

Tudhope-Anderson**WIDE TIRE Steel Wheels****Save your fields and horses**

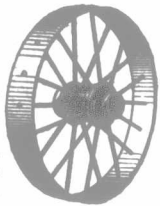
No farmer can afford to have his horses or fields used up by the extreme heavy draft of ordinary wheels in soft soil. Tudhope-Anderson Wide Tire Steel Wheels are a paying investment.

The heavy cast-iron two piece hub can be made to fit any skein or axle bearing—diameters, 20" to 60"; tire widths, 3" to 10".

Write us now for order-blanks and full particulars about Wide Tire Steel Wheels for work about the farm. Remember this is Made-in-Canada wheel.

We also manufacture Low Down Wide Tire Steel Wheel Trucks.

Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario
Cut out this advertisement and mail to us



**Make good stoves and
Cooking utensils.**

Is Your Spare Time Worth Money?

how you can make money in your spare time in an easy and pleasant way.

Write to The Farmer's
Advocate and Home
Magazine and learn.

**Saw it, Nail it
like other kinds of lumber**

As a matter of fact Beaver Board is lumber. It is built up into large, flawless panels from fibres of the white spruce.

Beaver Board has an almost endless variety of uses about the farm.

In the farm home it repairs old cracked walls and ceilings, it builds new partitions, it turns waste space into cosy, useful rooms. It is just as useful in barn, dairy and poultry house. The farmer will find daily use for Beaver Board—so keep a stock on hand. Your nearest lumber dealer will deliver it, or you can take it out on your next trip.

You can easily identify genuine Beaver Board by the Beaver trademark printed on the back of each panel.

Our book "Beaver Board and its Uses" will give you many practical suggestions for the use of this good building material. Write for a copy to-day.

THE BEAVER COMPANY
Limited

605 Beaver Road, Thorold, Ont.

Timber Operations at Frederickhouse and Charlton, Ont.
Mills and plants at Thorold and Ottawa, Ont. Distributors and Dealers Everywhere.



**BEAVER
BOARD**

You can't tell
Beaver Board's
results until you
try it. The
trademark is on
the back of the
board you buy.



FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS MADE IN CANADA

Tobacco Markets.

There is much more interest than usual in the tobacco producing districts of Canada over the possibilities and limits of domestic and foreign tobacco markets, says H. A. Freeman, Tobacco Inspector, Rumors well founded and unfounded are given wide circulation. Many important facts are overlooked. In this and future articles a few of these facts will be mentioned. It is hoped that at least some will comment on these facts, and mention others. Thus much information will be produced, and the situation that confronts us will be more clearly understood.

We are growing in Canada exactly the same types and varieties of tobacco that are produced in the United States of America. Then it can readily be seen that our tobacco leaf must compete with United States leaf in the markets where these types of tobacco are in demand. America produces enormous crops of tobacco, every pound of which is carefully graded and selected. We might recognize at once that our foreign markets will be their foreign markets as well. We must compete with America in the same markets with the same type of leaf and the same grade of leaf of that type. At the present time even with an import duty of 40 cents per pound on raw leaf coming into the country we are importing more than 100 pounds for each 100 pounds of tobacco produced in Canada of exactly the same varieties and types as we are growing, when all types are considered. We are importing in kind and quantity of tobacco as mentioned, but here is the part to remember, the grades imported are equal to our best, and, in some cases, are better than we are producing now, but we can easily and profitably improve our domestic leaf a great deal. It is not a question of the variety or type of our tobacco, but a question of the grade, and in the word grade is combined quality, color, texture, size, flavor, aroma, taste, moisture, body, elasticity, burn, supply in quantity, all these and more.

How can we compete outside of our country with the very same country who sells us more than 50 per cent. of our tobacco, and who without our protective import duty might sell us practically all of our tobacco, remembering that when our tobacco starts for a foreign market it is in open competition with tobacco from every country in the world that is producing the same type for the same use? This is true in every case except one. In only one country, a country which annually imports from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million pounds of tobacco—England, Canadian tobaccos of all types, which come up to the trade and market requirements, may enter with a preference of 32 cents per pound. This preference is extended to all of the British colonies and Ireland, all other countries must pay the full duty. England has been buying all of the types of tobacco that Canada can offer for sale from other countries for some time. Then Canadian leaf will enter English markets, if at all, as something exactly the same as is now being imported and used by English manufacturers, and as something that Canada can supply to them more cheaply than anyone else on account of the 32 cents preference granted us, and the exchange situation which favors us in selling to England. Without this preference we could have little hope to find or supply a foreign market in competition with the United States. This preference only gives us the chance to enter the ranks of the contenders for markets with a fair chance of winning, if we are willing to contend hard enough.

It is a well-known fact that the English importer is the most discriminating in the world. He wants the best grade or none.

England wants large quantities of good cigar binder and cigar filler tobaccos. These must be sorted, graded, fermented, and packed in good condition. In the case of cigar fillers, they must be stemmed or stripped, that is, the centre vein or midrib removed and generally well handled. These are already being handled in Canada to meet the requirements, and large shipments are being made to England.

There is a strong demand in England for Flue-cured or bright tobacco to the extent of more than sixty million pounds. It must be bright, thin, and of the best quality. It must be graded, packed and handled just as it is being graded, packed and handled in the Carolinas and Virginia.

White Burley is in demand to the