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Important AUCTION SALE

Hardware and Tinsmith Store with Contents of Same

Fine Brick Dwelling and Furniture, Household Goods, Etc.

The Valuable Property of

JAMES A. ROSE and FAMILY

Corner Keele and Richmond Streets Maple
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1939

Commencing at 11 a.m. Standard Time. As this is a very large Sale it will start on time

CONTENTS OF HARDWARE STORE

- 1 Cook Stove with warming closet, new
- 1 Fireco Range with warming closet
- 1 Fada Cabinet Radio
- 2 King Cabinet Battery Radios
- 1 3-Burner Coal Oil Stove, new
- 1 3-Burner Coal Oil Stove, new, with back
- 1 Warming Closet, new, will fit any coal oil stove
- 1 Crown Huron Range with warming closet
- 1 Quebec Heater
- 1 Large Iron Heater
- 2 Coal Oil Heaters
- A Number of new pails, all sizes
- 1 Melotte Separator, capacity 600, demonstrator
- 1 Electric Washing Machine, Lister, new
- A Quantity of Pipe Pipes, elbows and furnace pipes
- A Quantity of Binder Gloves, Work Gloves
- 1 Lantern and a number of lantern glasses, short and long
- A Quantity of Sweat Pads
- A Quantity of Paint, Waxes and Polishes
- A Quantity of Carriage Bolts, various sizes, stove bolts, wood screws
- A Quantity of Shelf Hardware
- 1 Set Counter Scales, capacity 240 lbs.
- 1 Cash Register
- 1 Show Case
- 1 Iron Bag Truck
- A Number of Stable Brooms and House Brooms
- A Quantity of Nails
- 1 Office Desk
- 1 Filing Cabinet
- A Quantity of Invoice Files
- A Quantity of all makes of Plough Shares
- A Quantity of Tinsmith Tools and Machinery
- A Quantity of new Eavtroughing and conductor pipe
- 1 Ford Truck, Model T
- 1 Extension Ladder, 36 feet, good
- 1 Extension Ladder, 24 feet, good
- 1 Cutter
- Some Corrugated Sheet Roofing
- 1 10-foot Step Ladder
- A Quantity of Charcoal
- A Quantity of foot wood
- 1 Tinsmith's delivery wagon
- 1 Hammock Hanger
- 2 Lawn Mowers
- 1 Power Washing Machine with wringer and tub stand
- 1 1900 Hand Washer
- 1 No. 18 Cockshutt Walking Plough
- 1 Broom Rack
- 2 Step Ladder Chairs
- 2 Office Chairs
- A Quantity of Glass
- A Quantity of Hockey Sticks

FURNITURE

- 1 Solid Oak 9-piece Dining Room Suite, good as new
- 1 Solid Oak Serv. Wagon, new
- 1 Solid Oak Dining Room Table
- 8 Painted Kitchen Chairs
- 6 Birch Kitchen Chairs
- 1 Kitchen Cabinet
- 2 Kitchen Tables (one a drop leaf)
- 1 Electric Easy Washing Machine
- 1 Singer Drophead Sewing Machine
- 1 Happy Thought Range, equipped with 2 oil burners
- 1 Coal Oil 3-burner Range, nearly new
- 1 Wood Burning Range
- 1 Hall Seat with Mirror, Oak
- 2 Hall Mirrors
- 2 Matched Golden Oak Hall Tables
- 2 Matched Golden Oak Rocking Chairs
- 1 Fur Coat
- 1 Open Bookcase
- 1 Mahogany Hall Seat
- 5-piece Mahogany Living Room Suite
- 1 Large Chesterfield
- 1 Targe Mahogany Living Room Table
- 1 Brown Leather Morris Chair
- 1 Dozen Rocking Chairs of various types
- About 25 small Tables, Oak, Mahogany and painted
- A Quantity of Curtains
- 1 Heintzman Piano, good as new
- 2 Settees, Mahogany
- 1 Cedar Chest, new
- 1 Kolster Cabinet Radio
- 2 Screens
- 2 Piano Stools
- 1 Hall Rug, size 4 1/2 ft. by 7 1/2 ft., good
- 1 Dining Room Rug, size 9 ft. by 10 ft., good
- 2 Matched Living Room Rugs, 7 ft. by 8 ft., good, (tones of Mulberry)
- About 1 dozen small Rugs
- 1 3-piece Maple Bedroom Suite, spring and mattress
- 2 Double Iron Beds, springs and mattresses
- 1 Single Iron Bed, spring and mattress
- 1 Velour Couch
- 1 Camp Bed
- 2 Solid Oak Dressers
- 2 Solid Oak Washstands
- 1 8-day Clock, good
- 1 Desk and Bookcase, combined
- A Quantity of Dishes
- A Quantity of Silverware
- 1 dozen Chintz covered Bedroom Boxes
- 1 Congoleum Rug, 8' x 14'
- Quantity of Electric Lamps
- Quantity of Oil Burning Lamps
- Quantity of Pictures
- Quantity of Books
- One Verandah Couch on stand
- Verandah Chairs, mats and blinds
- Number of Drapes, all sizes and materials
- Lace Curtains, etc.
- Also various articles too numerous to list
- The above furniture is all in A-1 condition

The Hardware Store and Tinsmith Shop is solid brick, shingle roof, size 30 by 50 feet, one and a half story. Gas pumps now in front of store.

Dwelling is brick veneer, steel roof, two and a half story, 10 rooms and attic. Is in first class condition.

Lot approximately 50 by 70 feet.

TERMS: Contents of dwelling and Hardware Store Cash. Property, 10 per cent on day of sale and balance in 30 days. Possession to purchaser September 1st.

Properties to be sold subject to reserve bid.

J. CARL SAIGEON, Auctioneer

Rail Grading of Hogs is Packers and Not the Government Regulation

Packers Say New Method Will Encourage Production Of Bacon Needed For Export To British Market—Commission Firms Voice Opposition

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.

The above statement issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture will clear up a mistaken impression that the Government is responsible for the recent adoption of rail grading method of buying hogs in Toronto market.

Regarding the new system there has been considerable controversy. Some are of the opinion that the new method is an improvement as the farmer will be paid for the quality of hog he produces and any guess work will be eliminated. Others view the change as a scheme of the packers to more and more control the hog market to the detriment of the producer.

For the information of our readers and without endorsing any of the opinions expressed we reproduce the following statement on the subject issued this week by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. Under the heading "Our Obligation to British Bacon Consumers" the council says:

"This fall, for the quarter year—October, November and December—we Canadians are asking the Government of Great Britain to make a place in the British bacon market for 52,000,000 lb. of our bacon. This compares with 37,500,000 lb. shipped in May, June and July.

To do this Britain must shut out of that market a share of the bacon now being shipped by Denmark, Holland, Sweden and other countries.

The above named countries, Denmark particularly, supply the London area markets (which pay the best prices) with bacon of which 80 percent or more is No. 1 sizeable. This means that the Wiltshire side is of least selection and weighs within the range 55 to 65 lb. It is made from hogs which are highly bred, properly fed and which yield carcasses weighing from 143 to 168 lbs. warm weight. ("Selection" designates the fatness of the bacon. No. 1 (selection) is known as leanest, No. 2—lean (fairly fat) and No. 3—prime (quite fat).")

Possibly 35 to 40 percent of Ontario hogs come within the desired weights of No. 1, or leanest selection. Out of the average of the hogs of Canada we are shipping about 30 to 35 percent of our total shipments of No. 1 selection, sizeable bacon.

Even if we concentrate much of our No. 1 selection, sizeable bacon on the London area markets, what position are we in to give to the consumers of England, (who have been getting from the European countries a very high percentage of No. 1 selection, sizeable bacon), what they want? We could at best only supply them with perhaps 50 percent No. 1 sizeable. When we go to prospective customers and say we want them to take Canadian bacon instead of Danish, Dutch or Swedish, how can we expect them to be enthusiastic when we have to supply them in a large part with No. 2 selection or with overweight bacon, or perhaps with No. 3 selection. If we do not do our part by producing and marketing hogs of proper quality and weights we are not in as favourable a position as we should be to ask the British Government to replace with Canadian the kinds of bacon that consumers demand.

This fall and in 1940 Canadian hog producers expect the meat packers to sell for them in the British market a greatly increased quantity of bacon. If we do not supply the proper weights and the proper quality we cannot expect the British consumer to pay the price we want to get.

Surely no further argument is required to demonstrate where the interest of every hog producer and

every dealer in hogs lies. We should adopt every possible means to guide us in the production and marketing of suitable hogs.

Thousands of Ontario farmers understand and appreciate the meaning of the facts. But there appears to be a percentage who do not. Most of these have been selling outright to drovers and truckers and taking no further interest in their hogs. It is vital to the hog industry that their interest should not stop at the railway car or the truck at the country point. They must get to know what kind and what weight of carcasses they have marketed. The dealer who buys their hogs must take back to them the facts about their product.

Seventeen years ago we started to develop live grading of hogs. It has done a very great good to the hog industry. From the beginning it was recognized that if it were feasible to set up a system of rail (dressed) grading, hog improvement would be much faster. After years of painstaking work a really workable system of rail grading has been devised. It has been given five years of trial. It works.

The greatest weakness of live grading was the variation in dressed weight from hogs of the same live weights. To make sizeable bacon, hog carcasses should weigh from 143 to 168 lb. Depending on how hogs were reared and fed, and depending on the way they were stuffed or starved at the time of marketing, hogs weighing 190 lb. alive have been yielding carcasses all the way from 133 to 160 lb. and 230 lb. hogs from 160 to over 190 lb. A second weakness was error in judging quality. Farmers need a better guide than this to correct their production so as to meet the demands of the British market. Dressed weight and rail grade gives it to them.

Discussing the same question of rail grading the Rural Co-Operator in a recent issue has the following to say:

On July 17, Ontario racking plants announced that beginning on July 24 they would buy hogs throughout Ontario on a rail grade basis only. Upon the special request of the commission firms at the union stockyards, Toronto, the date for the commencement of this policy was deferred for a period of one week, and became effective on July 31.

The statement issued by the packers states that "in 1931 the joint swine committee for Canada recommended that the dominion department of agriculture investigate the value and feasibility of grading hogs dressed on the rail as a means of advancing our national bacon hog policy. From 1931 to 1934 the problem was thoroughly studied and extensive experiments made." (The joint swine committee is a committee of about ten persons including representatives of the federal government, the packers and producers.)

"In 1934," the statement continues, "hog grading regulations were amended on recommendation of the joint swine committee so as to make the grading of dressed hogs on the rail a part of the system of trading in hogs. From 1934 to the present time trading on dressed weights and rail grades has developed alongside of trading in live weights and grades. Now, in 1939, about 56 percent of all hogs slaughtered at inspected plants in Ontario are rail grade."

From the first it was intended, says the packers' letter, that if rail grading was found feasible and practical it should, as soon as possible, supplant live grading. And then it adds—"Ontario packers feel that this should now be done."

Commission firms on the Toronto stockyards have publicly registered their disapproval of this change in policy. Their views have been expressed in a series of broadcasts over CFRB during the past two weeks by Roy McPhail, formerly manager of the Manitoba Livestock Co-operative, and now secretary of Canadian Livestock Sales Agencies.

The hog producer in Ontario is asking us this question, says Mr. McPhail—does 100 per cent rail grading of hogs make it harder or easier for the packer to buy hogs on his own terms?

Answering the question, Mr. McPhail says: "In our opinion there can be only one answer to the above question, and it is this—certainly rail grading makes it much easier."

In answer to a question by The Rural Co-operator as to whether or not this move is going to give the

Chick'n Chats

By H. E. LeMasurier

As the first pullet eggs are beginning to make their appearance, many poultrymen start thinking about housing the pullets. There is only one justification for doing so at this time of year, and that is, if the birds are crowded in the range shelters on colony houses. The largest and most mature birds may be placed in the laying pens if there is no alternative, but care should be taken to provide plenty of ventilation and suitable green feed. By reducing the number in the range houses, the smaller and more backward bird gets a much better chance to grow, and in most cases do so. As there is plenty of good growing weather still to come, these birds very often will develop into a paying proportion instead of a cull, as would have happened if the birds had not been separated. It is the general tendency of both large and small poultry producers to overcrowd their birds at all periods during the bird's life, but the greatest crowding takes place during the growing period. The poultryman builds a range shelter or colony house and fills it to capacity with young birds. He forgets that these birds grow, and in a very short time are overcrowded, and with many birds showing signs of poor development. This is probably the greatest source of culls.

If the number of birds raised had been reduced by a third, we would have had just as many good, if not better birds to house than he has after sorting out his culls from his overcrowded range house.

The average poultry producer does not seem to appreciate the fact that one hundred birds showing a profit of \$1.50 each per year are much more profitable and more easily handled than one hundred and fifty birds showing a profit of \$1.00 each.

Expanding does not mean the increasing of your flock only, but it also means an increase in all equipment necessary for the raising and housing of the increase in the flock. To sum up the discussion, one might say it is just the old argument of quality versus quantity. Quality means steady business. A quality product also sells itself and advertises its merits whenever it is used.

Questions on any subject pertaining to poultry will be answered through this column. Address your questions to "Chick'n Chats", c/o The Liberal, Richmond Hill. We invite you to tell your poultry problems to us.

WELL ADVISED

Elsie—What kind of husband would you advise me to get, Grandma?
Grandma—You just leave husbands alone and get yourself a single man.

packers more control of price, Mr. McPhail replied—"We believe that it will. For example, during the week of July 31, the first week in which this policy went into effect, hog prices were as follows: Monday, \$11.50; Tuesday, \$11; Wednesday, \$10.85; Thursday, \$10.75; Friday, \$10.65 to \$10.75. During this same week British bacon prices remained steady and hams went up two shillings."

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.

J. FOX

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