### Canada's Wool, Woollen and Knit Goods Industry at the C. N. E.



3. Itla lionor the Lieutenant-Covernor of Unfario opening the exhibit of funnda's Wool, Woollen and Kait Goods Industry at the O. N. E. He is seen wearing a suit of milled worsted made from wool graves on the Alberta ranch of H. R. H. the Prince of Walra. Mrs. Cocksbutt is looking at the prize bred Canadian lamb presented to her by the

officers of the Canadian Co-operative West Growers' Association, Tens of thousands of people obtained an entirely new idea of the wool growing and wool manufacturing possibilities in Canada at the exhibit of the Wool, Woollen and Knit Goods Industry at the Canadian National Exhibition. The pillars of wool from the nine provinces of Canada supplied by the Canadian Coperative Wool Growers Association excited considerable. operative Wool Growers Association excited considerable

operative Wool Growers Association excited considerable comment, and emphasised the fact that although we maintain only 2,500,000 sheep and lambs in Canada, the size, feed conditions and climate would permit the keeping of 25,000,000, and that sheep keeping is the most profitable branch of agriculture. Also that of the 70,000,000 lbs. of wool used annually to clothe the population of our country, some 50,000,000 could be grown here instead of only 15,000,000 lbs. The small factory installed with the completed goods display, which showed what the completed goods looked like after being made on the machines, showed that in quality and are completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the machines, showed that in quality and are completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the machines, showed that in quality and are completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the machines, showed that in quality and are completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the machines, showed that in quality and are completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being made on the completed goods looked like after being m

A Public Lecture

"THE TRIUMPH OF-RIGHTEOUSNESS"

-Millions Now Living Will Never Die-

G. A. OLIVER

Representing the I. B. S. A.

in the Arena Hall, Georgetown Sunday, October 11th at 7 p.m.

Seals Free

Alberta late in July this year. "This

No Collection

### Southern Alberta is Beekeeper's Paradise



is the greatest potential honey pro- 1800 colonies and will make more mental Farm broke all records for ducing district in North America."

Today, one apiarist in the Coaldale district on the C.P.R. irrigated project has 600 colonies of been. This man, C. George Riedel, came to Southern Alberta from California in the spring of 1924 and started with 1800 colonies and with make more than 150 tons of honey. This year cannot be than 150 tons of honey. This year has been wholesale firm having and one wholesale firm having in one day by one colony was made branches throughout the West is handling the whole output.

Each colony of hees makes about the season, the high record for the season. the spring of 1924 and started with 200 pounds in a season, though one year at the experimental farms No colonies. In 1926 he will have colony at the Lethbridge Experimental across Canada.

Fall and Winter Millinery

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A large selection of the very latest Styles; made from the best material, at Lowest Possible Prices.

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# Quality

#### The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, cats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these products is, of course, Great Britain-the one great consuming country of the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

"Grading" means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST", "GOCD", "FAIR" and

"POOK" classes. These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grad-

ing is threefold-(1) Educational. When the producer sees the relative quality of his

product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary. (2) Fair Play. When products are not graded the inferior article for various reasons often brings as much an the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior pro-

duct on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it. (3) Facilitating Trade. The dealer learns to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article feally looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to

Canada now grades her cereals, grass ter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case ben .. ficial and in some cases quite markenly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus:-

the producer the best price.

Cheese-Grading began April 1st. 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand clay -: was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

Butter-Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our leatter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapid y improving in quality and gaining in r putation.

Hogs-Over tao years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" bacon hogs as against " thick smooths" tas classed by departmental graders has done wonders develop the bacon industry.

to improve the quality of our hogs and 

18 shillings a long hundredweight below Danish, has gradually grown in the esti-mation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long

hundredweight below the best Danish. This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread nar-rowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

Eggs-Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, interprovincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading. The-basis is interior quality, cleanness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly-increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad. Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the Aiready Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples

and outs as the best she can buy. It is for us to so improve our other praducts, particularly our butter and on, as to bring them also into this le of "the best on the British merket" and consequently the highest priced. Grading enabled us to do this for

cheese, wheat, eggs and apples. Grading is helping us to do it for buil :r and bacon.

Quality Counts -lity is thus the first objective for the ne port trade, and, then steady, regular the along these lines the Department of the made ragin ultural exports Look at ( a...da's Principal Exports of

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For further information and publications write DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OITAWA

THEY WILL CIVE CHOICE BLOOM IN THAT SEASON.

Procure the Bulbs by October-Rich Loamy Soll Is Needed .- Bury Boxes In the Cellar-Feeding Bees for Winter-Spray or Dust Potatoos? (Cuntributed by Ontario Department of

Agriculture, Toronto.) The narcissus varieties may be potted for winter bloom as soon as the bulbs are obtained in September or early October. If it is desired that the bulbs be grown in the home win dow, it is advisable to use either a alx or eight inch flower pot, setting from ave to ten bulbs, according to the size of the stock.

Good Deep Boxes for Cut Flowers. If it in desired to grow the bulb bloom in quantity and use the cut flowers in pases, then plant the buibs to boxes of any shape and not less than three inches in depth. A box twenty-ff or inches by twelve inches by three inches is very handy. Tho suli should be a rich garden luam to which add one-third of the bulk of feat nould and sufficient sand to keep the soil from clinging. Suitable drainage provided by means of coarse cinders or broken pottery should first be placed in the bottom of the puts or boxes and then the prepared soil in quantity sufficient to frach within one-half inch from the top of the box or pot after firming. The bulbs should be pressed into the soil and covered firmly, just leaving the tip showing. Bury the Boxes In the Cellar.

When all the boxes or pots are prepared such should be buried possible in cold frame or in the basement, watered well, and then covered with the inches of sand or screened cinders. This covering will insure the net essary cool condition and prevent drying out. Such treatment will devek p a good vigorous root system. a coudition which must precede the bloom. Eight weeks beneath the sand is usually sufficient. A pot may be examined then and if found to be full of roots it can be moved to the light and heat. Some of the Best Varieties.

From four to six weeks of forcing are required to bring narcissi of the following listed varieties into flower: Von Sin "Glory of Lieden, Sir Watkin, Trumpet Major, Emperor, Empress, Colden Spur, Olympia, Sulphur Phoenix, Bl-color, Victoria, Barri Conspicus, Madame Plemp. Alba Sistla, Cynosure, Poeticus ornatus, Poeticus grandiflora and the Polyanthus and Poetaz types of all varieties .- L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extenslon, O. A. College, Guelph.

FEEDING BEES FOR WINTER.

See That They Are First Carefully Fed With Well Prepared Syrup -Carefully Replace Packbur for Winter Stand.

At all times during summer and early autumn care should be taken to DEPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE see that colonies do not starve. So long as they have enough for daily food winter feeding should be delayed until the first half of October, Each hive should then be given all the syrup it will take. This may be anywhere from 10 pounds to 40 or 50 pounds, depending on the strength of the colony and the amount of stores it already has. The syrup is made of two parts best granulated sugar to one of water. Boll the water, then add the sugar and stir till thoroughly dissolved. The only points to be observed are to avoid scorching the sugar and to see that no granules are left in the syrup to start crystallization after it has been stored in the combs.

When feeding time comes in the early part of October, the packing is removed from over the feeder-boards and a number of filled pails or jars are inverted over the holes. If the days are warm this is done towards evening to prevent robbing, and il the nights are cool packing is put around the feeders to hold the broodchamber heat and help the bees take down the feed. As fast as feeders are emptied they should be relilled, . until the bees signify that they have enough by ceasing all work on the feeders. The latter are then removed, the buriap, paper and packing are replaced, and the roof is adjusted for the winter. The feeding may take a week or more in cool weather, but should be gotten through with as rapidly as possible after it is once started.

To Spray or to Dust Potatoes? The high efficiency of liquid Bordeaux mixture for the control of insect and fungus enemies of potato follage has been demonstrated in tests so often as to make its use general with potato-growers. Dusting has been used considerably, but carefully conducted tests over a period of four years show that the practice is not so efficient as the liquid form of application. Where water is difficult to obtain, and in small fields where it is necessary to use hand apparatus, dusting is advisable. For areas larger than one acre and with water and a power sprayer available, then spray.

lodine in the Ration.

A small amount of lodine is needed in the ration of dairy cattle for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. A deficiency of this element results in gottre or "blg neck" in calves. lodine is often lacking in soits distant from the sex, and consequently gottre is more prevalent in such regions than near the sea coast. Decaying sea weeds liberate this element which is carried by the wind

-- It is too bad gir's, but it is stated on good authority that bob hing the bair causes baldness. Better save what you have cut off

over the lend and taken up from the

soll by the crops,

for a wig. -"Eat a raw onion every day and you'll be happy and healthy, ndvises a doctor. And you'll find there'll be more room for you, in

the trains and busses, too. .- The Peel county Alfalfa Ser. Producers' Association during its of eration the last two years has · been very successful in creating a large demand for Peel alfalfa, thus bringing to all Peel growers a premium price for their product.

-A certain Optario farmer known how to please his wife. He built a wood box that has an opening on the outside of the house and one in the kitchen. The wood is put in from the outside. This aystem makes it much easier for the good housewife to keep ber kitch en floor clean and tidy. No chips, bark, or other dirt from the gets on the floor