

ATTACK THE CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM

RUMACAPS ARE MORE THAN A RELIEF FROM PAIN. This scientific formula (which is not a patent medicine) really reaches the source of Rheumatism. Uric acid deposits are eliminated from the joints and muscles and the kidneys and blood are cleansed of impurities. One box will convince you that permanent relief is possible.



PAINS DISAPPEAR during the first day of treatment. Rumacaps relieve the pain while removing the cause, yet they contain no harmful drugs or narcotics. Hundreds of people have testified to the quick relief given by this efficient remedy. Start the treatment today and end Rheumatic pain.

BACKACHES: One or two capsules will banish the most severe backache. Puts new life into tired and aching backs—a boon to housewives—and more than just a temporary relief.

SCIATICA: Neuralgia, Neuritis, Arthritis, Aching Joints, Lumbago and all allied Rheumatic troubles respond quickly to Rumacaps. Swellings from Rheumatoid Arthritis disappear in most cases with a ten-day treatment or less.

KIDNEYS: and Bladder cleansed of impurities. Rumacaps give you new health and vigor through their cleansing and germ killing action. Many serious diseases may be avoided by keeping the kidneys in good order.

A box of 50 capsules, more than two weeks' treatment, is \$1.00. Start your treatment today—Ask for

RUMACAPS RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

FOR SALE BY
Austin's Drug Store, Richmond Hill

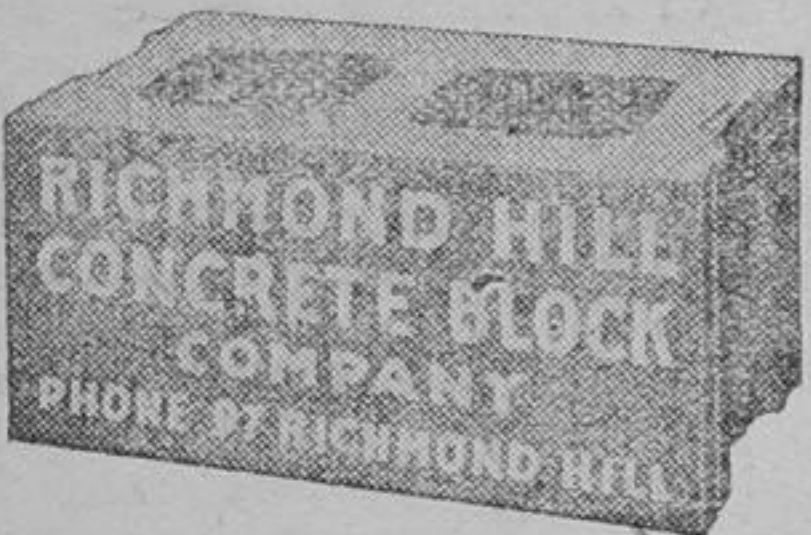
J. ROY HERRINGTON Real Estate and Insurance

Properties For Sale
Dominion and Provincial Bonds

REPRESENTING
The Strongest and Best
Insurance Companies

WE SPECIALIZE IN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GET OUR RATES BEFORE PLACING YOUR INSURANCE

93 YONGE STREET PHONE 87



For Those Who Care

The compression strength of a concrete block is partly determined by its solidity.

A properly tamped 10 inch. concrete block should weigh approximately 70 pounds.

All of our blocks are properly tamped and material carefully proportioned.

Should a block weigh say 60 pounds and 800 are used for the foundation of a building (the most vital part of any structure) that foundation lacks 8,000 lbs. or 4 tons of material.

It is false economy to use a light block.

Quality is the true test of cheapness.

The New Canada Movement Where The Work Is Hard

By Leonard Harman

Facing the sunset, one of my globe-trotting intellectual friends walked along a road in the Swiss Alps. Imbibing the ecstatic blending of the western clouds he slowed his usually rapid stride until he was overtaken by the plodding figure of a farm boy. With an inherent desire for sociability the scholar turned to the toiler with a remark about the splendour of the sky. But the lad saw it not. Forsaking his customary stolidity for an instant he replied in words which still ring in my ears as I handle hay under a scorching sun,—“Beauty dies where the work is hard.”

It is Saturday night and I must go to town for groceries. Defying the conventional custom of the week-end clean-up I walk among my neighbors with a four-day beard. There is discussion of haying and of hoeing. Little knots talk politics with much heat and little understanding. But on a back street I meet my young associate Builder. No, Builder has not had a chance to read much lately. His mind has no room for social problems, he says. His vision is clouded with the dust from cement. He would like very much to hear a certain learned Doctor the following week but fears that he will be too tired. Work was scarce in the winter and he is impelled to work over-time now that he may prepare for another snowfall.

I stand in a farm kitchen with my hand upon the door knob. I mustn't stay for my bed calls me. The motherly farm woman brings the book which I seek. She likes reading but has not read a book for months. Some years ago she heard the music of water rushing down the hollows in the spring, the song of birds in the orchard trees. She saw the moon cast weird shadows on the lawn, the anemones dotting the roadside. Nevermore. The hand of Toil has reached deep into her soul and robbed her of her appreciation of beauty.

At dusk a group of men lounge at the crossroads. The end of a long, long day. You speak of idealism, of culture, of progress. Bah! Tell a dirty joke; some tawdry village gossip about old Mrs. So-and-So on an obscure sideroad. Let empty laughter grate forth in bitterness to mock its makers.

An old Polish woman garnering millet with a sickle. An expert mechanic holding a slush-scraper. A professor loading granite on a truck. Seven hundred qualified applicants for a single position. Men hurling earth in the shadow of a silent steam shovel. Railway coaches running empty while people walk or clamber on freight cars. Some who are idle because they are rich, others who are idle because they are poor. A multitude between these extremes toiling incessantly.

There is a dignity in labour. Surely each man should make a fair contribution to the production of the total of goods and services. There is nothing dishonourable even in “sweat.” I don't mean that elite substance known as “perspiration” but plain honest-to-goodness, everyday, salty “sweat.” Leisure is highly desirable but not so with fruitless idleness. To kill time is murder and must result in

social decay. Yet that is no excuse for this defied drudgery which we impose upon ourselves. Perhaps we should hold an inquest over certain Pauline passages which exalt the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Has toil become an obsession? If excessive toil cramps and warps the doer and restrains him from rising to the heights of being, is it not immoral?

“Why do men work?” asks Stuart Chase in “Poor Old Competition.” Admirable urge are enumerated for the expenditure of concentrated efforts on interesting tasks. But a most debasing force subjects man to wholly disagreeable tasks which might better be performed by inorganic machines. “The chief incentive for the toilsome job is not profit but FEAR. Fear of unemployment; fear of having no money with which to buy food and pay the landlord. With hate and rebellion in our hearts, we nevertheless dare not quit. The incentive is powerful but it does not make very good laborers of us. We do just enough to get by and not a stroke more. An enormous fund of enthusiastic application is thus wasted by the going economic system.” Poor old competition!

JUDGING COMPETITIONS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The annual Judging Competition for young farmers under 26 years of age will be held at the Canadian National Exhibition on September 5th and 6th. Program of judging is as follows: Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 9 a.m.—Heavy Horses; Dairy Cattle; Sheep; 10:30 a.m.—Beef Cattle; Swine; Poultry.

Thursday, Sept. 6th, 9:30 a.m.—Roots and Grain; Fruit and Vegetables; Dairy Products.

Very attractive cash prizes are offered to the winners in this Competition, first prize being \$15.00 in each class.

Also, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, the Household Science Judging Competition for young women under 26 years of age will be held with the following classes to judge: Nutrition, Clothing and House Furnishings.

For further information regarding these Judging Competitions, apply to the Department of Agriculture, Newmarket.

FOR A DREAM'S SAKE

The hope I dream of was a dream,
Was but a dream; and now I wake,
Exceeding comfortless, and worn
and old,
For a dream's sake.

I hang my harp upon a tree,
A weeping willow in a lake;
I hang my silent harp there, wrung
and snapt.
For a dream's sake.

Lie still, lie still, my breaking heart;
My silent heart, lie still and break;
Life, and the world, and mine own
self, are changed
For a dream's sake.

—Christina Rossetti.

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Separate Sexes Early
Pullets will develop with greater uniformity if separated from the cockerels when they are eight to 12 weeks of age. The males are dominating and tend to claim the feed hopper space that has been allotted to the females. Furthermore, it is good economy to sell the males before they become staggy.

Value of Cooling Milk
It is a simple matter to control bacterial growth in milk. At 40 degrees F. there is practically no change in the number of bacteria at the end of 24 hours; at 50 degrees the number increases four fold and at 60 degrees nearly a hundred times as many as at the start. Milk should be cooled as promptly as possible. Freshly drawn milk contains a substance known as lactenin which is able to restrain bacteria for a certain period. If the cooling is delayed the effect soon passes off; by prompt cooling the lactenic effect may be extended even to 24 hours or longer.

Notification of Animal Disease
Horses, mules and asses of all ages and classes are liable to contract any of the serious contagious diseases of the skin known as mange, scabies or itch. Mange is scheduled under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, which requires that every owner, breeder, dealer or veterinary surgeon suspecting the existence of this disease shall immediately notify the nearest veterinary inspector. Treatment is carried out under quarantine, the following mixture being used officially for hand treatment under the supervision of an inspector: Sulphur, 2 lbs; oil of tar, 8 ounces; raw linseed oil, 1 gallon.

Pig Feeding Methods
Although there are several methods of preparing meal mixtures for feeding pigs, the following rules are recommended as safe practices in producing hogs of the desired type: (1) Grind all grain. Fine grinding is recommended especially for young pigs. (2) Soak meal mixture between feeds; do not use too much water but feed as a fairly thick slop. (3) Hand feeding is the best method for securing hogs of a desirable type. (4) If necessary, a self-feeder may be used after pigs have reached the growing stage of development. (5) Keep pails, troughs and other feeding equipment clean. Moldy or decaying matter will cause feeding troubles, and (6) Supply clean drinking water.

Fresh Water Important
When all classes of live stock do not have access to fresh water, they suffer considerably during the hot weather. The owner in turn suffers, as the animals, deprived of the required amount of water, do not put on flesh or produce milk as they otherwise might. A good water supply is a necessity on every live stock farm, and provision should be made to make it available to the animals.

Pasture for Pigs
Pasture for pigs may undoubtedly be made good use of on the average farm. This method of feeding, however, has disadvantages, particularly with the active bacon hog, owing to the opportunity for excessive exercise from the standpoint of fast finishing and the liability of little pigs to stunting through sunburn and the combined effects of sunburn and dew. With plenty of skim milk or buttermilk, both the experimental evidence and that of practical feeders would indicate that growing bacon hogs may be fed for market more economically indoors or in well shaded pens, supplied with racks for green feed, preferably in the form of alfalfa or clover. Racks are essential to the prevention of waste.

Poison Ivy
Poison ivy is rather difficult to eradicate except by persistent work, declares J. F. Clark, horticultural lecturer, Agricultural Societies Branch. If the patch is not too large, you can get rid of it by using one of the weed killers obtainable at seed stores. This should be applied according to the directions given, which specify that the ground should be saturated with the liquid. One or two applications applied a week or so apart will usually destroy the weed completely. Under some circumstances it can be exterminated most readily by the use of a plumber's torch in the hands of someone who is immune from poisoning. A thorough burning out of the branches and roots is very effective, especially if an application of some weed killer is made shortly afterwards. Another way of getting rid of this poison plant, when it is growing on the ground, is to cover as much of it as possible with boards or heavy roofing paper held down by boards. In the course of

several weeks the lack of air, water and sunshine will cause the plants to perish. Salt brine is sometimes used, but it is too mild a remedy for large patches.

A Much-Banned Weed
There is probably no weed in the universe so much legislated against as Clover Dodder, which was introduced into Canada from Europe. It is a serious pest in France, Spain, Italy and other Southern European countries; in Chili and other parts of South America; in the United States; and in fact in all countries which have long summers without frost. During the years of shortage in clover seed crops in Canada it was frequently introduced and distributed in imported seed, but its ravages on red clover have been noted only in a few instances in Southern Ontario and the Pacific Coast in years following an exceptionally late fall without frost until October. The dodder is an annual parasite with slender yellowish and reddish stems which twine about the host plant and become attached to the clover stems by suckers through which it obtains nourishment. Alfalfa dodder has given trouble in Southwestern Ontario and in the Prairie Provinces where it is known to have continued in alfalfa for three years. Badly infested fields should be plowed under before seed forms.

Weekly Crop Report
Reports submitted by agricultural representatives show that in spite of showers and thunderstorms in various sections, an all-day rain is badly needed in most districts of Ontario. Hail storms doing severe damage in limited areas of North Wellington and Dundas Counties are reported.

Haying is nearing completion in Central, Western and Eastern sections and about 50 per cent completed in Northern Ontario. The crop is reported to average about 50 per cent normal. The wheat harvest is nearly completed in Southern Ontario and well under way in Western Ontario. Yields reported are from 8 to 45 bushels per acre, with the higher figure being the exception rather than the rule.

In South Simcoe potatoes are yielding as much as 120 bags per acre with prices offered of around 75c. In Dufferin, growers are holding for \$1.00 per bag, but sales are reported considerably below that figure. Second crop alfalfa is being harvested in Lambton and is a very light crop. Raspberries have been retailing there at 25c. a box.

Durham County reports the apple crop as likely to be only 20 per cent normal. The quality of peas is good in Hastings, with the yield 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre. In Frontenac, lambs are coming on the market in good numbers at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per head. The blueberry harvest is now under way in Temiskaming with the crop below average in quality and quantity, and prices are little above cost of harvesting and transportation.

A political career should attract everybody. Think of getting paid for managing your neighbor's affairs.

R. H. KANE
ROOFING, EAVESTROUGHING
CHIMNEYS BUILT & REPAIRED
CONCRETE WORK
SEPTIC TANKS INSTALLED
FURNACES
BARN & STABLE EQUIPMENT
MILK COOLERS
74 Yonge St. Phone 92F

SAND — GRAVEL
From Maple Gravel Pit
GENERAL CARTAGE by Truck
WM. McDONALE,
Telephone 62. Thornhill,

SHEPPARD & GILL LUMBER CO.
Dealers in
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
ASPHALT ROOFING, GYPDOC.
Telephone 27

INSURANCE
Maple, Ontario -- Telephone 232
C. H. BYAM
Fire, Life, Casualty, Plate Glass, etc
Motor Cars a Speciality

SIGNS
SHOW CARDS
PRICE TICKETS — BANNERS
G. MORLEY BEYNON
Phone 150 — 76 Yonge St.



After Sundown A FAIRYLAND OF FUN

Although primarily and basically an industrial, cultural and agricultural Exhibition, the “Show Window of the Nations” is a rendezvous of merry-makers after sundown.

The colossal pageant, with a cast of 1500 costumed actors depicting the evolution of our Dominion from the wilderness Carier discovered until to-day, is an arresting array of brilliance and colour, a vivid portrayal of the development of this great Dominion.

The merry mile-long midway of thrills, of strange sights and weird sounds, is a fun-fair for young and old; and as a grand finale, glittering domes, towers and flagstaffs of the Exhibition's magnificent display palaces pierce a multi-colored sky afire with brilliant illuminations and crashing, booming, sparkling pyrotechnics. Education, recreation and fun for everyone, that's your Exhibition. This is the big year.

Colonel F. H. Deacon,
President

Elwood A. Hughes,
General Manager

1834 · TORONTO · CENTENARY · YEAR · 1934

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO

AUG. 24-TO-SEPT. 8