

## Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

### Canadian Cattle Embargo Question of Long Standing

A Brief History of the Causes Which Led to Imposition of Restrictions—British and Canadian Farmers Ought to Get Together and Advance Their Mutual Interests.

In their efforts to bring about the removal of the restrictions on the exportation of cattle to Great Britain, the farmers of Ontario are not alone. The support of the members of the labor group in the Provincial Legislature, Mr. H. A. Stevenson, M. P. for London, is interesting in itself. In the matter, there is no doubt that the united efforts of the Farmer-Labor members will ultimately have some effect.

The why and the wherefore of the embargo on Canadian cattle, which has been in force in Britain for so many years, is rather difficult to find. When the embargo was first imposed, it was the result of a misunderstanding. The Canadian government had been offering to sell live cattle to the British government, and the British government had been offering to buy live cattle from the Canadian government. The misunderstanding was that the Canadian government was offering to sell live cattle to the British government, and the British government was offering to buy live cattle from the Canadian government.

Why Embargo Was Placed.

When there were no restrictions on the cattle were brought over to various British ports. The numbers and the extensive sheds and sale rings were erected at the various landing places. When the animals were landed, they found a ready sale, and farmers were able to get a moderate price. It did not take long to restore to the beasts the condition that they had lost during the voyage across the Atlantic, and many of them ultimately found their way to the Smithfield market in London.

But as the trade in Canadian cattle increased in England, the British government became more and more suspicious. It was a considerable number of Irish cattle had been shipped across the channel and sold at the various auction marts. The British government was a lighter type of animal than the Canadian. At any rate, vigorous protests were made by the Irish members of parliament against the unrestricted importation of Canadian cattle.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The last annual report of the minister of agriculture at Ottawa makes reference to a conference of representatives of federal and provincial departments, at which an agreement was reached which will to a large extent, eliminate overlapping and allow for close cooperation in the various branches of the department. It was agreed, it is reported, to be carried out through provincial activities, while marketing and exportation work are to be carried out through the federal department, except where special arrangements to the contrary are deemed wise. The report of the department carried on through the year by the various branches: Dairy, stock raising, live stock, health and cold storage, fruit, entomological, publications, international institute and experimental farms. Among the results of the department's work, the report states, are the following: The record of performance for poultry, and special relief policy of the live stock branch, with relation to the supply of feed to unfortunate districts in the Prairie Provinces. The report is distributed by the publications branch, which is shown in the report to have during the year two and a half million copies of publications.

Protests Unavailing.

Powerful representations have been made to the government by the Irish members of parliament, but to no avail. The government, the Hon. Manning Robertson, has been accused of being a "protectionist" by the Irish members of parliament, but without avail, and the embargo remains in force.

One suggestion we must venture to make is this: That Canadian and British

### Geese Are the Hardest of All Domestic Fowls

They Will Do Well in All Kinds of Weather and Under Trying Conditions—The Breeding Season Begins This Month and Thirty Days Are Required for Incubation.

Geese are probably the hardest of all domestic fowls, says Everybody's Poultry. They are the most hardy, and require little or no outlay for building. The old geese do well in all kinds of weather with very little shelter. They are the most profitable of all domestic fowls to raise. They are the most profitable of all domestic fowls to raise. They are the most profitable of all domestic fowls to raise.

IMPORTANT SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The feathers of geese are an important source of revenue and always find a ready sale on the market. A goose will average about one pound of feathers a year. You can pick geese two or three times a year, whenever the feathers are "ripe," which can readily be ascertained. When they leave the flesh without hard pulling and the ends show no blood, the geese are ripe, but if the ends are filled with blood, the feathers are "green" and not mature. When ready to pluck the feathers drop more or less. Plucking does not interfere in any way with the laying. Almost all breeds of geese are good sitters and attentive mothers; it is left to themselves they make their nests much as when wild, and hatch a large percentage of their eggs. The breeding season begins about February 1, but some individuals begin to lay as early as December, then stop and begin again in February. They usually lay from twelve to

twenty eggs before becoming broody. As soon as they show an inclination to brood they should be removed, placed in a box for a few days with water for drink, but given no food. After this put them back in the yard again, and they will soon commence laying. When a goose has laid the third laying she should be permitted to sit. She will lay from ten to fifteen eggs in each of the second and third laying. Thirty days are required for incubation. After the eggs are hatched leave the geese and goslings in their nest for twenty-four hours. When the young have become thoroughly dry, remove the mother and her brood to a large, airy, well-ventilated, well-situated, dry and kept very clean. When there is no stream of water, pond or pool nearby for the use of the breeders, a small cement basin or reservoir or simply a zinc or galvanized iron box, which is kept filled with water, will do.

THE CHOICE OF BREED.

The choice of the breed is very important. Preference should be given to breeds that are known to be of superior quality, as regards the quality of flesh, size, rapidity of development, etc., as such breeds are always the most profitable for the market or for home consumption. There is a large number of varieties of ducks which cost as much to raise or to care for as choice breeds and are not nearly so profitable.

The most popular breeds for market are the Pekin, the Rouen and the Ayre. All of which give a well-flavored flesh. The Mucovy is very large in size with a fine coloring, the male of which, crossed with the common duck, gives a fine but sterile duck which is very popular for fattening purposes. The average weight of these various breeds is from seven to ten pounds. They are very hardy, very early, and good layers (with the exception of the Mucovy breed), of a large size, with a good flesh, of good flavor; they put on flesh rapidly. The young ducks of these breeds are very easy to raise.

There is, however, an objection to the Pekin duck, which should be noted; it is extremely shy, and when frightened, he may lose his head, run wildly around the pen and hurt himself, even seriously. Next comes the Indian Runner, smaller weighing not more than four to four and one-half pounds; the plumage is white and light fawn colored. Some times these two colors are remarkably

regular; often, however, they are replaced by other colors and do not always show the required regularity. The Indian Runner duck is a very good layer and may under good conditions lay as many as 200 eggs in a year. These eggs, of a white color, are very popular, as they have a better flavor than those of Pekin ducks; the yolk is not quite so thick and the white not so opaque. The flesh of the Indian Runner duck is very fine, of a very good flavor, and this breed fattens easily. Its only objection is its small size.

LAYING AND INCUBATION.

The duck, with the exception of the Indian Runner, is not noted for heavy egg production, but the Indian Runner frequently lays as many as the ordinary hen and may lay every month in the year. Usually the other ducks do not lay before spring. When they are at liberty to go where they please, they may hide their eggs in nests which are built outside the poultry yard, or they may drop them any place about the premises. Therefore it is better to keep them closed in until after laying, which takes place during the forenoon.

One male is sufficient for from four to eight females. When there are too many males in a flock at mating time, they quarrel and the eggs are not properly fertilized. The eggs kept for incubation should be of average size, and as fresh as possible. However, duck eggs keep their fertility longer than hen eggs. Eggs kept for incubation should receive special care; they should be kept in a cool place, on a layer of bran, sawdust or dry sand. As duck eggs are very susceptible to cold, they should be covered if set under a hen, when she leaves her nest in quest of food.

The duck is a good sitter, but is seldom used for this purpose. Preference is generally given to the hen, which takes very good care of the ducklings. Large hens should be selected for the purpose. The hatching lasts from 26 to 29 days. Artificial incubation is generally used in commercial plants. It enables the breeder to have the ducklings ready for the market at an early date.

—Victor Fortier, Dominion Experimental Farms.

The animal illustrated above is an Aberdeen Angus bull, belonging to Howard Fraleigh of Forest, Ont. This fine male is six years of age, and is a serious competitor for a champion. He was the champion at Chicago a year ago, and this year he was the champion at London. This magnificent male of the black breed has undoubtedly a brilliant future.

Fall Wheat Has Suffered Very Little in Middlesex

Agricultural Representatives Tell Department What Local Farming Conditions Are—Farmers of This County Are Picking Up Men at From \$30 to \$40 a Month.

The following is a summary of the latest reports made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario department of agriculture.

Although fall wheat has been unduly exposed during the greater part of January, owing to the almost entire absence of snow, no report of definite loss has been received. The following comments on the condition of the crop have been received during the past few days: "The wheat has been uncovered practically all along, but it is all right so far."

Middlesex—Fall wheat has suffered only a little.

York—Fall wheat seems to be living, and is in fairly good shape. Kent reports some coming into the market in considerable numbers at \$1.50 a hundredweight, but adds that dealers are complaining that many of the animals are too heavy. A carload sold in Essex averaged 360 pounds. Other representatives refer to the tendency of feeders to hold their hogs too long.

Leeds describes the marketing of live stock as being about as usual for the season of the year.

The milk supply is practically normal, and winter prices are prevailing.

Middlesex reports the shipment of a few carloads of horses during the past week.

Hay is scarce in most localities. Prices range from \$25 to \$35 a ton, largely depending upon ease of delivery to the farm. Farmers are complaining of a lack of good hay with good supply of ensilage and straw on hand.

Kent states that considerable corn has been sold in Meriton for feed at a cent a pound on the ear.

Leeds reports that a hard frost for fuel has been sold from \$1.50 to \$2 a cord.

Leeds describes the marketing of live stock as being somewhat improved. Middlesex states that farmers are picking up men at from \$30 to \$40 a month. Kent reports that a number of men have returned to the country for work, at about the same figures.

The open winter has permitted farmers to do a number of jobs around their property that have been neglected during the year, owing to lack of labor.

COUNTIES QUARANTINED FOR INSECT PESTS.

The Dominion department of agriculture announces that an injurious insect, the European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hubner) new and not heretofore known in Ontario, has been found in the Dominion of Ontario. The insect is a pest of corn, and is a danger to the corn crop. It is a pest of corn, and is a danger to the corn crop. It is a pest of corn, and is a danger to the corn crop.

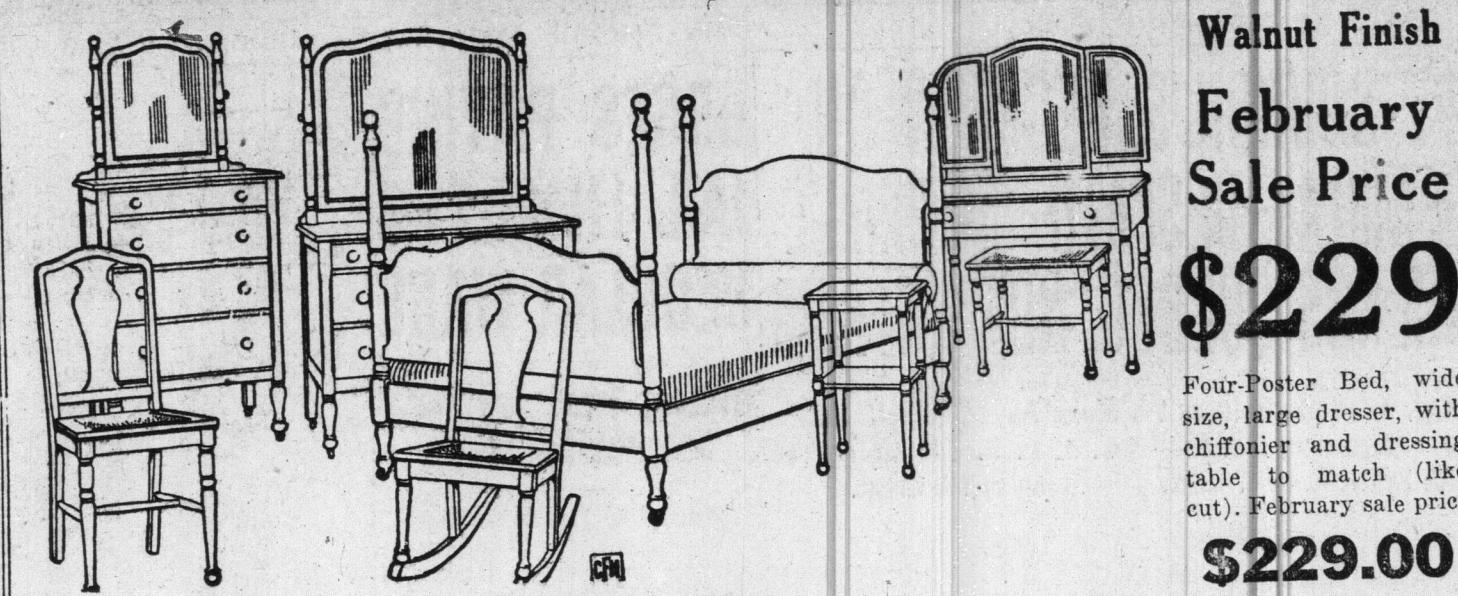
A Clergyman's Wife Wants Women to Know Advantages of Internal Bathing.

If women could only see the thousands of letters Dr. Tyrrell has received from women in all parts of the world thanking him for his invention of Internal Bathing, they would soon see the need of it. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treating all kinds of internal diseases. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treating all kinds of internal diseases.

Dr. Tyrrell's Electric Oil.

FOR SCALDS, CUTS AND BRUISES. FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND BRONCHITIS. FOR RHEUMATISM, MUSCLES, SPRAINS AND STRAINS. AND NUMEROUS OTHER AILMENTS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT IS BOTH EFFECTIVE AND SAFE. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT IS BOTH EFFECTIVE AND SAFE.

## This Bedroom Suite



Walnut Finish  
February Sale Price  
\$2229

Four-Poster Bed, wide size, large dresser, with chiffonier and dressing table to match (like cut). February sale price \$2229.00

Simmons' Cribs, safety patent drop sides, size 30x54 inches. February sale price \$13.50. Or size 27x51 inches. February sale price \$9.95. All-Cotton Mattress, covered with good art ticking, to fit above cribs. February sale price \$3.95.

February Sale Prices on Linoleum and Congoleum Rugs

Two only Congoleum Rugs, size 2x3 yards. February sale price \$8.95 each. Linoleum Rugs at reduced prices, three sizes only and the quantities are limited. February sale prices: 2x3-yard size, \$8.95; 3x3 1/2-yard size, \$16.20; and 3x4-yard size, \$19.80. 198 yards Inlaid Linoleum, two yards wide, two patterns, tan or cream grounds, block patterns, in colorings of green, brown and red. February sale price \$2.25 square yard.

February Sale, \$229.00.

SIMMONS' TORONTO COUCHES, \$14.95.

These Couches are the well-known Simmons' Toronto Sliding Couches, a comfortable couch, and when you wish may be converted into a complete double bed. The all-cotton mattresses are covered with good quality figured cretonne, with valance in front and across both ends. February sale price \$14.95.

SIMMONS' VICTORIA COUCH, all steel, link fabric, with raised head, all-cotton mattress covered with figured cretonne, valance all round. This couch does not open into double bed. February sale price \$11.95.

Simmons' Link Fabric Springs, on tubular steel frames, made with the high riser. February sale price \$7.65.

One only Simmons' Day Bed, all steel, with link fabric spring. February sale price \$14.00.

## Baby Buggies and Strollers for 1921

For the "Boss" of the Home

We have just received our new spring shipment of Baby Carriages, Runabouts and Carriers, in the latest design and colors in natural, ecrú, old ivory and frosted blue. Call and see our line, now showing in the Basement.

\$32.00 line Reed Baby Runabout, with rear storm curtain, adjustable back in any position, half-inch rubber-tired wheels, upholstered in repp, padded sides, seat and back. Price \$32.00.

Our \$35.00 line, genuine reed body, with half-round reed rolls, storm curtains, natural finish, twelve-inch steel wheels with half-inch rubber tires. Price \$35.00.

\$42.00 Reed Buggy, reversible gear, half-round reed rolls, nickel-plated hub caps, rear storm curtains, finished in ecrú or grey. Price \$42.00.

Our \$45.00 line, full size, genuine reed body, Pullman sleeper, with rear storm curtain, reversible gear, artillery wheels, with half-inch rubber tires, sliding hood fixtures, finished in natural. Price \$45.00.

Our \$48.00 line has a genuine half-round reed body, with rear storm curtains, wood wheels, half-inch rubber tires, corduroy upholstery, padded sides, seat and back, finished in natural at \$48.00, finished in ecrú \$50.00.

Genuine Reed Pullman Sleeper, half-round reed throughout, adjustable back, full corduroy lined, wood wheels with rubber tires, finished in old ivory. Price \$68.00.

Genuine Reed Stroller, with a half-round reed roll, flat reed hood, lined with repp, adjustable to any position, half-inch steel tubing, ebony-finished handles, rubber-tired wheels, natural finish. Price \$32.00.

Strollers, reed body throughout, adjustable foot rest, fabrikoid hood, adjustable to any position, natural finish. Price \$22.00.

Reed Stroller, with adjustable reed foot well, reed hood lined with repp, fitted with eight-inch and twelve-inch rubber-tired wheels, back adjustable, padded and upholstered in repp, ecrú finished. Price \$29.50.

Full line at a large range to choose from at different prices.

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DENIES ALL FEELING BETWEEN POLICE

Woodstock, Feb. 10.—"Absolutely nothing in it," said Chief of Police Moore when shown a dispatch from London, in which detectives are quoted as stating that London and Woodstock police have been practically at loggerheads for two years in connection with the case of a woman who was charged with the murder of a man. The case was dropped by the London police, and the woman was released. The London police were not confirmed by the council, and were therefore not legal, and recommended that new bylaws be

prepared for consideration, stating that it would be an opportunity to review the whole matter. On the other hand, the chairman stated it was the hope of the committee to save \$10,000 in salaries and \$25,000 in appropriations. The Medical Men Meet.

The Lambton County Medical Association annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year today: Dr. Sawyer, Watford, president; Dr. Hamilton, vice-president; Dr. Smith, secretary-treasurer. During the meeting an interesting paper was read by Dr. Bentley of Toronto, showing the importance of doctors using their best ability in educating the public against irregular practitioners of the present day.

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