may be compared to the thread of the wool, so also economy may be the thread of the chain which gathers up every morsel of the web.

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Cleanliness is the quality of complete absence of all that can soil or contaminate.

"The habit of cleanliness", says Stern, "is one of the first signs of that self esteem which is the beginning and end of all good manners."

It is at the base of all rules of hygiene whose object is to prevent illness and to preserve health. We may regard cleanliness as the daughter of order and the sister of economy.

You young girls who heartily sing your love songs and who hope to realize your dreams of the future, learn to please without making any special effort to do so, by always reflecting that cleanliness which blends so well with simplicity and which clothes even poverty with the charm of dignity.

Since cleanliness should be to the body what purity is to the soul, may this second modesty cover you with its shining lustre, making you sparkle as the polished needle which shines in your clever fingers when you do your sewing, darning and embroidery.

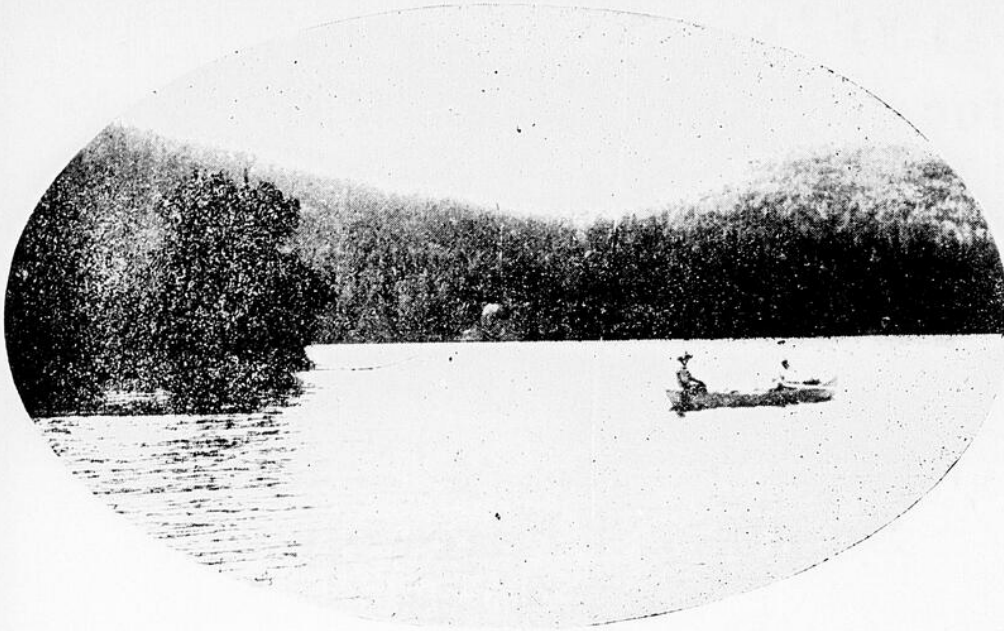
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You young girls in your early teens, who have also inherited the old lady's spindle, shuttle and needle, hasten to become like her both the richest and the poorest, by the constant practice of order, of economy and of cleanliness, so that the young men with the white plumes who knock at your doors will find the sweet bloom which they are prepared to gather. That day you will become queens!

J. H. LAVOIE.



Leopold Brunet winner of the silver medal in the 1923 competition of Junior Agricultural Merit, is the son of Mr. Joseph Brunet, a farmer of Mont Laurier, Que., one of the first colonists to settle on the Lievre.



HUNTING DAYS

GRAPE CONSERVE

8 pounds grapes
4 pounds sugar

1 pound seeded raisins
2 oranges

Pulp grapes cook until seeds rise to top, strain through a sieve, add skins and cook 15 minutes. Add sugar, orange, (grate yellow rind and slice pulp) and raisins; cook until as thick as marmalade.

Note: 1 pound coarsely chopped walnuts may be added five minutes before conserve is removed

from heat.

FRUIT BUTTER

Apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes or a combination may be used.

8 pounds fruit

4 pounds sugar

Prepare fruit, cook until tender and strain. Add sugar and cook slowly until as thick as marmalade. Note: Add lemons or ginger if flavour is desired.

Good Manners for Every Day

By M. A. Moore, in "American Cookery"

THE foundation of good-breeding, of good manners, of truest courtesy, must begin in the home, the place where we, naturally perhaps, least recognize their claims.

It is in the home, above all other places, that the finest tact, another name for courtesy, is necessary, living as we do in closer contact, with less ceremony, and with greater familiarity than elsewhere—and the strongest test of our training comes into practice under these very natural conditions.

Few of us may ever be called upon to do more than one or two great things in our lives, but all of us are almost daily called upon for the smaller sacrifices, the disturbing trifles of life, and it is in the smaller courtesies of this same everyday life that we are apt to fail.

The truest courtesy comes from kindness of heart. All else is an outside veneer or polish that shows its uncertain foundation under any form of disturbance.

From a wide experience, I believe this matter to be one for the most earnest consideration, and a noted writer well expressed it thus: "Good manners in the household are like oil on complicated machinery—like cushions spread over rough and wounding ways—but they are more important than anything else in their strong influence on character. The result of a refined early life shows itself in all that a man or woman becomes."

All writers on "Social Customs," "Correct Ways" etc., seem to find it necessary to emphasize the guiding principles set forth by the use of a certain number of "Do's and don'ts" and long ago it was written that one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion.

When elderly people enter your home or your presence, always remain standing until they are seated. This attention may not always be appreciated, but that matters little. The time may come when we ourselves may be in a position to enjoy many of the small courtesies so often neglected to-day.

Children are taught fine manners quite as much by example as by precept, and "What a child receives in youth, it seldom fails to return at maturity; also remember that children are not only the life of the home but *the hope of the future!*"

The ease with which one member of a family, not always elderly, will appropriate a certain comfortable chair shows selfishness and discourtesy that awakens sometimes disgust.

Never fail, be it early or late, to exchange the morning greetings, whether you feel just like it or not. It's a mystery to me why some, otherwise, courteous people always feel cross before breakfast—and a still greater mystery, why they feel at liberty to show it.

Dr. Holmes once truly wrote, "The whole essence of gentle breeding lies in the wish and the art to be

agreeable. Good breeding is surface Christianity."

Cultivate fine table manners—they are quite as necessary at home as in public. Carelessness in the observance of social custom at home will easily lead one to mistakes abroad, even when one "knows better."

Fashions change a little about table observances, but the general customs remain the same. One can note what others do, and "follow suit."

Do not begin the day by finding fault and criticising—always disturbing features of home life.

Do not be so anxious to talk as to constantly interrupt others who may be, and often are, better worth listening to.

Don't be selfish and exacting—don't fret, even when things go wrong—don't be sullen—don't be a tease—one ill bred person in an otherwise harmonious family can ruin the peace of the whole.

In other words—don't be a nuisance. If you have not natural tact, cultivate it by thinking first about others, and last about yourself. We must remember that the perseverance of a courteous manner is the test of its sincerity."

Always knock before entering a room with a closed door,—every human being has a right to a certain amount of privacy.

Always treat with special courtesy one who is deaf, or suffering from any infirmity. You may be giving a joy that never will be forgotten.

Servants at home or abroad are human beings and appreciate kindly (not necessarily familiar) courtesies more, sometimes, than those of a higher station in life.

Always be truthful with them, and with children. They will soon lose faith in you, otherwise.

Never refuse to receive an apology. Courtesy requires that it be accepted.

It is a sad comment upon our present-day system of education, that so little attention is paid even the simplest rules of "Good Manners."

CORRECT SPEECH

The home is not only the training school of manners, both good and bad, but also of the habit of correct speech. A knowledge, easily obtainable, of the ordinary and simplest rules of grammar, if put into daily use, will prevent mistakes almost unpardonable.

It has been well, exceeding well, written that "Self cultivation in the use of good English must chiefly come through speech. Whoever goes to his grave with bad English in his mouth has no one to blame but himself for the disagreeable taste, for, if faulty speech can be inherited, it can be exterminated, too."

Carelessness is one of the greatest factors in speaking ungrammatically,—and, also, in mispronunciation.

A habitual use of slang may be "funny" and "smart", but it is never refined. We can easily let it keep its place with the educated college boys who so thoroughly enjoy its use.

Above all, never attempt to use words or expressions of whose meaning and pronunciation you are not perfectly sure.

Be a good listener. Do not be whispering when you might be listening. You will not only gain in knowledge in that way, but you will be appreciated in society and elsewhere. Watch and follow the pronunciation of those who should be and generally are correct. Every library, large or small, every school and almost every home, has its dictionary. It is for use.

You will quickly recognize the following as common and familiar errors of speech.

We so easily drift into habits, even of speech, that these few examples, alas, are not confined to the uneducated classes. "Say Mary", "You don't say," "Those kind of things" for "Things of that kind", "Lady friend" or "Gentleman friend", "It's me" or "He Went with Alice and I," "Yes, Miss," or "No Miss", "Ain't or haint", "You was" for "you were." Do not say a person's "Home" when you mean his "house". We say to-day "man and woman" instead of "lady and gentleman", as "Mrs. Brown is a charming woman."

We Americans have the bad habit of strong exaggeration in our use of extravagant expressions not only improper, but untrue as well.

How often we hear "Oh! I had a perfectly elegant time." "The supper was gorgeous." "Isn't she too awfully sweet for any use?" Look up *awfully* in the dictionary. "I am completely worn out." "Aren't you all in?" One could easily fill a fair-sized volume with examples of our daily abuse of the King's English.

One learns much in almost any society by being willing to talk about subjects of interest to others, and by listening courteously, that is, with attention to what others have to say.

One of the most discourteous acts a person can commit is to allow the attention to wander when one is being personally addressed.

It is said, that one of the chief charms of Robert Louis Stevenson, who was a brilliant talker, was his sympathetic power of inspiring others. He would keep a houseful or a single companion entertained all day, yet never seem to dominate the talk or absorb it, rather he helped everyone about him to discover and exercise unexpected powers of his own. His good will, his courtesy and his consideration for others were delightful.

Culling The Flock

BY the use of the trapnest the flock may be accurately culled so that only those birds which have given a profitable production need be retained; but for the vast majority of farmers and poultry keepers this method is not practicable in that trapnesting takes more time than they are able to devote to it. Therefore it becomes necessary for those who do not use trapnests to use the less certain, but still practicable, method of culling by visual evidence.

The heavy-laying hens will be sprightly and active in appearance, will have a clean-cut head, lean face and prominent eyes, a large moist vent and a full abdomen which will be soft and pliable. After she has laid heavily for a time, if she is of the yellow-skinned variety, the color will have faded from her vent, eye-ring, beak and shanks, and her plumage will look the worse for wear, the feathers of the tail in all probability being badly broken from rubbing against the sides of the nest box.

It is safe to cull all birds that show decidedly weak constitutions; those that show great age; and those that are coarse in the head, thick in the skin and show heavy internal deposits of fat. This last condition is evidenced by a full hard abdomen. Besides these indications there are others—the opposite of what is expected in a good layer—that, taken collectively, are fairly sure.

A dry puckered vent, or a dry shrivelled comb, indicate that the hen is not laying at the time; rich yellow legs and beak usually indicate either that the hen has laid very few eggs or that she has taken a sufficiently long rest to allow the color time to return; smooth lustrous plumage indicates that there has probably been no great drain on the system and unbroken plumage indicates that she has probably not spent much time in the nest.

While it takes experience to cull accurately where close culling is desired, the wise poultry keeper will not hesitate to make a start, as the rank wasters may be readily recognized even by the inexperienced. With increased experience close culling may be practised.

Women's Institutes Activities

Women's Institute Work for Girls

MUCH thought and effort have been expended by Miss Roach, Superintendent of Quebec Women's Institutes and her staff, to devise means whereby the girls in rural communities might be benefited. Demonstrations, short courses, etc., have been held at different points in the past, and a number of junior institutes have been formed. Difficulty has been experienced in being able to reach the girls at a time when they are free from school and other duties. But, Miss Roach is not one to give up a good thing even when obstacles appear in the way, and has, therefore, planned a series of short courses for girls during the summer months. Following is a brief account of two of these courses which speak for themselves:

"The Extension Branch of the Household Science Department Macdonald College, has planned to give, at the request of the Women's Institutes, short courses to the girls of the country districts. These are intended to arouse in the girls an interest in this work i.e., the work of the farm-home, and to encourage them to remain on the farm, and make of farm-life what it should and might so easily be. A rough outline of the work follows:

Monday	a.m. 9.30—12.00	Canning fruit
	p.m. 2.00—4.00	Cutting out of kimona-sleeve dress.
Tues.	a.m. 9.30—12.00	Canning vegetables.
	p.m. 2.00—4.00	Stitches, use of machine and work on dress.
Wed.	a.m. 9.30—12.00	Hot supper dishes. Table Setting and Serving.
	p.m. 2.00—4.00	Sewing.
Thur.	a.m. 9.30—12.00	Tea Biscuits and Salads.
	p.m. 2.00—4.00	Collars and cuffs. Trimmings.
Fri.	a.m. 9.30—12.00	Completion of dress and pressing. Talk upon use of Commercial patterns.
	p.m. 1.30—4.00	Preparation of luncheon for girls, by the girls themselves.

Menu for Luncheon

Cream of Pea Soup	Croutons
Tomato salad	
Strawberries with cream	Tea Biscuit

The first of these courses was given at Cowansville.

Fourteen girls took the course and did good work.

On Friday afternoon, about twenty-three visitors were present at the Hall where the classes were held. Miss McOuat, one of the demonstrators, spoke to the women on the idea and value of the Short Course; also the essentials for a successful course. Miss Poole spoke for a brief period on the part of the work in connection with the sewing. At four o'clock, the luncheon was announced. Seven girls with Miss Poole, one of the demonstrators, as hostess, took their places at the table. "Grace" being said, the girls proceeded with the serving. The visitors were able to witness this procedure while being served with lemonade and sandwiches.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Helen Beach moved a vote of thanks to Miss McOuat and Miss Poole for their efforts, and Isabel Beach presented each with a bunch of roses.

At the close of the meeting, pictures were taken of the visitors and girls.

The dresses and canning were on exhibition in Mr. Brown's store.

On the whole, the demonstrators were very pleased with the interest shown and work accomplished by the girls.

Cowansville is very anxious for the course again another year.

SHORT COURSE AT ALLAN'S CORNERS

The second short course of the six being given to girls of country districts by the extension workers of the Household Science Department of Macdonald College was held at Allan's Corners. There were nineteen girls enrolled and attendance was regular. Mrs. Alex Steele gave the use of her kitchen and the freedom of her house to the girls and during the week helped in every way possible to make the course a success.

Thirty-two jars of fruit and vegetables and nineteen dresses were ready for exhibition on

Friday afternoon. Upon this occasion the girls prepared and served a luncheon to eleven of their companions. Miss Poole, one of the two demonstrators, acted as hostess. The meal was served and eaten in a creditable manner. Many of the women of the community were present and were served with afternoon tea, the girls providing the sandwiches. All were much interested in the work and exhibition. Prospects seemed very good in this district for another Short Course next summer.

SHORT COURSE AT COOKSHIRE

During the week August 5th-10th a Short Course for girls was given in Cookshire by one of the extension workers of the Household Science Department of Macdonald College. The Course included instruction in cooking, sewing, serving of meals, etc.

Twenty-four girls attended the classes and great interest was shown throughout the Course.

Friday afternoon brought the Short Course to a close, when about fifty women visited the Parish Hall where the classes were held. The display of canning, and the dresses made by the girls were on exhibit, and highly commented upon.

The supper prepared and served by the girls was the centre of interest in the Hall. The prize was awarded to Evelyn Cromwell for the best all round worker, after which the guests were served with tea, sandwiches and cake.

Report of Quebec Women's Institutes

Argenteuil County

Argenteuil branch at the August meeting was favoured with a demonstration on "The Care and Use of Aluminum Ware." There was a good attendance.

Jerusalem-Bethany enjoyed a full report of the Women's Institute Convention held in June. Five dollars was donated to the School Fair. Sewing is being discussed as a means of making money for Institute work.

Upper Lachute reports a good attendance and a demonstration on aluminum ware.

Lakefield reports three new members. This branch held a successful community picnic. Improvements to the school grounds are being undertaken. Five dollars was donated to the School Fair; help is being given to the Childrens' Memorial Hospital in Montreal and the Girls' Home at Sweetsburg. Two new members joined.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY

No reports

BROME COUNTY

South Bolton is making a quilt to be sold for the benefit of the Institute. At the next meeting each member is expected to say or read something pertaining to "The Physical and Moral Evils of Fault Finding," or pay a fine.

Foster is giving assistance to the School Fair, taking charge of the circulating library, and making arrangements to compile a county cook-book.

CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY

Howick—the August meeting took the form of a picnic which was very enjoyable. This branch gave an inmate of the Moore Home, Montreal, a week's holiday in the country. The School Fair is receiving attention.

The Grasshopper And The Cricket

The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown

mead;
That is the Grasshopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury,—he has never done
With his delight; for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there

shrills
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

John Keats.

COMPTON COUNTY

Sawyerville has succeeded in installing electric lights in the school building. Refreshment booths were operated on the fair ground at the Calf Show.

Brookbury is rapidly clearing their community hall debt. A picnic was held at which \$61.57 was cleared. One new member joined.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Dundee reports two new members. A paper on "Do we get enough Pleasure out of Life" was read and discussed. A successful Ice Cream Social was held.

MEGANTIC COUNTY

Crawfordville reports one new member. A successful meeting was held, the subject of discussion being "Country vs City Life."

Inverness had reports and discussion of future work.

Kinnear's Mills—No Meeting.

Leeds Village—A paper was read on "The Psychological View of the Present Social Unrest." Arrangements were discussed for putting the Cemetery Fund on a permanent basis.

Lemesurier had a demonstration on "Packing School Lunches". Discussion was held with regard to completion of their community hall, and further equipment for same.

The various branches in Megantic County are making a Women's Institute exhibit at the county fair as a means of advertising their work "For Home and Country."

MISSISQUOI COUNTY

Noyan is putting on a play to raise funds. An address was given on a "Three Months' Trip to the Holy Land."

The branches in this county joined in holding a picnic which was a great success.

PONTIAC COUNTY

Starks Corners—The meeting was held in the form of a picnic which was most enjoyable. Eight dollars was realized from the sale of a quilt which was made by the members.

Radford Junior Institute was favoured with a visit from their County President who gave helpful advice and suggestions along Institute lines; also a demonstration in crocheting in wool. The girls are planning a food sale; also a social evening and corn roast. A handkerchief shower is to be given to one of the members who is leaving home. Two new members were enrolled.

STANSTEAD COUNTY

The six branches in Stanstead County hold each year at the County Fair a canning exhibit and competition to which each Institute is expected to contribute fifty jars of canned goods. The prize goes to the best collection. This is a good women's institute advertisement.

North Hatley reports a food sale and cake contest with prizes for girls. Ten dollars was voted to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Three new members joined.

Tomifobia is agitating for a public watering trough in their town. Help is being given to a family which was recently burnt out. Forty-one dollars was the proceeds of a barn dance. One new member was enrolled.

Beebe sent a contribution of food to the hospital lunch counter at the Sherbrooke Fair. The programme at the meeting held was a musical one. One new member joined. The other branches report plans for the canning contest.

SHERBROOKE COUNTY

Ascot and Lennoxville branches operated a refreshment booth at the Farmer's Picnic which was held at the Experimental Farm, Lennoxville. The financial returns were very gratifying.

A special meeting of the county executive was held to set on foot plans for the Short Course to be held in January. Lennoxville had no regular meeting in August.

Ascot reports a meeting at which the Junior Institute furnished the programme.

The past month has been an extremely busy season which we think accounts for the falling off in the number of reports.

MRS. W. S. ARMITAGE,

Convenor, Publicity Committee.

To offset the high cost of living and abnormal conditions of the reconstruction period, it is especially important that women know how to spend every dollar in the most efficient way.

Fall Planting About the Farm Home

(Continued from page 47)

house bench, or if no greenhouse is available, keep in a cool place and give just enough water to keep them moist. Dahlias are best stored by being covered with moist sand on the floor of the cellar.

Protecting Roses.—All roses need protection in our cold climate. There are numerous methods. One is to lay the branches down carefully, weight them with bricks or stones and cover to a depth of six to eight inches with soil. This is the best method.

Another method is to cover with leaves to about a foot in depth. Boxes without covers laid upside down over the leaves and all will keep out the moisture and make a much more satisfactory job of the protecting. Where climbing roses are grown against a wall heavy building paper, or better still, boards placed at the angle of a roof over the covering of leaves will prove satisfactory. With this protection from moisture the rose will come through the winter in much better shape.

Perennial borders should be mulched thoroughly with well rotted manure every second year at least. Do not allow the manure to rest on the crown of any of the plants. Perennials are not all alike in their ability to withstand our severe winter, and we should determine just what they need in the way of protection. The kind and degree of protection depends somewhat on the situation. On a southern exposure when the sunshine will cause frequent thawing of the surface and subsequent freezing the need for covering as compared with a shady situation where the surface remains constantly frozen, may readily be greater. This alternate freezing and thawing is a frequent cause of injury in gardens, by heaving the roots out of the ground, as well as injuring the plant cells.

Finally dig over vacant beds and leave them as rough as possible so that the frost can get at the soil and break it up.

A LIST OF PERENNIALS

The perennials in the following list are arranged according to height:
Low—1 foot and under

Adonis vernalis (Spring Adonis); Aster alpinus (Dwarf Aster); x Campanula carpatia (Carpathian Bells); Cerastium tementosum (Snow in sum-

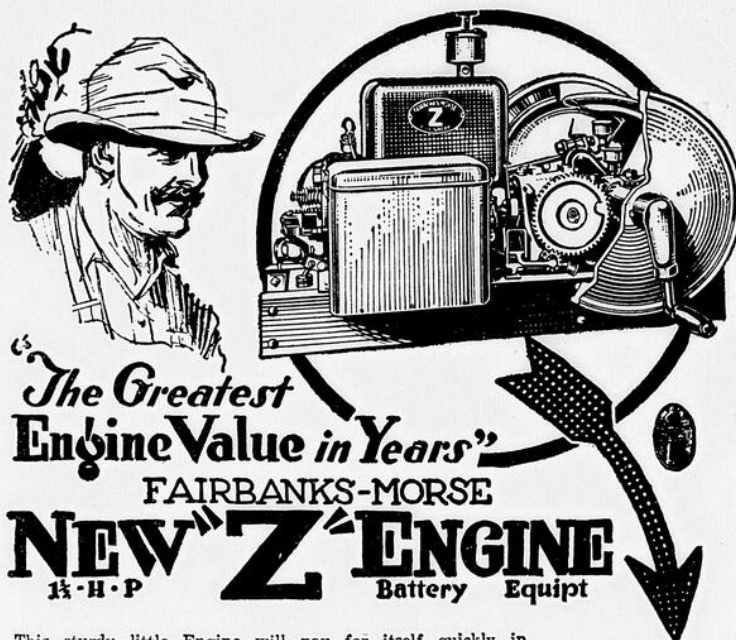
mer); Convallaria majalis (Lily of the valley); x Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William); x Dianthus plumarius (Mrs. Sinkins); xx Funkia subcordata grandiflora (Giant Day Lily); xx Heuchera sanguinea (Alum root); Mertensia virginia (Virginia cowslip); x Myasatis (Forget-me-not); Oenothera Missouriensis (Evening Primrose); x Phlox subulata (Moss pink); Sedum spectabiliis atropurpurea; Veronica alpine; Vinea minor (Periwinkle); Viola cornuta (Tufted pansy).

Medium—two to three feet.

Achillea "The Pearl"; Aconitum Fischeri (Autumn Aconite); Anthemus tinctoria Kelwayi (Yellow Marguerite); Anchusa Italica; xx Aquilegia—in variety (Columbine); x Aster Novae Angliae (Wild purple Aster); x Asters—in variety (Michaelmas Daisy); Coreopsis lanceolata (Tickseed); Campanula persicifolia (Peach-leaved campanula); x Campanula media (Canterbury Bells); Campanula pyramidalis; xx Chrysanthemum (Shasta Daisy); Corydalis nobilis; x Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart); xx Digitalis (Foxglove); Doronicum causasicum Echinops ritro (Globe Thistle); xx Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower); Geum; x Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath); Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily); x Hemerocallis fulva (Orange Lily); xx Iris Germanica (German Iris); Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris); Iris Siberica; Iris orientalis; Inula grandiflora (Inula); Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily); x Lilium elegans atrosanguinea; Lilium tigrinum (Tiger Lily); Lilium superbum (Turk's Cap Lily); Lychnis Chalcedonica (Scarlet Lightning); xx Paeonia in variety—(Peony); xx Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy); xx Phlox, decusetta hybrids in variety; Platycodon grandiflorum (Chinese Bell Flower); x Pyrethrum uliginosum (Giant Daisy); Trollius europaeus (Orange Globe Flower); Veronica—in variety.

Tall—four to six feet and over.

Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy); Boltonia asteroides (False Chamomile); Cimicifuga americana (Bugwort); Clematis recta (Traveller's Joy); xx Delphinium hybridum (Larkspur); Dictamnus albus (Gas Plant); Helenium autumnale striatum (Sneeze Weed); x Helianthus rigidus (Miss Mellish); Heliopsis pitheriana (Orange sunflower); x Spiraea aruncus (Goat's Beard); Valeriana officinalis (Garden Heliotrope).



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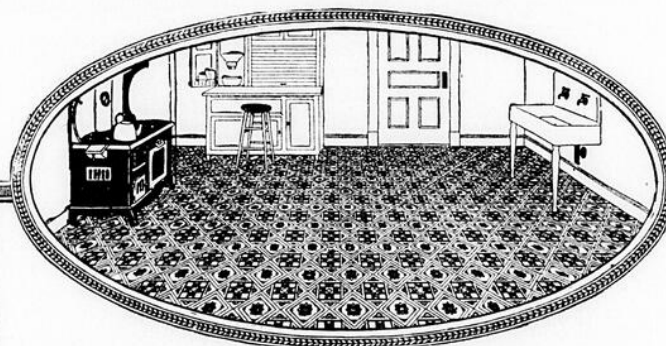
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possess all the excellent qualities of linoleum by the yard and are as moderately priced. There is a wide range of patterns and colorings to pick from—floral designs, block designs, tiles, matings and plains. Call at your dealer's to-day and let him help you make a selection.

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IN
CANADA

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia To Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

FOR SALE

AYRSHIRES, two males and three females, yearlings, ten lambs of different breed: Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford Down. **EDMOND PERRIER**, Laprairie, Que.

FOR SALE

VERY good Ayrshire bulls, 12 and 4 months old, coming from heavy milch cows, registered in R. O. P. Accredited herd. Write for information, **J. EDGAR BEAUREGARD**, St. Damase, Que.

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FARM of 150 acres, clay loam, about 80 under cultivation, balance in pasture and bush. Good house and buildings. Daily rural mail, telephone, water in house and outbuildings, convenient to school, church, and cheese factories, situated midway between St. Jovite and Arundel. Apply to **JOE McMAHON**, R. R. 1, Arundel, Que.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. **JOHN J. BLACK**, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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250 Silk Remnants \$1.00

Assorted colors, sufficiently for one spread-bed. Fine cotton remnant, two pounds \$1.45 post-paid. Catalogue of 1200 novelties, free. Address: **ALLEN NOVELTIES**, St. Zacharie, Que.

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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, recommends formula used in **Rid-O-Rat** as the cheapest and most effective means of exterminating rats. "It is without taste or smell. In the small doses fed to rats it is harmless to larger animals. Its action is slow, about 24 hours, and rats leave the premises in search of water."



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Just write me—a postcard will do—and the regular \$3.00 combination Virus and **Rid-O-Rat** guaranteed sure doom to rats will be mailed immediately. When it arrives pay postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage collected on delivery on my absolute guarantee.

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Mrs. Lee is willing to write to any girl or woman suffering from such troubles, and answer any questions they may like to ask.

Women suffering from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, pains, bearing-down feelings and weakness should take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**. Not only is the worth of this splendid medicine shown by such cases as this, but for nearly fifty years letters like this have been received from thousands of women.

You might be interested in reading **Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book** upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the **Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.**, Cobourg, Ontario.



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If You Keep Chickens, Cut This Out—Four to Seven Eggs a Week per Hen Through Cold Winter Season. High Priced Eggs. Means \$5.00 Profit per Hen in Next Six Months. Amazing Poultry Secrets Revealed By America's Foremost Poultry Expert

This is an offer no reader of this paper who keeps chickens can afford to ignore. We will tell you why.

Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success," has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced today. This plan or system is explained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" a free copy of which will be sent to any person who keeps six hens or more.

Poultry keepers, following Mr. Trafford's directions, learn how to start young pullets laying early; make old hens moult quickly and resume heavy laying during entire winter season. Most any hen will lay in spring when eggs are cheap. Mr. Trafford tells how hens lay four to seven eggs a week during coldest winter days when eggs sell at a dollar a dozen or more. His system shows how any breeder, with ordinary care, may get 1,000 eggs or more from nearly every hen in four to six years' time at a net profit of \$25.00.

There is big money to be made with chickens this winter by the man or woman who gets the eggs. The time to get the hens ready for heavy winter laying is now. Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" system tells how and arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper may receive one copy absolutely free by using the Coupon below. Send no money, but cut out the Coupon and mail it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, 970c Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and the story of the 1,000 Egg Hen will be sent you by return mail.

Name of paper _____ October 1923

FREE COUPON

This Coupon entitles holder, provided he keeps six hens or more to one free copy of Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen." Write name and address plainly and enclose in envelope with this coupon. Address Henry Trafford, 970c Herald Building, Binghamton, N. Y.

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quickly by placing in each nostril a little healing, antiseptic
Mentholatum
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You can get rid of rats, mice, gophers and other pests now, by feeding them the poison they can't resist.

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G. E. Miller, General Merchant of St. Georges Newfoundland, after using a tube of Rat-Nip, writes us, "Today there isn't a rat to be seen or heard throughout our place, which includes house, shop, storehouse and barns and to say we found over 100 DEAD RATS is putting it mild. Nothing to compare with it has ever been found in St. Georges."

Just spread a little Rat-Nip on some bread and you will find the rats and mice dead in the morning.

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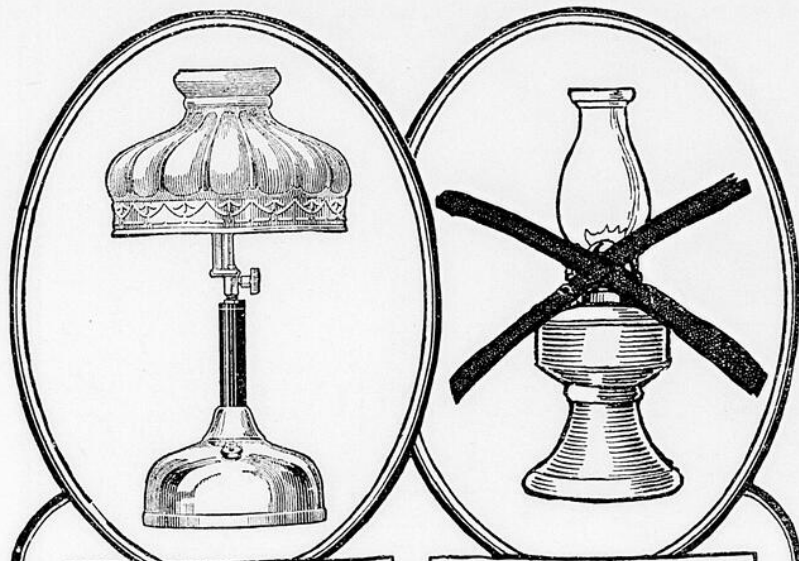


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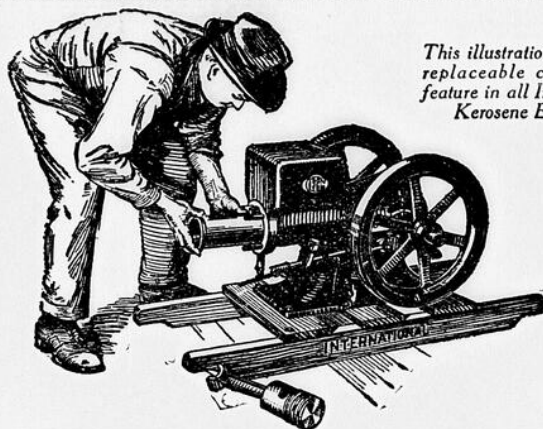
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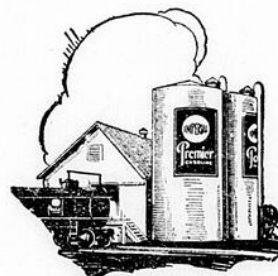
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