

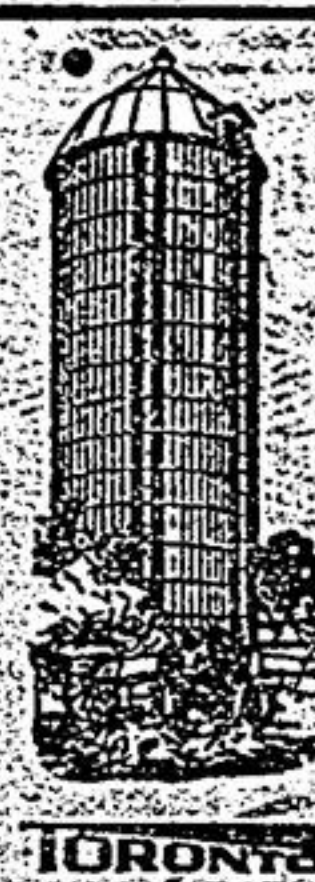
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## THE FARM BUSINESS WOMAN

### FLOWERS AT ROADSIDE MARKETS

Late last summer I persuaded a woman who keeps a cold-drink stand and small grocery on the highway about half a mile from my home, to try selling various flowers from my garden.

I cut the flowers and delivered them to her house. She made them into bunches and sold them and we divided the money equally. In the six weeks before frost she sold forty-four dollars' worth of cut flowers and a little later seven dollars' worth of perennial plants.

We learned that the majority of the people who purchase flowers from a roadside stand want sizable bunches, with plenty of color and plenty of green. We kept asparagus cut for those who wanted it, and found columbine leaves very lovely for some arrangements. She also made up smaller bunches of my very choicest dahlias, snapdragons and my shell-pink Drummond phlox, which was good for combinations or exquisite when shown by itself in a blue pottery bowl.

This year I have planted more zinnias in separate colors and the choicest varieties, for a surprisingly large number of people like them.—D.L.B.

### I MAKE DRESSES AND APRONS

Once, while on my weekly shopping trip to town, I heard a merchant remark that he had allowed too many remnants—shop-worn material, buttons, odd trimmings and bits of ribbon—to accumulate and that he needed the room for the new season's stock. I carefully looked over his wares and told him that I could turn them into salable merchandise. He put them in a large pastboard box and I took them home with me.  
In a few weeks I had fashioned, by

discarding the soiled parts, simple but attractive dresses, aprons and bloomers for little girls; blouses, handkerchiefs and school bags for small boys; clothespin aprons, wall pockets, dust caps and holders for busy mothers. Then the mail man delivered my pastboard box back to the merchant, who in turn mailed me a cheque which arrived at a most welcome time—midway between harvest and planting.

Mothers were delighted to purchase securely made, durable garments and supplies at prices even more reasonable than those charged for factory-made things. My plan not only helped myself, but also the merchant and mothers.—V.A.D.

### A POTATO IDEA

As a farmer's wife, of course I need more money, and because we countrywomen are always in such need, the money-making field where we are concerned has been pretty well covered.

I decided to try the experiment of selling smooth, mealy, baking-size potatoes by parcel post, three dozen to a carton, washed, ready to pop into the oven, at a small premium, of course, over ordinary potatoes.

I had postcards printed announcing this new, easy, sure method of buying the very finest baking potatoes—just enough for the average apartment family—and mailed these to a selected list of particular and well-to-do families in our near-by city.

The idea "took" because it is practical. Eggs, apples, small produce of all kinds have always been marketed like this. The wonder is that potatoes never were before. Anyway, we now have a growing market for the cream of our crop.—C.G.

### Meat Products as Feeding Stuffs

Meat products used as feeding stuffs and put on the market as tankage, beef or meat scrap, beef and bone meal, etc., owing to their variable character, should always be purchased on guaranteed analysis, states Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, in his latest report. It is essential that these feeds should be prepared from fresh material, and be sweet and free from rancidity and mould. When sound and wholesome they constitute a valuable source of protein and bone-making material and are especially useful in

feeding swine and poultry. As a class, they are highly nitrogenous, containing from 40 to 60 per cent. protein with bone meals proper containing about 25 per cent. They also contain from 5 to 10 per cent. of fat.

"Seeing by candle," and by watch are old customs still observed in parts of Leicestershire. In the former instance bids are made while a one-inch candle is burning down, the winning bid being that made as the candle burns out. In the case of the watch, bids are accepted during three minutes.

## S.S. LESSON

August 29. The Ten Commandments. Duties to Man. Exodus 20:1-17:21. Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. 19:18.

### ANALYSIS.

I. MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE LAW, 12-17. II. MOSES AS MEDIATOR AND PROPHET, 18-21.

INTRODUCTION.—Both in Hebrew law and prophecy a large place is given to the duties and obligations of a man to his fellow men. Nearly the whole of the law that follows (chaps. 21-23), called in 24:7, the "book of the covenant," is occupied with such duties, the duties of justice and kindness, or respect for the rights of others, and of clean living in the social and domestic relations. Even the book of Leviticus, which is concerned so largely with matters of religious ritual, contains the notable commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Lev. 19:18; compare 19:17, 32-36). Similar precepts of justice and kindness appear frequently in Deuteronomy (Deut. 14:28-29; 15:1-18; 16:18-20; etc.). The prophets declare righteousness and justice to be God's supreme requirement. They set forth three fundamental virtues, kindness or mercy, faithfulness or truth, and the knowledge, or acknowledgement, of God, as what God demands of men, rather than gifts or sacrifices, songs or prayers. See as typical of many passages, Isa. 1:11-20; Jer. 7:8-11; Hosea 4:1 and 6:6; Amos 5:21-24; Micah 6:8.

I. MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE LAW, 12-17. The first four commandments have to do almost entirely with the duty of men to God. The only exception is in the law of Sabbath observance, where in the parallel passage in Deuteronomy (5:14), the motive urged is that of consideration for and kindness to those who labor. The six commandments which are under review and study in to-day's lesson are concerned with duties to man.

Honor thy father and thy mother. Compare Lev. 19:3; Eph. 6:1-3. The laws of the Pentateuch put special emphasis upon duty to parents and the respect and honor which is due to them, and provide a severe penalty for those who are guilty of an offence against father or mother. So also is the teaching of the Wise Men of Israel: see Prov. 10:1; 15:20; Eccles. 3:1-16. The author of the last-named passage says some very pertinent and striking things:

"Whoso honoreth his father maketh an atonement for his sins, and he that honoreth his mother is as one that layeth up treasure. Glory not in the dishonor of thy father; for thy father's dishonor is no glory to thee."

Thou shalt not kill. The sixth commandment declares the sacredness of human life. It means strictly, "Thou shalt do no murder." The Hebrew word means treacherous or violent taking of life, without the sanction of law or established order. Compare our Lord's interpretation of the law in Matt. 5:21-26.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. The seventh commandment holds sacred the marriage bond, upon which depends, in any form of civilized life, the health and well-being of the community. Compare our Lord's teaching in Matt. 5:27-32 and 19:3-9.

Thou shalt not steal. The rights of private property are guarded by this the eighth commandment. See also Lev. 19:11, and the penalties for stealing prescribed in 22:1-4. It is recognized in Hebrew law that only the rights and welfare of the community as a whole can take precedence of this right of private ownership, as, for example, in 21:28-36.

The ninth commandment is against bearing false witness, whether in a court of law or elsewhere. Compare 23:1; Deut. 19:16-21; Prov. 19:5; 25:18. That this was a sin regarded as peculiarly evil and displeasing to God is evident also from Psalms 15:1-3 and 101:5.

Thou shalt not covet. The tenth commandment forbids the entertainment of unlawful thought or desire toward that which is the property of a neighbor. It is against robbery in the heart. For it is recognized that out of the heart evil words and deeds proceed.

II. MOSES AS MEDIATOR AND PROPHET, 18-21.

The thunders, etc. A storm had gathered about the summits of the mountain, and in the awe-inspiring forces of the storm the people saw the power and felt the presence of God. It was always so with the Hebrew people. Again and again in their poetry they speak of the cloud as his pavilion (Psa. 18:11), or his chariot (Psa. 104:3); the lightning as his arrows of fire (Psa. 18:14), and the thunder as his voice (Psa. 18:13 and 29:9). They saw, and saw truly, what many a poet and seer since that time has seen with greater or less clearness, that God does reveal himself in the world of nature, both in its great and terrible phenomena, and in its gentler and quieter moods, in the bush as well as in the storm, in the flower as in the star, in the sunset colors as in volcanic fires. Compare Psa. 19:1-2 and Rom. 1:20.

Speak thou with us. God had not yet revealed himself in the simplicity and gentleness of Jesus Christ. To the people whom Moses led he was still the God of the battle (16:3, 4), and of the storm, a God to be greatly feared. They needed a mediator, one who could approach God on their behalf and interpret to them his will. Long after Moses' death it was remembered that he had the prophetic vision and faith. He was a prophet, "Whom the Lord knew face to face" (Deut. 34:10). In every age the world has owed a debt to the men of vision, the men who have entered where the common folk have feared to enter, who have seen God and have brought back with them a message for the world's need. "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he will reveal his secret to his servants the prophets."

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### Housing Early Pullets.

Each season we see the growing tendency for egg prices to rally earlier in the summer, and for September and October eggs to bring attractive prices. This has led many poultry keepers to hatch a considerable number of their chicks early so as to get them into laying quarters in late summer.

Pullets hatched in March should be housed in early September, before they have come into heavy production, in order that they may be acclimated to their houses and hold up to a good normal production when it is once attained. The moving of the pullets after they have started laying heavily is a serious check to production.

September is often hot. The pullets are being taken off free range; so we must see that their permanent laying quarters are completely ventilated to give them the fresh air to which they are accustomed.

Some poultrymen will find it advisable to let the pullets run out of doors when housed early, but the growing practice is to keep them confined to the laying houses.

Clean and disinfect the laying houses to remove all traces of disease or parasites which may have been present in the preceding flock. Unsanitary houses may transmit infections from one flock over to another. House birds of different ages and of different development together. The more mature birds should be put in one pen; the next more mature in another pen, and so on. This makes it possible to feed and handle each group of pullets more advantageously.

Early-maturing pullets can be allowed to come into production gradually and normally, while the slow-maturing ones can be forced for more rapid maturity, with more concentrated protein feeds. Thus, in a short time, all flocks can be brought to a uniform condition.

Do not fail, when the pullets are housed, to anoint the skin round the vent of each bird with a little blue ointment. This prevents body lice.

### Oats for Sterile Cows.

Oats has long been considered by horsemen as the premier horse feed. It is a common saying when a horse is frisky that "he is feeling his oats." The correctness of this practical observation seems to have been demonstrated in some experimental work by a U.S. Bureau of Dairying.

For some time these experimenters have been feeding sprouted oats to cows and heifers that have proved sterile. Recently when some dairymen visited the farm they brought out eight or ten cows and heifers that had previously been bred repeatedly without result. After eating three or four pounds of sprouted oats daily, however, they are now safely with calf, and some are almost ready to freshen. The same treatment seems to be effective in bulls that are shy breeders.

The oats are sprouted in frames in much the same way as when sprouted for poultry.

These experiments seem to show that oats really do have some property not common to all feeds. Since sterility is one of the greatest dairy problems, these experiments may prove of inestimable value.

The first suggestion that sterility

## ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN CELEBRATE THEIR TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY

The two Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are about to attain their majority. On September 1st they will be 21 years of age, having been created in 1905 from the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca and granted the right of self-government by representatives elected to their respective legislative assemblies as in the other provinces. Alberta has an area of 265,285 square miles, while Saskatchewan's area is 261,700 square miles. These provinces extend from the 49th to the 60th parallel of latitude, or 760 miles, and each is more than twice as large as the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Now that these newest members of the Confederation of Canadian provinces are entering the adult stage, some comparative statistics showing their growth will be of interest. Alberta in 1906 had a population of 185,412, whereas its estimated population is now 667,000. In 1906 Calgary had a population of 11,697 and Edmonton 11,167. Now each of these cities has over 60,000 population. In 1905 Alberta had 1,060 miles of railway; now it is served by over 5,000 miles of railway lines. When Alberta became a province it had 147,835 acres in wheat, 616,821 acres in all crops and the wheat production was 3,035,843 bushels. In 1925 5,719,749 acres were seeded to wheat and 10,686,351 acres to all field crops, while the wheat crop amounted to 102,955,000 bushels. The field crops were valued at \$194,356,000. When Alberta became a province it was noted for its ranching with millions of acres of unfenced range. In 1906 it had 950,632 cattle, whereas in 1925 it had 1,526,729 cattle. The contrast is even more marked when the figures for milk cows are compared; for these two years they were 101,245 and 460,722 respectively. In 1906 the total for horses, cattle, sheep and swine was 1,446,055; in 1925 it was 3,471,374. The growth of the dairy industry is most remarkable. In 1905 the production of creamery butter and cheese was practically negligible. In 1924, the last year for which quantities are at hand, Alberta produced 22,288,888 lbs. of creamery butter and 1,714,790 lbs. of cheese. Alberta's resources are very well known

through the recent discussions as to the feasibility of supplying Ontario's demands and it is interesting to note that in 1905 only 981,917 tons of coal were produced, whereas in 1925 the total was 5,869,081 tons and in 1923, 6,866,923 tons. The productive capacity of Alberta's coal mines is very much greater than is shown by these figures and with almost unlimited reserves, expansion of this industry only awaits the development of new markets.

Saskatchewan has kept pace with Alberta in growth in the 21 years since it became a province. In 1906 its population was 257,763; now its estimated population is 861,000. Its capital, Regina, had a population of 3,000 in 1903, 6,169 in 1906 and now has about 40,000. Saskatoon, in 1901 had 118; in 1906, 8,011, and now has a population of about 30,000. In 1906 the railway mileage of Saskatchewan was 1,552 whereas in 1925 this great wheat-producing province was served by 7,050 miles of railway. In 1905 only 1,376,281 acres were seeded to wheat, and produced 31,799,198 bushels, while the area seeded to all crops was 2,070,978 acres. In 1925, 18,002,741 acres produced 240,551,000 bushels of wheat and the total area in field crops was 20,885,601 acres, with a production valued at \$363,992,000.

In 1905 there were 472,864 cattle in Saskatchewan and in 1925, 1,094,411. The total for horses, cattle, sheep and swine in 1905 was 958,626 and in 1925, 3,411,695. That Saskatchewan is not pinning its faith entirely on wheat as some people suppose is shown by the growth of the dairy industry. There were 112,618 milk cows in 1905, whereas in 1925 there were 496,502, and the production of creamery butter climbed from 132,446 lbs. in 1906 to 13,493,670 lbs. in 1924.

It has often been said that the 20th century belongs to Canada and certainly the Dominion has just reason to be proud of these sturdy children just now reaching the adult stage and the part they have played in the development of the first quarter of the century. That the results achieved in childhood will be far surpassed by these newest members of the sisterhood of Canadian provinces in the next quarter of a century is a foregone conclusion.

might be related to a missing element in the feed was made by Dr. E. H. Hughes. He reported that rats raised upon a nutritive regime of fats, carbohydrates and protein in relative pure form to which were added daily doses of the vitamins A and B, made normal growth and appeared healthy in every way.

The animals were of splendid size, sleek coated and active, but were practically all sterile.

He announced as his belief, "The sterility produced is a dietary deficiency disease and can be quickly cured by a change of dietary regime."

He tried increasing both the quantity and quality of the protein of the ration with no results. Yeast, cod liver oil and butter gave no better results. This convinced him that sterility was not due to the lack of either vitamin A or B.

To try the effect of vitamin C he

fed one bunch of rats orange juice and another lettuce leaves, both high in vitamin C. Practically all those getting orange juice were sterile, but every individual rat tested with lettuce leaves produced healthy young. This led Dr. Hughes to conclude that the lettuce leaves carried a new member of the vitamin substances, which he called X.

Further experiments led him to believe that the whole cereal, like wheat and oats, protect against sterility or cure it when it is once established.

Three rules to remember in sowing alfalfa: Be sure the soil has time enough, be sure it is drained, be sure to inoculate. If you want another rule, here it is: Be sure to plant seed of a hardy variety, such as genuine Grimm. All right, go ahead.

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