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M. Tail, Financial Secretary

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NO. 1020

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Canadian Dairying

The year 1923 will be looked back upon as a milestone in the progress of Canadian dairying for the season that systematic grading of all butter and cheese for export was inaugurated in that year.

The work has been carried out with less difficulty than was anticipated, and in the light of the past year's experience and with some improvement in the regulations, we have reason to believe, states Commissioner Ruddle, "that in future the grading system will run even more smoothly than it has done so far. It is too early yet to talk much about results, and yet evidence can be produced to prove that there has been decided improvement in the quality of the cheese and butter in a great many cases, and that it was due to the grading is freely admitted by those most concerned."

I Sort Them Up

I have marketed some vegetable crops and other products. I found that common stuff put up in the common way, such as is popular with most farmers, will sell slowly when good products assorted to a uniformity will sell much better. They told me my tomatoes would not sell, but when they were assorted into even sizes and color, each specimen looking like its neighbor, they appeared and sold. Apples assorted to size and color will bring more than the same apples mixed. I always put up my radishes, asparagus, or onions in bunches of six like appearance as I could, and it paid. A. H.

Efficient Farming

SUMMER CARE OF BREEDING STOCK

Many poultrymen, as soon as the hatching season is over, begin to neglect the breeding stock. This is a serious mistake. Much of your success the next year depends on the good condition in which the older birds are kept. Often the feed is reduced at this time as well as the variety curtailed. This is also a mistake. Any one feed alone will not keep the breeders in the best of condition. If they are made to forage for a part of their feed, be sure they have a full feed at night consisting of at least two grains, preferably corn and wheat or corn and oats. Corn, if fed alone, is too fattening, and overfat birds are not in good condition and are susceptible to disease.

It is just as important to feed regularly at this time of the year as ever if you wish to get a good egg production during the summer months, especially the forepart before the birds start to molt.

The health of the fowls requires plenty of water during the hot days of summer. Don't overlook cleaning the drinking vessels each day, inside and out, and scald with boiling water once a week.

If during the breeding season the birds have been yarded, it is best to let them out on free range until next breeding season.

Oyster shells and grit are as necessary now as ever. One pound of oyster shells will furnish enough lime for the shells of about eight dozen eggs. In some sections of the country where limestone is present, the grit obtained by the fowls on range is not sufficiently hard to meet their needs and commercial grit must be supplied. Grit composed of quartz or granite is the best. Oyster shell should not be used as a substitute for grit as it is not hard enough.

A constant supply of charcoal in granulated form should be available to the fowls.

Birds on range find enough green feed for their needs until the ground becomes frozen.

As a rule one need not furnish beef scrap or other animal feed in the spring or early summer as the birds can generally secure a sufficient supply of bugs and worms. Late in summer and in fall it is advisable to furnish something in the way of meat feeds. If you have plenty of milk give them all they will drink as it will take the place of beef scrap.

If some of the heavier breeds are kept such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Islands, some provision should be made to break up the hens that become broody. Broody hens rarely, if ever, lay and therefore hens that are being fed for egg production should be broken up as soon as possible. Broody hens should be removed immediately from the laying house and placed in a coop consisting of a slatted bottom, the coop raised off the ground from six inches to a foot, so as to allow the air to circulate freely underneath.

Care should be given to rid the poultry houses of mites as they breed freely during warm weather. They will be found in and around the nests, under the dropping boards and on the roosts. An application once a week of kerosene oil or crude petroleum sprayed thoroughly throughout the house will rid it of these pests. Body lice also must be kept down by a good dusting of sodium fluoride. This should be repeated in three weeks so as to kill the lice that have hatched from eggs that were on the fowls. Another method of killing body lice is to grease around the vent with some good lice ointment.

Remove the male birds from the flock after the hatching season is over so as to produce infertile eggs.

Plantation Jubilee Singers Popular Chautauqua Attraction



The Plantation Jubilee Singers, colored singing organization of note, will be heard at the coming Dominion Chautauqua in splendid programs ranging from rollicking plantation melodies to religious hymns or spirituals.

The Plantation Jubilee Singers have appeared with great success before representative audiences everywhere. They are educated people and trained musicians who represent the best attainments of their race.

The music which they will feature here is that of the American negro. It was conceived during the old plantation days in the United States. This type of music possesses a rhythm and melody found, perhaps, in the music of no other race. Negro folk songs and plantation airs are familiar to everyone.

The programs of the Plantation Jubilee Singers will contribute greatly to the enjoyment of Chautauqua audiences here.

STOUFFVILLE, CHAUTAUQUA, JULY 9th to 12th

A Successful Business

The quantity of butter a Creamery is turning out every week is one of the main things, the success of a Creamery depends upon. Every Creamery could double their make with very little extra expense. It takes a certain amount of butter to pay the running expenses, and the butter made over that amount is what a Creamery business depends on. It therefore requires a considerable amount of cream, and to get the necessary amount of cream, you must be able to pay the highest price and render the best service, and a square deal to all. Such is always our aim, and with our first-class equipped factory turning out a brand of butter which has found a market for itself among the leading brands, enables us to pay the price for cream and render satisfaction in every way. More so this summer on account of renewing our contract for more butter than ever before, we will be pleased to have your cream this summer as well as other summers. You can deliver it or our truck will call at your farm.

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Does Your Child Get His Rights?

BY HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

This Age of the Child is making people think. Wise men and women are studying him, writing books about him, making laws for his protection. The world is determined that children, the men and women of the near future, shall be given their rights.

By this, however, is not meant a training which will allow them to do as they please to run wild. Such an education would not ensure their rights, but destroy them. Their rights are not acts of license, but a thorough training for life.

Of course, at all times good parents have sought to prepare their boys and girls for usefulness in the world; but there is a decided difference in the way we do it and the way it is used to be done. This difference, I believe, is a good one. It lies in the fact that we try to create favorable conditions in which a child may grow naturally, whereas, of old, people did not think much about conditions, but attempted to shape and mold the child himself by constant instruction, punishment and rewards.

Our idea now is to make the soil that is the home life—as rich and fertile as possible for our youngsters. Like the farmer who, when he has cultivated, watered, and drained his garden, feels confident of a good crop, so we, when we have made home what it should be, feel pretty sure that the characters which we have planted will grow into sturdy men and women.

If, however, we are careless of the home garden, and let our children grow up in shallow or unsympathetic surroundings, not all the teaching, preaching, and punishing in the world will make them strong and fine, any more than water and sunshine given to ripe vegetables after they lie in the pan ready for cooking will make them large and of a delicious flavor if they have been grown in uncultivated soil.

By children's rights, then, we mean a thorough training for life, and they must receive this training in good homes—homes which are good for them.

What does the home which is good for children have?

It has a spirit of partnership, for this gives children the training in helpfulness and in the power to cooperate which is their right.

All children older than three or four years can perform certain daily tasks of real usefulness. Mothers should study the powers of their children and give them to do, that of which they are capable.

There ought to be a family council in which are discussed the best color for the new barn and the best fencing for the fields. The children must express their views and be shown the reasons which guide their elders. Thus they will feel that the home is theirs and worth making sacrifices for.

Give them a garden plot, or a calf, or a pig, or some poultry; let them have the care of these and the profits from them, minus rent for the land or the price of feed which you have supplied.

Make your agreement before they engage in the work, and then be true to it. If you take from them the crops, or the milk, or the eggs which they have produced, without paying them, you perform an act of injustice which will teach them dishonesty and lead them to conclude in their hearts that "might is right" in this life. You will deprive them of the training in honesty which is their due.

The home which is good for children gives them rooms of their own, as far as is possible. When children do not know from night to night in what room they are to sleep, when they keep their things in "any old place," sharing closets and drawers helter-skelter with other members of the family, they miss their rights—the right to a training in neatness and refinement which it is our duty to give them.

You do not need to do much furnishing. If you give the girls an empty room, liberty to take what they like from the attic, a few dollars, and some free time, they will create a cozy place of it. And this cozy place may make the girl of disorderly habits neat, and the girl of irritable temper sunny and good humored. It is, at least worth a trial.

A decent mirror and good washing arrangements will make a sudden difference in your boy's manners; and good manners are the right of every child, for without them nobody accomplishes great things in the world. The home which is good for children must have a welcome for the boys and girls of neighbors. There are certain lessons which our young people need to learn in order to be successful in life which they can learn only from other boys and girls. They must measure their strength against that of playmates of their own ages, in order to learn self-control. They must understand what the consequences of acts are when these consequences are not produced by the superior authority of grown-ups, but by the judgment of equal.

The home which is good for children insists on lots of rest, sleep, play and fresh air. Every parent ought to read a few simple books, which tell how much may fairly be expected of children at different ages. I am afraid the tendency on the farm is to work them too hard, just as the tendency in the cities is to give them too little.

It is a terrible thing to send little boys out to play; it is cruel to fill the early mornings so full of chores that the boys and girls go off to school tired. Parents must learn how much sleep, play and food is necessary at different stages of growth.

One Cause of Missing

Sometimes the engine of the farm truck or car will miss intermittently. It will run all right for a period, and then suddenly develop a spell of missing. Often we go to the trouble and expense of having the valves reground, new spark plugs installed, or having the carburetor readjusted, only to discover later that the trouble is in the ignition. However, when trouble of this kind occurs there is a simple and effective method of determining whether it is in the ignition or not.

When one of the missing spells begins, remove the high tension wire from any one spark plug and with the engine running hold the end of this wire one-sixteenth of an inch away from the end of the porcelain to which it is normally attached, so that, in addition to the spark gap inside the cylinder, the spark will also have to jump a one-sixteenth inch gap in the outside air. If the spark continues to jump regularly, the ignition is all right in that cylinder, at least. On the other hand, if the spark jumps eight or ten times and then misses once, only to jump regularly for six or seven times and then miss again, it is a positive indication that ignition is at fault.

Moos

The time to begin feeding a pig is about six months before he is born. That's the way one of our neighbors put it the other day. Meaning, of course, that the mother should be put in condition and kept in condition to farrow and raise a profitable litter. It is asking too much of Nature to keep a sow in a dry lot on a ration of grain and water and expect sizable litters of husky pigs.

Good forage—alfalfa, clover, blue grass in season, Trapa, Sudan, alfalfa, etc.—some tankage, free access to a mineral mixture and plenty of water and a dry bed will solve most of the pig troubles.

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The Hired Man's Evening

I finish the chores while he smokes by the grate; Wife walks around him with disheveled hair and plate; If his mood is to doze, the children must be hushed; And the hired girl starts his favorite mush.

—Sample

Cut Sweet Clover High

Sweet clover will usually die on the low in the spring, following its seeding. My neighbor wanted to get a first hay crop off and then a second crop. He had the blacksmith attach a gauge wheel from a single or lone horse cultivator to his mower, which held the cutting bar high enough to save the plants. This made the sickle cut three or four inches above the crown and did the job just right.