

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Jones, 233 Napoleon St., Freemont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Latta, Box 107, North Haven, Conn.



In Such Cases

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Co-Operative Live Stock Marketing

To get better and quicker results from any industry or calling it is generally necessary to have some external or internal stimulation. No matter how favorable the soil and how high the quality of the seed, the plant does not reach its best possible growth unless care has been given to the cultivation of the soil. It was with this principle in mind that the Government of Saskatchewan five years ago established a branch of its department of agriculture to foster among the farmers of the province the idea of co-operative marketing of their products. Natural conditions in the province have always been favorable to the development of husbandry, but the stimulation given to the farmers in providing markets by means of co-operative organization in the sale of their products has been responsible for the development of many phases of farming which were hitherto comparatively speaking, almost negligible. Fairly good sheep-raising and beef production have all grown to a point of considerable importance in a province which has earned its reputation for grain growing, and the end is not yet reached, though the yearly revenue from the farmer is gradually catching up to the latter.

One of the first steps undertaken by this branch of the Provincial Government was the organization of a co-operative system of live stock marketing, which would eliminate all needless middlemen, and secure for both the smaller and the larger producers the benefits of competitive bidding obtainable on central markets. A bulletin explaining these benefits to farmers was compiled in 1914, and sent to farmers in the province. As a result nine co-operative stock marketing associations were formed the following year.

During the first year thirty cars of stock which realized \$42,084.00 were handled by these associations. By 1918 the number of associations had grown to fifty, which handled seven hundred and fifty cars of stock of a value of \$1,453,000. This does not show the whole growth of the movement, however, for its success induced the Grain Growers' Association, the largest co-operative association in the province, to take up the handling of stock, and the considerable numbers handled by this association through its locals in all parts of the province are not included in the figures quoted.

Little or no capital is required in the formation of these societies. Though some of the associations at the beginning find it necessary to obtain a loan from the local bank to pay advances on stock, the practice is generally discontinued, as they become firmly established. A number of farmers in a district get together and form an association, which is incorporated under an act of the province, called the Agricultural Associations Act. Each organization is required to submit a statement annually to the government, showing the amount of business transacted during the previous calendar year. This statement serves to show the progress of the association, besides enabling the government to keep a check on its transactions and protect the interests of the shareholders.

In the marketing of stock all the associations employ a somewhat similar method. A manager is appointed whose duty it is to look after all the details. He is usually remunerated at a set rate per hundred on the number of stock sold, or he may receive a commission on the proceeds of each sale. Goods shipping days are set every week or every month, and the members deliver their stock at the local stockyards on these days. Many



(1) Cattle in the Vermillion District, Saskatchewan.

(2) Appraising the pork supply.

(3) Group of sheep in feeding experiment after being sheared.

associations in the province have regular weekly shipping days. Others ship only once every two weeks. Several associations ship more frequently at one season of the year than they do at other times.

When stock is delivered, the animals are first weighed. Hogs are usually graded according to weight and quality. Cattle and sheep are usually banded, so that each farmer's animals may be properly identified. The farmer receives a receipt specifying the number and kind of animals delivered, and showing the grade or brand assigned to his stock. The animals are then loaded, shipped to market, and sold through one of the live stock commission firms. On receipt of the proceeds, the manager prepares individual accounts showing the amount realized on the sale of the animals of the various shippers and the expenses incurred, and mails a check for the net amount to each shipper.

Provision against loss in transit is made by many associations by the formation of insurance funds, shippers contributing a portion of the proceeds of the sale of their stock generally about two or three cents a hundred pounds, for this purpose. Other associations prefer to insure their shipments with local insurance companies.

Does the farmer secure any financial benefit from the market of stock in this manner? To answer this question, the Saskatchewan Government sent each association marketing stock in 1917 a questionnaire, a summary of the replies to which shows that on an average a net saving of one cent a pound has been

Warm Praise From Britain

Something that should have an important bearing on trade relations between the Motherland and Canada, whose opportuneness the Canadian Trade Commission impresses upon our business community, is the British public's warm appreciation of what was done by the Dominion in the war. The very name of Canada appears to strike a chord of sympathy, and to arouse a desire for closer association. It would be putting a somewhat ignoble and mercenary construction on this to state that it simply opens a new era for business connections across the ocean. Yet so curious is the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong that it is exactly this feature which would appeal most to the practical British mind as the only consistent form in which the national sentiment could be expressed. More footstuffs and still more produce of our vast farmlands could be sent to Great Britain where the consuming public learned in wartime to know that in times of stress food from under "the Old Flag" may always be relied upon. On their part they are doing all possible by granting a government preference as well as fostering private predilection for all goods from within the Empire.

If proof were wanted it would be found in the cordiality of the remarks recently published broadcast in English and Scottish newspapers of the British Food Controller, the Right Honorable George H. Roberts, M. P. (by the way, one of the finest types of the democratic, self-made labor men in the British Parliament.) Mr. Roberts, after remarking that Canada had not found it necessary to adopt compulsory rationing in its food control methods, said:

"The policy adopted in Canada to increase production and conserve food, combined with the fact that the British Government was able to keep the sea route clear, made it possible for Great Britain and her allies to overcome what was their greatest enemy, insufficiency of food. In 1918 the situation was very critical and food became as important a problem as that of munitions. For example, in December 1917 France held supplies of wheat and flour sufficient only to meet the needs of its civilian population for about three days. It has been my privilege to become acquainted with the measures adopted by Canada, particularly during the last two years of the war, and I know the difficulties that had to be encountered and the remarkable efficiency achieved. Production was thoroughly organized, and having regard to its enormous territory, its diverse conditions of climate, the few crowded towns and the sparse settlements, the achievements of Canada in furnishing food supplies at the gravest period of the war, have won for the Dominion an admission of deep and profound appreciation."

An instance of the readiness and effectiveness of Canadian assistance, Mr. Roberts added, was in regard to butter. When the stock in Great Britain fell abnormally and it was impossible to maintain the small weekly ration of one ounce a head, the Food Ministry was able to secure the whole butter output of Canadian creameries for six weeks; which meant the addition of 6½ million lbs. to available supplies.

"Although the Canadian Government did not hesitate to apply compulsory powers where necessary, it is interesting to observe that a great part of the splendid results ensued from propagandist appeals to the patriotism of the people. Producers were thereby stimulated to greater effort and consumers were induced to adopt voluntary rationing and so increase the surpluses available for export."

Mr. Roberts said in conclusion:—"The record of the Food Board, though its machinery was necessarily hastily improvised, shows wonderful results which contributed substantially to allay the spectre of privation in Great Britain, and so assisted in preserving the moral of our people and their determination to persist in a victorious prosecution of the war until the enemy was compelled to acknowledge defeat."

The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, who preceded me as Food Minister, our acknowledgments of the splendid assistance rendered and our appreciation of the spirit in which it was given I would only add that since I have been Food Controller I have made myself acquainted with the efforts of Canada and I affirm that if they were known to all our people they would develop a profounder understanding of the meaning of Empire, and if properly recorded would show to future generations that Canadians and moral issues involved in the war, were as quick as the Home people to perceive the tremendous democratic and moral issues involved in the war, and to realize that no sacrifice was too small to uphold the purpose which it was undertaken."

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Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 12.45 p. m.

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