

Taking Your Dollar to Market

EVERY year your family, and every family of your acquaintance, spends about 70 per cent of its income just for living, exclusive of rent—so economic experts tell us. Think what this means—seven dollars out of every ten invested in food, clothing, household utilities and all the multitude of things that keep a family comfortable and happy.

THAT part of spending is readily understood. But do you realize that every manufacturer and retailer of these necessities is planning how he can get your dollar?

IT'S a big job to spend so much money wisely and well. It requires careful business methods to get the best possible returns from each dollar that leaves the family purse.

THE clever woman goes for help to the advertisements in her local paper. There she finds a directory of buying and selling. She learns about the offerings of merchants and business people. She weighs quality and price. She takes this opportunity of judging and selecting almost everything she needs to feed, clothe, amuse, instruct and generally bring up her family.

DO you read the advertisements? You will find them willing and able to serve you in the business of purchase.

Advertisements are Guardians of your Pocketbook.

Read Them Carefully.

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

No Change in Hog Grading Regulations

No changes have been made recently in the Hog Grading Regulations in so far as they affect carcass grading of hogs, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The department is continuing to provide a Hog Grading service on live as well as on carcass grading standards, according to the basis of sale.

The recent announcement by Ontario packing houses of their intention to offer prices on dressed weight and grades only for hogs produced and marketed within the province of Ontario, was not referred to the Department.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is responsible for the grading of hogs, but the question as to whether hogs are to be sold on a live or dressed weight basis is not subject to departmental regulations.

British Cattle Market Offers Most Permanency to Canadian Farmers

Not subject to such violent changes as United States outlets, declares L. E. O'Neill, Director, Live Stock Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

The success or failure of our live stock business in Canada will be largely dependant on our ability to maintain satisfactory export markets, states L. E. O'Neill, Director, Live Stock Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. In perhaps no other line of live stock production have we been subject to more changing conditions from time to time than has been experienced with our beef cattle.

Our normal annual surplus of cattle approximates 1/4 million head and these constitute one of our greatest problems. Where and how are they to be marketed? Unlike our hog industry — where surplus hogs are processed at home and exported in the finished product — our cattle, under present conditions, must be exported alive.

Our two great markets are Great Britain and the United States. Each has its advantages and disadvantages when considered over a length of time. The British market in the main offers more permanency of outlook in that it offers a market regulated largely by economic conditions and competition and is not likely to be subjected to such violent changes, largely political, as is the market in the United States. The latter market is close by and transportation is no problem as is the case at times in shipping to Great Britain. Duty changes have constituted a hazard as illustrated by the fact that from 1930 to 1936 the duty was 3c. per lb., then by agreement the duty was lowered to 2c. per lb. on cattle over 700 lbs. and in 1937 a further lowering to 1 1/2c. per lb. on a maximum quarterly quota of 51,720 head. During this period the duty on beef remained constant at 6c. per lb., thus effectively keeping out of the U.S. market Canadian beef. It is therefore apparent that our producers are at a disadvantage to the extent of the duty in competing with American producers on American markets unless our production costs can be kept lower.

Records indicate, over a period of years, that as producers we have taken advantage of the U.S. and U.K. markets according as they were profitable and we were permitted to do so. This lack of permanent policy has made impossible the development of a "national steer" as compared with our "national bacon hog". First, the American market is interested in good type feeder cattle which are purchased in Western Canada. At times they will also take heavy finished cattle, which in any large volume would ordinarily present a problem if left for disposal on our domestic market. Any encouragement to the development of the latter branch of the industry is somewhat dangerous as this type and weight of cattle must in the main be exported.

The British market has always been supplied with the heavier class of cattle, one reason being that ocean charges have been assessed on a per head basis rather than per cwt. An adjustment in ocean rates to permit the profitable shipping of lighter weight cattle of the feeder type would be of advantage as there is a good market for feeder cattle in Britain.

The Weed of the Week — Bindweed

Bindweed is the most difficult of all Ontario weeds to eradicate once it becomes established in a field, says J. D. MacLeod, Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture. Probably no other weed threatens the farmers of Ontario with such loss as Bindweed does. It even puts Perennial Sow Thistle

in second place, though the weeds are not spread far and wide by the wind as is the case with the thistle.

No crop will grow once Bindweed is well established. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil and neither wet nor dry seasons seem to affect its growth. Its root system is so deep and so extensive and gets such a hold upon the land that nothing less than a strenuous and determined effort will ever eradicate it. Some farms in Ontario have already been abandoned on account of this weed.

Bindweed has increased rapidly the last few years, chiefly owing to the fact that farmers are not familiar enough with it and so do not recognize it in time to prevent it from getting established here and there in their field in patches from which its roots are soon scattered all over the field by farm implements such as the harrow and cultivator. One reason the farmer does not spot it when it first appears in his fields is because it usually takes two or three years to come into blossom. It is important, therefore, to be familiar with its leaves and roots, as well as with its flowers.

This most troublesome perennial weed, which came here from Europe, has very extensive, creeping, cord-like rootstocks which penetrate the soil to a depth of four feet or more, and any piece of the rootstock possessing one or more buds is capable of starting a new plant. It has numerous, slender, branching stems that either trail on the ground or climb by twisting around other plants. The leaves are rather small somewhat arrow shaped with blunt or rounded tips.

It flowers from June to September and produces seeds from August to October. The flowers are borne on slender stalks, about the length of the leaves. They are bell shaped, white or rose coloured and about an inch across. The seeds are large, brown, angular, three or four being produced in each spherical seed pod.

Farmers should insist that threshing separators should be thoroughly cleared before operating. They may contain Bindweed seed.

Patches of Bindweed should be isolated from the rest of the field and worked separately to avoid dragging the rootstocks on implement teeth from infested to non-infested areas. It is usually advisable to destroy patches of Bindweed with a chemical weed killer, and thus avoid the risk of spreading it by cultivation.

Many farmers stop fighting Bindweed too soon. When they have killed ninety per cent of the rootstocks they forget about it and leave the remaining ten per cent to start further trouble.

It is usually advisable to follow a two years, summer fallow by seeding down to clovers, preferably alfalfa, and leave the sod in as long as profitable. This builds up the soil, and the cutting of the alfalfa crop two or three times each year will prevent the Bindweed seeds from maturing and its rootstocks from spreading.

Thieves who entered an Acton service station late last Thursday evening and stole goods worth \$50, were chased by Oliver Cooke, Acton resident, in his car. They were able to outdistance him.

Howard Stull, Georgetown farmer, dashed into his blazing barn last week to release a bull and narrowly escaped being trapped by the flames.

VILLAGE OF RICHMOND HILL

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS OF TAXES

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Village of Richmond Hill dated the 1st day of August 1939 and to me directed, commanding me to proceed with the collection of arrears of taxes, together with the fees and expenses, I hereby give notice that the list of lands liable to be sold has been prepared, and is being published in the Ontario Gazette under the dates of September 28th, October 28th and November 5th, 1939, and that, unless the said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on the 18th day of December 1939 proceed to sell the said lands to discharge the said arrears of taxes and the charges thereon.

The sale will be held on the above date at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Municipal Hall in the Village of Richmond Hill.

Copies of said list may be had at my office.

A. J. HUME,
Village Treasurer.

Dated at Richmond Hill,
August 10th, 1939.

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