

MARCH 20, 1926

THE STORY OF JOSEPH MARTIN FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN SINCE TAKING "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



The story of Mr. Joseph Martin of St. Ursule, P.Q., reads like a modern miracle. His was an unusually bad case of indigestion. In his own words he writes, "For about ten years I could not digest my food. For a year I could not work. I had no strength and I could hardly eat. I was like dead. Now I work and eat as much as I like and feel like a new man. Your 'Fruit-a-tives have relieved me completely, and I would have died without your remedy. I was under the care of a doctor for a year without getting any relief. I am thankful to you, as you have saved a martyr of dyspepsia."

"Fruit-a-tives are different from any other medicine, being made of the intensified juices of fresh apples, oranges, figs and prunes combined with tonics. They will give you prompt relief. 25c. and 50c. a box—at all dealers."

Throat sore? here's prompt relief! Inside—Absorbine, Jr. diluted, destroys the germs and relieves irritation. Outside—it relaxes the tension of the muscles and breaks up congestion. Use Absorbine, Jr. at the first sign of sore throat.

DDDD This sufferer literally covered with skin disease—5 years of suffering—then his body cleared off in 45 days—a new skin grown—no pain, no itching, no irritation. This story is one of hundreds of other cases relieved by the powerful liquid for the treatment of skin diseases.

Profitable Winter Evenings

As winter with its long winter evenings is with us, would it not be of value to our farmers to learn more about our own business. This suggests the matter of reading but what form will this reading take? It is true that with agricultural papers and the daily news to be read, there is not a great deal of time for extra reading; but there are times during storms when no outside work can be done and when the rural mail carrier does not get along, the attention can be turned to other reading. Then these stormy afternoons and parts of the long evenings after feeding up may be very profitably spent with a good live stock book of some kind.

Breed histories make pleasant and profitable reading. Who would keep pure breeds or even a pure bred sire without knowing something about the origin, the early history of the breed, its introduction into the various countries, and the various families of blood lines that are the most popular at the present time. There are well written histories of most of the common breeds of live stock that should be a part of every farmer's library. Then there are breeding problems upon which it would be of great value to get light. A study of some of the principles that underlie animal breeding will explain many of the losses and odd happenings in connection with breeding operations. It serves to make the work more interesting when some of the so-called mysteries are understood. While many of these problems are yet unsolved, and while experts differ in their explanations of certain occurrences, the explanation that comes from a good book of animal breeding, the stockman can glean enough ideas and theories to settle in his own mind, at least, the cause of many peculiar occurrences. A study of the annual Record of Performance Report will be of inestimable value in the purchasing of live stock and will clearly demonstrate the value of these records and their relation to the dairy industry and the different dairy breeds.

The Records of March report studied in connection with annual issue of the Record gives information to the diligent student that cannot be duplicated in any other way.

A general study of the live stock situation and dairy industry of one country indicates of where one might make individual improvements. Again a study of the various feeds that are on hand, and how to properly mix them for best results with the various classes of stock is time well spent. It is true that successful feeding is not a matter that can be learned from books, and that long practical experience is necessary, but it is equally true that the most successful feeders have found information in such a book "Feeds and their relation to stock" that has been of great value to them. As with other phases mentioned, a knowledge of the composition of the various feeds, and the functions that they fulfill in the animal body makes the work of more absorbing interest and less a matter of routine. After all the greater portion of the pleasure that the stock farmer gets does not come from his association with the animals, and the more he understands regarding their history, and the underlying principles regarding the breeding and feeding, the more interest will be attached to the work and the more pleasure there will be derived from it. There is no work from which greater pleasure can be derived than breeding good live stock, particularly when it is accomplished by a knowledge that can be acquired by spare time reading. Plan this winter to add to your book shelf a few good books on the subject mentioned in this article as well as copies of the different reports of agricultural departments.

SELECTION OF SEED POTATOES. (Experimental Farms Note.)

Considerable loss through reduction in yield by diseases is annually experienced by the potato grower. The steadily growing use of certified seed is contributing its quota towards improved quality and increased yields; but a critical analysis of the present attitude towards, and methods adopted approaching selection of seed, reveals certain factors of vital importance which have hardly been accorded the consideration they well merit. Many growers are inclined to dispose of all their best certified stock thereby necessitating the use of bin run (or their own seed assuming that such will be a safe conforming to the certified standards the succeeding year. A home field seed producer should exercise the same care in grading and selecting seed for his own use as he would when offering the same for sale. Preferably this stock should be from a tubert unit seed plot which had been subjected to a careful selection, sprayed or dusted, afforded the most improved and accepted cultural practices and separately stored to obviate the possibility of becoming mixed with inferior stock. Special care should be exercised to remove foreign varieties, cut, bruised, off-type and diseased tubers.

Investigations conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms, show that certain diseases such as Blackleg and Rhizoctonia can be controlled in a great measure by effective seed treatment. All tubers to be treated should be soaked from one to one and a half hours in clean water to soften any hard diseased areas and remove particles of earth clinging to the surface of the tuber thereby permitting a ready disinfection, with formalin or corrosive sublimate, subsequently. Metal vessels should never be used as containers for corrosive substances for the presence of certain metals impairs its efficiency. After the tubers have received proper seed treatment they should be placed in trays or, if more convenient, in shallow layers upon the floor of a well lighted building where sprouting can take place. At the end of a few weeks when the sprouts have attained a quarter to half an inch in length, a careful selection of tubers showing only vigorous sprouts should be made. All tubers manifesting a very spindling sprout should be discarded. If given reasonable handling the sprouts will not be broken while cutting the seed or during planting. If the cutting has been done, they should also receive careful attention. Any tubers showing a brown or black discoloration at the stem end or internally should be discarded. When a diseased tuber has been cut, the knife used should be thoroughly disinfected with formalin or corrosive sublimate before being used on another tuber. The knife should be cut to give sets approximately 2 ounces in weight with two to three eyes. The cut seed should be dusted with hand plaster, air-slaked lime or sulphur, preferably the former to dry the cut surfaces, and lessen damage from heating if the weather is warm or planting is delayed.

Observance of the foregoing methods will result in the production of better stock, higher yields and increased profits. D. J. MacLeod, Plant Pathologist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N. B.

THE BLONDE ATHLETE.

England has discovered with surprise that six young Englishwomen who accept all before them in international sports contests at Brussels are pronounced blondes. Scientific authorities say that, so far as the Anglo Saxon type is concerned, the victorious women athlete is overwhelmingly the blonde rather than the brunette. "Those six young English women," says Prof. W. Pycraft, director of the anthropological section of the British Natural History Museum, "are the survivors of the active, vigorous, native Nordic stock of the British Isles. They are the good athletes, for their forefathers came from the most vigorous race, both mentally and physically known to history. They lived outdoor lives; they were raiders and hunters, and their descendants ought naturally to excel in outdoor sports of every sort. What they are doing today is but a continuation of their own diversified tastes, with widely varying results. The trees were small and easy to produce, and forgetting their permanence and future proportions, they were often planted but a few feet apart, and these they are today, high spires and towering chimneys, razing the soil in every direction with their hungry roots and shutting out the health giving sunshine from the area dominated by their widespread branches of dense foliage. Attempts to beautify city streets or shrubs meet with dismal failure because of the mistakes of these early planters. It was to correct, if possible, this evil on the older streets and to prevent its repetition in the newly opened districts, that a new by-law was framed and recommended to the Ottawa City Council. This measure, now in effect, provides for the supervision and control of all street trees now or hereafter planted on any street. Provision is made for the uniformity

Crisp, Tasty, Nourishing TRISCUIT

made of perfect whole grains of wheat-Delicious with butter, cheese or marmalades



MINING INVENTIONS IN THE BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. The picture shows Doctor Hancock of the Mining Research Department examining a special invention, a suit in which a quantity of compressed air will allow a miner to work under distressing conditions with a comparatively amount of ease. The compressed air causes a current of air to flow around the miner's body, thus cooling it.

TREES IN RELATION TO TOWN BEAUTIFICATION

Many cities, towns and villages are showing a commendable enterprise in the beautifying of their open spaces, streets and public grounds. Horticulture has become a widespread movement, sweeping over the country with increasing vigor year by year. Horticultural societies are everywhere, endeavoring in every legitimate way to brighten and adorn the districts which they serve. The question of street trees, while a municipal responsibility, naturally comes within the scope of their interest because of the part that trees play in any plan of decoration. Unless these are themselves ornamental and well placed, they may hinder rather than contribute to any scheme of public beautification. In the city of Ottawa the Horticultural Society found their work much hampered by the ever shading of street trees, particularly in the older parts of the city. A Street Tree Committee was formed to go into the question of street trees, must be as seemed best to overcome the difficulties. In a study of the policies and practices of many cities in both Canada and the United States, it was found to be generally agreed that the question of street trees must be regarded as a public rather than a private matter, and that their planting and care must be controlled by the municipality or other centralized authority. In some cities an unpaid commission directs the work of a staff of experts and employees. Difficulties found in Ottawa and in most other cities, are the over crowding of street trees, improper alignment and the mixing of varieties on the same street. The early planters, usually the individual property owners, making the mistake of planting trees of different sizes and varieties, and overlooking their own diversified tastes, with widely varying results. The trees were small and easy to produce, and forgetting their permanence and future proportions, they were often planted but a few feet apart, and these they are today, high spires and towering chimneys, razing the soil in every direction with their hungry roots and shutting out the health giving sunshine from the area dominated by their widespread branches of dense foliage. Attempts to beautify city streets or shrubs meet with dismal failure because of the mistakes of these early planters. It was to correct, if possible, this evil on the older streets and to prevent its repetition in the newly opened districts, that a new by-law was framed and recommended to the Ottawa City Council. This measure, now in effect, provides for the supervision and control of all street trees now or hereafter planted on any street. Provision is made for the uniformity

Trade Conditions

JAPANESE CANNED CRAB AND FISHING INDUSTRY. The season's catch of salmon in the Japanese fishing districts was exceptionally poor but the fish was much larger in size than in years of a normal catch. Writes Trade Commissioner James A. Langley, Kobe, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Figures to date indicate a pack of 589,900 cases of canned salmon, which is 200,500 cases less than the record year of 1924. United Kingdom is by far the largest customer taking around 70 to 75 per cent of the total production. The crab fishing industry has had a successful season, producing 236,000 cases which is a 15 per cent increase over the previous year. For the first nine months of the year 172,000 cases were exported which is greatly in excess of the previous year. Most of the canned crabs are shipped to United States.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA

At the present time, trading conditions in China are nearer normal than they have been in some months past, writes Trade Commissioner, L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. A committee that has been studying the proposals regarding customs autonomy for the whole of China are expected to submit their findings shortly. Strong protests have been made against the suggested inclusion as luxuries of such commodities as motor cars, electrical goods, medicinal supplies, imported foodstuffs, etc. It is hoped that trading conditions will soon be re-established between Hong Kong and Canton between which ports there has been a boycott resulting in the complete stoppage of trade for the last three months. From preliminary figures recently published by the Chinese Maritime Customs it is shown that, despite the serious internal disturbances in China, the total revenue collections have increased over the previous year.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF FRANCE

The economic position of France is fundamentally sound writes Trade Commissioner Hercules Barre, Paris, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The present situation is considerably in excess of those of the previous year, but about 4,000,000 metric quintals of wheat will have to be imported in order to strengthen the domestic crop as in certain localities the quality is poor. The production of iron is nearly equal to that of previous years and that of steel has exceeded the production of 1925. In the textile industries the situation is fair but manufacturers are unwilling to enter contracts extending far ahead. This is also true concerning the selling of goods and may be accounted for by the rapid fluctuations in the rate of exchange. France again showed a favorable balance of trade for the past year although exports did not show the increase expected on account of the depreciation of the franc.

CANADIAN HAY ON GLASGOW MARKET

Unusually heavy shipments of Canadian hay have been made to Glasgow in the past few weeks, writes Trade Commissioner G. E. Johnson, Glasgow, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. This market under normal conditions can absorb about 500 tons of Canadian hay per month and any increase of shipments means lower prices. If Canadian hay is of inferior quality to the usual high standard, the drop in price is out of all proportion to the falling off of quality. This is owing to the fact that Canadian supplies merge in quality with the best quality Scottish hay of which there is an abundance. On the East coast of Scotland, Norway is an important competitor in the hay business. The supply from this source is a high grade clover hay but as yet this quality has not found favour with Glasgow dealers, who, for the best grade of hay, demand clear strong timothy.

SUGAR SITUATION IN BELGIUM

The sugar beet growers of Belgium are keenly feeling the competition resulting from the increased cultivation of the sugarcane, especially in America, writes Trade Commissioner Yves Lamontagne, Brussels, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The world production of cane sugar has tripled in the last 25 years while there has been almost no increase in beet sugar. As a result of the over production of sugar last year and a consequent drop in prices, it is possible that there will be a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation of beet sugar for the present season. However, as this industry is such an important factor in the economic life of Belgium it is likely that the decrease will not be large as has been predicted.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BRAZIL

Brazil to-day is in much sadder financial and economic condition than four years ago writes Trade Commissioner P. W. Cook, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The exchange rate of the Brazilian has improved by more than 40 per cent and her credit in foreign markets has appreciated and a loan recently loaned by the state of Sao Paulo has been heavily oversubscribed. There has been a marked increase of interest in the import trade among Brazilian traders, with stability of exchange, the acceptance of the somewhat open terms of the market, and a policy of small profits while establishing a reputation, the Canadian exporter should obtain considerably increased business over the past six years.

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Old Dutch

Old Dutch Cleanse! assures you safe cleaning because it is a natural detergent that contains no lye, acids or hard grit to mar the finest surfaces; it assures you healthful cleanliness because the soft, flat, flaky particles erase all visible and invisible impurities. It assures you economical cleaning because a little goes a long way. For all house cleaning there's nothing like OLD DUTCH for Healthful Cleanliness. MADE IN CANADA

the other fact that our products show a continual improvement in quality. This gratifying state of affairs is attributed to the rigid ante and post mortem examinations conducted by the meat and Canned Foods Division of the Health of Animals Branch of the Minister's Department. Not alone is improvement in the products themselves manifested but also in the methods of their preparation, stricter care being shown in the sanitary control and equipment of the packing houses. Careful, practical and scientific labour has resulted in their products being sent into consuming channels in such condition that their healthfulness, wholesomeness and cleanliness cannot be questioned. Business conditions in Germany during the year 1925 were characterized by fairly satisfactory and increasing trade and industrial activity in the first six months, followed by the rapid development of acute depression in the second half of the year, writes Trade Commissioner L. D. Willgers, Hamburg, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The present crisis in German business is the result of shortage of working capital and insufficiency of markets and is a process of eliminating the over-organization of German business which developed during the inflation. The excess of the value of imports of merchandise over exports during 1925 amounted to \$85,000,000, imports being valued at \$2,900,000,000 and exports at \$2,815,000,000. As compared with the previous year, merchandise imports show an increase in total value of 33 per cent and merchandise exports an increase of 31 per cent. Exports showed a tendency to slowly increase throughout the year, and in spite of the trade depression the value of exports in December was above the average monthly value for the year. It is difficult to judge the future prospects for trade with Germany. Extreme fluctuations have characterized the German business since the inflation period, and this leads to the expectation that the present depression will not be protracted. The favorable factors of the present outlook appear to be the gradual decline in discount rates, the more efficient organization of German industry and trade with the elimination of weaker concerns, and the steady development of export trade. It is probable that through the latter factor a liquidation of the present crisis will be brought about.

WEST OF ENGLAND FLOUR MARKET

Imports of Canadian flour and meal into the West of England via Avonmouth have always shown considerable fluctuations writes, Trade Commissioner Douglas S. Cole, Bristol, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Imports for calendar year 1925 totalled 71,188 tons, of which 12,900 tons were shipped from Canadian ports and 9,120 tons from United States ports. With the increasing use of foreign and colonial wheat and the necessity of holding large stocks, there has sprung into existence large port mills such as are located in South Wales. Correspondingly there has been an exodus of inland millers to the dock side. Improved facilities for handling grain in bulk at the ports has hastened this movement, as grain can be transferred mechanically direct to elevators with a minimum of expense. Prices of standard grade straight run flour commenced in January at \$12.16 to \$12.40 per sack. By January 15 prices were down to \$11.92 and on January 29 dropped to \$11.43.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN

This year there has been a considerable improvement in the tourist trade over the previous season, although the prevailing ocean storms and the cold and inclement weather obtaining locally have been causes for some cancellation of bookings, writes Trade Commissioner James Cornack, Hamilton, Bermuda, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. During the present year, it is fully expected that the beneficial effect of a good tourist season will help considerably general trade conditions. The output of agricultural produce of the island is reported to show a great improvement both in quantity and in the price obtained over last year. The Bermuda Government has made an appropriation of 90,000 lbs. for re-claiming certain marsh lands, adjacent to Hamilton, for rice and other agricultural purposes. There is now before the House of Assembly the question of introducing a light railway traversing the islands, but as Bermuda has always barred motor-driven traffic hitherto, there is some opposition to the movement.

Motor Car Trade in China

The Chinese Maritime Customs have recently published statistics showing that Great Britain has increased exports of motor cars in the last two years, following a serious drop during the 1921-2 period, writes Trade Commissioner L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The United States, which previously controlled this market in 1923, has dropped from 999 cars in that year to 501 in 1925. Canada's exports to China have shown a similar trend to those of Great Britain. Automotive dealers ascribe this increase to the fact that the Canadian car has a tendency to give greater mileage and to include a "workmanship" more of the British standard of quality. During the past two years British manufacturers have studied this market very closely and the high engineering knowledge tending always to the reduction of petrol consumption, coupled with general improvements, have in a small measure helped to increase the sale of their cars. The large dealers believe that there will probably be a greater increase in the imports of motor cycles in China. This is due to the fact that they can be transported with little difficulty into the remote corners of China and present little mechanical difficulties to the average Chinese. Also, the small petrol consumption appeals greatly to the thriftiness of the Chinese users in the interior.

OUR TRADE IN MEAT FOODS

The splendid reputation of Canadian meat foods has been fully maintained and the demands for our inspected foods are undoubtedly increasing both at home and abroad states the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in his annual report. He comments with satisfaction upon the fact that Canadian bacon at the British Empire Dairy show once more won premier honors and also upon America, owned by James Duggan and Sons, Caledonia, Ontario, that were awarded the South American prize known as the O'Brien M. Duggan Trophy, over a big list of international entries.



Brownfield Guard, junior champion, shorthorn bull of North America, owned by James Duggan and Sons, Caledonia, Ontario.

Reduced to \$83 FAIRBANKS-MORSE Type "M" 3 h. p. Marine Engine With Muffler, Carburetor and Wrenches Here is a genuine engine bargain. The quality of the "M" is already too well known to need introduction. It was designed after a close study of the conditions under which fishing boats work, and it has proved its superiority in hundreds of boats. The price of the 3 h. p. is now only \$83.00. With all installation fittings it will cost you just \$111. The "M" is of simple design, and heavy construction. Ignition is positive in all weathers and the Schebler carburetor is very efficient. The "M" requires little attention and few repairs. Its operating cost is low. We can also supply the Type "M" in 5, 8, 10 and 16 h. p. sizes at very low prices. The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited 75 Prince William Street, Saint John, N.B.