

Your Type And Stick to It

stand Your Own Tend- and This Knowledge Help You

breedly speaking, are dis- four distinctive basic sanguine, nervous, lym- melancholic, writes As- the London Daily Mail. four are always easily re- and everyone must num- of each among their own

the "sanguine type," it varies in details, of the hair may be brown or is always crisp hair not become lank, even wettest shower has done

ine people are honest nous, rash and hasty, they incline to be hot- and domineering. They of friends by their so- are thorough "good" their cherry optimism is er envied.

ous Type "nervous temperament" the sanguine at first have hair that is au- or, perhaps bright eyelashes usually the and always long and skin is bright colored, dard or ruddy. It is with an almost imper- of yellow.

are affectionate, but are cleverly easily influenced by form. You find writ- especially of this are fond of children, with them without the

hot-tempered, they and moody or ex- tions are not harmo- nious, they keep for their most women, they habitually burn the end. It is scit- strength that en- perform the amazing

are not touchless they speak rapidly, of eloquence, and Dremy

Temporament is the two preced- or very little color in soft, fair, and texture; the hair

hair is light or sometimes a deeper has the slightest in it.

are marked, individual rather imaginative and creative does not out-of-life, or rising

to live with, they much from their for them to be and arguments. is a tendency in con- work is their not seem to be, and in this

will see that give musical developed. The dominant feature can imagine, it shows their love

improvident, and luxuriant and have much inner

Black, or less of their they set dark allow skin are this type.

not given to be jealous their serious for them to people less

to the weed cigarette con- materially, and one-half out to an out man and age. Since either sex site of tobacco habit of some cigarette greatly age.—Kitch-

interesting Mrs. Frank.

Rural Education

(By Elsie C. Boulter, in the Maritime Farmer).

Rural education is a subject which at the present time is receiving more and more attention. To the farming population, the present system as applied in the rural schools, is something with which the average farmer is not satisfied but which he feels powerless to remedy.

Has it ever occurred to any of us that rural education might mean a full satisfactory training for a contented life in rural surroundings, with a spirit trained to reach out to a knowledge of international affairs.

Children in the rural schools need training in leadership, public speaking, social science, farm and home management, the ethics of co-operation, and most of all, a love for all beautiful things. Can you imagine just what it would mean if every child be taught to give full value to all the worthwhile things in his community?

If he could be instilled with a great pride in the bettering of every-day conditions? In short, if he or she could realize that his or her rural environment is not a hindrance but rather a help to his or her fullest development, and to a liberty of spirit which will bring contentment?

A child graduated from a school such as the one suggested, would naturally be interested in adult study groups, and thus carry on the work of acquiring knowledge necessary to the fulfilment of his life work and to keeping in touch with world interests.

A number of boys have gone to the cities only to become part of a great machine, drudging in hot factories until all initiative has been sapped. Just why did they leave home where they might have been much happier? Life was too dull; their communities had no real live interests; the people were discontented and the bright lights beckoned!

Why do so many farmers feel inferior and are looked upon as inferior when placed side by side with a successful professional man. The answer is fairly simple. The farmer, as a boy, was not taught to value the worthwhile things of the country and he did not have opportunities to cultivate the social graces, which smooth the pathway when dealing with one's fellowman.

The Danes have set an example which farmers in many parts of the world are anxious to follow. The farmers in Denmark, at one time, were practically slaves, but gradually, by working upon the principles of co-operation they have evolved a system whereby they now operate their own mills, factories, bakeries, creameries, banks, etc. It is said there are ten thousand co-operative societies in Denmark and the average farmer belongs to five! The Danes are great students, ignorance being an unpardonable sin, and they believe the farmer should be as well informed as the business of professional man.

The depression has driven home the truth that agriculture is the basic industry and that prosperity for farmers also means prosperity for manufacturing concerns, etc., and vice-versa and it would seem that upon the return of more prosperous times, agriculture will be placed upon firmer footing. Will we, as rural people, be fitted to cope with our improved status? This question is worthy of our deepest consideration.

Farm Notes

Papers signed "Lone Wolf" have been left in each case by some person who set fire to four haystacks at East Ronton, England, within a few days.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on a farm at Allington, near Macclesfield, England, was confirmed and 84 cattle were slaughtered.

A 1,500-acre tract in Brown county, Ind., has been made a hunting area, where archers can hunt game with bow and arrows.

A sun-plant, experimentally used in Cairo, Egypt, employs parabolic mirrors which focus the heat absorbed on a layer of water.

The November export of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 20,079,352 bushels, valued at \$16,588,916, compared with 13,127,516 bushels at \$10,200,655 a year ago.

Overfeeding is the great bugbear of silver fox ranching, states the progress report of the Summerside P. E. I. Experimental Fox Ranch for the years 1931-32-33 and 1934.

Although live stock in Canada in 1935 showed a decrease, compared with 1934, British Columbia and Alberta registered an increase, respectively, in the total number of cattle.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens on Canadian farms in Canada decreased in numbers in 1935, compared with 1934. The decreases are horses, 2,155; total cattle 131,300; sheep, 22,000; swine, 104,800; turkeys, 577,700; geese, 25,500; ducks, 60,100; and hens and chickens, 2,366,000.

HAVE YOU HEARD

HONEST GOLF "Sixes are made by dubs like me, But only God can make a three." —With profound apologies to Joyce Kilmer.

Harper — How do you play truant from a correspondence school? Carter — Send them an empty envelope.

Teacher — Junior, name a bird that is now extinct. Junior — Our canary. The cat exterminated him this morning.

We reprint the following request. We haven't the slightest idea who the author is: "Failures come to all persons who strive to do something. They are the mark of the man who tries. Few persons without scars have ever been in battle. Our greatest glory lies not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall."

Freshman — How about a date sometime? Senior Co-ed — I can't go out with a baby.

Freshman — Pardon me — I didn't know. You're not getting old until you hate to wear a new suit.

Visitor — How's the new swimming pool? Superintendent of Insane Asylum — Fine! Its become so popular with the patients, especially those that can't die, that I am thinking of having it filled with water.

One philosopher advises us that "small wives are easier to control." A stick of dynamite isn't very big either.

Tourist — Is this a high-class town? Brushville Citizen — Yeah, they even have two bread lines — one for white and one for rye.

Sometimes we smile at the past, yet tomorrow We too shall seem quaint and old-fashioned.

Friend — Sorry, old chap, but I'm looking for a little financial succor again.

Man — You'll have to hunt further. I'm not the little financial sucker I used to be.

It's nothing to a man's credit if no one will trust him.

Prospective Boarder — Do you have much variety at your boarding house? Regular Boarder — Well, we have three different names for the meals.

The easiest thing in the world for a man to do is to think of the right excuse at the wrong time.

Eloping Bride — Here's a telegram from father. Eloping Groom — What does it say. Eloping Bride — Don't come home, and all will be forgiven.

It is a fine thing to be a gentleman, but it is an awful handicap in an argument.

ASPIRATIONS I would be true, for there are those who trust me; I would be pure, for there are those who care; I would be strong, for there is much to suffer; I would be brave, for there is much to dare.

Big worries level off when you get to them, like the steep hills a motorist sees in the distance.

The Nurse — What do you think of the new baby sister the doctor left for you? Little Girl — I don't blame the doctor for wanting to get rid of it. But why did he pick on us?

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Issue No. 1 — '36

Check Spread of Animal Diseases

Burn Carcasses of Animals Which Die of Infectious Diseases

The Ottawa Farm Journal has repeatedly called attention to the necessity of burning or burying deeply the carcasses of all farm animals which die of any infectious disease, or from some unknown cause. It is a comparatively common thing to see a carcass lying unburied in an old sand pit, or in some back lot on the farm. To these carcasses dogs, and crows, and by this means germs of many malignant diseases are spread. To such a source may be traced many an outbreak of anthrax.

Burning a Carcass The right way to burn a carcass is to dig two 7-foot long trenches at right angles to each other, thus forming a cross. The trenches should be 15 inches wide, 18 inches deep at the centre, and slanting up to the outer ends so that they will allow admission of air from each quarter of the compass. The earth from the trenches is thrown into the angles and across the heaps are placed two or three old railroad rails, or an iron wheel to serve as a grate. On the grate dry wood is piled, the carcass on top, then more fuel and finally the legs and entrails, if the animal has been opened. It is best not to open an anthrax carcass. Finally the fuel and carcass are saturated with kerosene and a light applied. By such means a large carcass may be completely consumed in five or six hours. If deep burial is deemed preferable, cover the carcass with several bushels of quick lime. Graves in which anthrax carcasses have been buried should be so fenced that they cannot be grazed over by cattle or other farm animals.

Declared Kitchener's Chief of Police in an address before the local Rotary Club: "The Programme of the Boy Scouts is a wonderful training for boys. They are taught obedience, truthfulness, to do a good turn at any time, not counting the effort it takes; construction instead of destruction. Very seldom do we hear of a youth who has had Scout training getting into trouble."

The 21st Toronto (St. Barnabas) Scout Troop has been added to the now quite large list of "harmonica band" troops.

A very successful week-end international Rover Scout Moot held in Vancouver brought delegates from various points in the province and United States northern pacific coast cities. A Sunday morning Scouts' Own church service was addressed by Provincial Secretary W. Solway. Next year's moot will be held at Bremerton, Wash.

Something new in Scout "feasts" was a "pigeon pie supper" held by the Rover Scouts of High River, Alta.

The highly successful 8th Annual Scout minstrel show of the 30th Toronto Scout Group was given three nights before packed audiences. Programme items included comic impersonations, a skit "School Jaze," and

Stored Potatoes

Some Varieties More Susceptible to Frost Than Others

Frost injury is so important to the potato growing industry of Canada that it is included with the list of potato diseases considered most objectionable from the standpoint of seed certification. Canadian potato growers, therefore, should learn to distinguish between low temperature injury and the diseases having symptoms frequently associated with those found in tubers which have been exposed to low temperatures.

The problem of frost injury has been under investigation by the Division of Botany, Ottawa, for a number of years. Results of these tests show that a great deal may be accomplished towards preventing the losses arising from this type of injury, which occurs in the field, in storage, and in transit to market, and gives rise to such disadvantages as destructive roots weak plants and to poor stands resulting from seed-piece decay.

The term "field frost" refers to the condition in potatoes arising from exposure to freezing temperatures in the field. "Freezing injury" is similar to field frost injury but is caused by exposure to low temperatures after the crop has been dug. A third type, known as "chilling," occurs when the temperature drops to the freezing point of water; although, actually, ice begins to form in potatoes at approximately 29 degrees Fahrenheit, a figure which varies with varieties or even in individual tubers. This individual tolerance to low temperatures may explain, in a measure, the appearance of frozen tubers frequently scattered throughout the storage bins.

Potatoes injured by frost are considered diseased, and as such are not reliable for seed purposes because of the retarded sprout development and the possibility of affected sets rotting in the ground. Losses due to low temperatures may be satisfactorily eliminated by the adoption of four very beneficial measures, as follows: (1) Harvest the crop before heavy frosts. (2) Store the crop in rooms having a temperature between 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. By so doing the potatoes will not turn sweet and necrosis will not develop. (3) If potatoes are pitted, they should have a covering sufficient to prevent the temperature from dropping below 30 degrees Fahrenheit. (4) Potatoes transported during the cold months should be protected by straw, sacks, or canvas. They should be carried in a heated car and loaded so as to assure the free circulation of air throughout. (5) When it is known that potatoes have been undercooled they must not be handled until it is certain that the temperature is above the freezing point.

Everyone realizes the importance of self-confidence as a factor in success, but the way to acquire self-confidence is purely theoretical, if you never put it to the test, it will prove a broken reed when you need it most. Build up self-confidence by attempting something worth while and bending every effort to accomplishment. Strengthen it by sticking to an undertaking until you win.

SCOUTING Here There Everywhere

A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

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Japan's Flour Export Gains

Competes With Canada And U.S. For Market In Far East

TOKIO—Japan's export of flour during the first 10 months of this year is reported at 11,083,000 sacks, an increase of 1,958,000 sacks over January-October, 1934.

Most of the export went to Manchukuo and Kwantung leased territory, 10,042,000 sacks, compared with 8,814,000 sacks in the same period of the previous year. However, there was a marked gain in exports to the Philippines, 362,000 sacks compared with 135,000 sacks in the previous corresponding period.

Japanese flour is reported competing briskly in the islands with Canadian and American flour. Exports to China, Straits Settlements, and the Dutch West Indies, were respectively, 77,000 sacks, 15,000 sacks and 18,000 sacks. The first two represented increases of more than 100 per cent, but the latter was a drop of 26,000 sacks in January-October period 1934.

The meal mixture being fed at the Fredericton Experimental Station at the present time consists of 200 pounds crushed oats, 150 pounds bran, 100 pounds oil meal, 100 pounds gluten feed, 5 1/2 pounds salt and 11 pounds bone char. The amount of oil meal and gluten feed may be increased according to the quality of the roughage on hand. This meal mixture is fed at the rate of 1 pound to each 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced, the amount depending on the fat content of the milk.

also made for an abundant supply of turnips or mangels for winter feeding and coarse grains, such as oats, are grown to form the bulk of the meal mixture. An effort is made to prevent the cows from falling off in production too rapidly at any time, as it is often difficult and expensive to bring up production after it has been reduced.

Roughages for dairy cattle should consist largely of good quality legumes or mixed hay and roots or silage. When these feeds are cheap and plentiful, the cattle are usually fed as much as they will clean up and from 30 to 50 pounds of roots per day, the amount of roots depending on the size of the animal and the supply available. When potatoes are fed to replace turnips or mangels, the amount should not exceed 20 pounds per cow per day.

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New Corn Can Resist Borer

other town bodies, to plan work which might improve the town, first estimating cost of labor and material. A com. for this purpose was later appointed by the Council.

GUELPH—Possibility that a new type of golden bantam corn just recently produced at the Lansing, Mich., experimental station, and said to be resistant to the corn borer, is being a great boon to corn growers, is seen by Prof. L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, provincial entomologist and director of the corn borer campaign in Canada.

Prof. Caesar, commenting on the new corn development, pointed out that the variety Maize Amango, which is the basis from which the new corn has been bred, is resistant to the borer, and in had years has been left untouched by the pest. Experiments have been tried in Canada, crossing it with native varieties, but the trouble has been to get a cross that is not only resistant, but is also a good quality for domestic and feed purposes.

The winter feeding of dairy cattle presents the problem of supplying an abundance of feed to maintain reasonable production at a profit. In order to feed cattle economically, the bulk of the feed should be produced on the farm and the quality of the feed is an important consideration. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., the object is to provide the highest quality roughage and thereby make possible a reduction in the protein content of the meal mixture. All hay intended for cattle feeding purposes is cut early in the season when the protein content is high. Provision is

TRANS-OCEANIC AIR TRANSPORT

Cherry Trees Line Avenue

Observes the Toronto Mail and Empire: The speed with which aviation has developed is one of the marvels of the age. Solo and other flights have been featured in the conquest of the Atlantic and of the Pacific Ocean. Regular air services carrying passengers have been established in various parts of the world. Great Britain has been one of the chief promoters of travel by air. The British Post Office hopes for the carriage of first-class mails between Britain and all parts of the Empire in the near future at ordinary postal rates. At present British internal air lines carry mails wherever practicable, without extra charge for air mail. According to a Washington announcement the "confident hope" of the British, United States, Canadian and Irish Free State Governments following a week of conference is that a regular transatlantic air service will be operative in 1937. The statement issued further says that four round trips a week by giant passenger mail planes will constitute the initial service. Regular services are projected via the northern route, by way of Canada, Newfoundland and the Irish Free State to England, and via the southern route, by way of Bermuda to England. In addition, a route from Bermuda to Puerto Rico, to be extended by mutual consent, is sanctioned.

The inauguration of a trans-pacific service by Pan-American Airways has led Imperial Airways to launch experimental transatlantic flights. These will be undertaken in the near future. To this end Imperial Airways is constructing for operation within a few months the first of a number of flying boats.

Ministry have announced an agreement for a 7,000-mile air mail and passenger service from Britain to Durban, South Africa, to begin two years hence, or in 1937. The Post Office has plans for the carriage of all first-class mail by air without surcharge across the Atlantic.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1935

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, listing various financial items and their corresponding values.

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NOTE—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA: We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 30th November, 1935, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the fiscal year, and at various dates during the year have also checked the cash and investment securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1935, and it is so shown by the books of the Bank.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1934. Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1935, after making appropriate provision for Contingencies Reserves out of which Reserves provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made.

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS: Dividend No. 190 at 8% per annum. Dividend No. 191 at 8% per annum. Dividend No. 192 at 8% per annum.

Contribution to the Pension Fund Society. Appropriation for Bank Premises. Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Government Issues. Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. Montreal, December 24, 1935. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager.

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