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HOW STUMPING RAISED MY PROFITS

Some Manufacturers Make All of Their Profits From What Was Formerly Waste—Farm Profits May Be Made the Same Way—This Experience May Show You How.

By W. B. Hartman.

If you have ever tried to farm a field from which the numerous stumps have not been removed, you will understand what I mean when I say that the extra labor required to farm such land costs more as a rule than the crop you get out of it. In the first place, each stump occupies a lot of space. In the second place, you cannot run the rows of crops right up to the stumps, and so you lose more ground. In the third place, it is almost impossible to cultivate crops on land of this sort without trampling a great many hills. In the fourth place, it requires a lot of extra work and time in trying to dodge the stumps as you work the soil.

Probably the custom of farming land of this sort is still in vogue in some places, because a few farmers still think more of plans that have been handed down from their fathers than they do of those that are more modern and more profitable. It has not been a great while, you know, that we have known how to remove stumps economically.

We used to laboriously dig them out by hand and snake them away with a team. That was such hard work that you could hardly expect many folks to really like such an enormous job.

After I had stumped one field by modern methods I found I could make enough extra profit from the crops the first year to more than pay for the stumping, so I concluded the only thing that should prevent me from stumping all of my land was the lack of sufficient time to do all of the work. I have found that there are several good and inexpensive ways to get out stumps. There are several good mechanical pullers that do the work stumps out easily and cheaply, and get a lot more off of that field by growing crops than you can in leaving it in poor pasture.

Even one stump is a waste. Clean fields and clean pastures and clean yards are the indication of thrift and economy. Stumps are something like wet spots in the loss they occasion. You sometimes see a field of irregular shape that might just as well have square corners. Someone years ago started to plow around a wet place or around a stump or two and no one since has thought of the possibility of draining the wet spot or of grubbing out the stump, so extra work has been done for years. We can't afford such wastes any more. Land and its products are too valuable.

decayed. Usually those that are decayed pull apart so badly that it requires a lot of extra work to get them out.

To give you an idea of the costs I cleared a little less than 10 acres in 1917 at a total cost of \$467.30, or a cost of about \$46.73 an acre. I pulled 504 pine stumps, 810 oak stumps and 26 poplar stumps, a total of 1,340. In addition to this, I had 478 stumps that had to be snaggled, that is, they were partly gone, but parts of them had to be taken out. This was an average of nearly 189 stumps per acre.

The actual pulling of the stumps cost me \$23.50 an acre. The next greatest expense was for dragging them away. The next greatest expense was the cost to take out the brush and turn it.

It cost \$2.73 an acre to stack the stumps. It cost \$1.97 an acre to do the work of grubbing around the stumps in order to get hold of the puller. The other operations were snaggling, moving the stump puller, the use of the stump puller, the cost of filling the holes, and other various small items.

Compare this cost of \$467.30 with the net returns of \$579.80. This figure was arrived at after subtracting the actual cost of producing the first crop, so you see I had an average net return of about \$10 an acre more than the cost of removing the stumps.

I claim that it pays. A lot of my neighbors have found the same thing. There is stumping ground not only in so-called stump sections, but also in many other locations. Possibly you have a pasture on your farm in which there are a good many stumps, and which you have never cultivated because of this fact. You can take those stumps out easily and cheaply, and get a lot more off of that field by growing crops than you can in leaving it in poor pasture.

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the loss due to cost of testing, reworking, and such losses eventually work back to the creamery. If the dealer must bear such losses, he must have a wider margin on which to do business. As most wholesalers to-day are testing the shipments from each creamery when received, and in cases of excessive water, are charging the creamery with the cost of testing, reworking and loss in weight and quality, the creamery shipping such butter will reduce the loss by numbering each churning.

NEW OLEOMARGARINE REGULATIONS.

Under the authority of The Oleomargarine Act, 1919, and of an Act to Amend The Oleomargarine Act, 1919, new regulations have been passed governing the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada. The provisions of the previous regulations have been retained and new provisions have been introduced. The use of the words "Butter," "Creamery," "Dairy" or the "Name of any Breed of Cattle" is prohibited (a) in any form of advertising or description of oleomargarine, or (b) on any package containing oleomargarine. Each package of oleomargarine manufactured, imported or sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale must have the word "Oleo" stamped on the surface of the oleomargarine, in capital block letters, at least one and one-half inches high and of proportional width.

NECESSITY OF MARKING EACH CHURNING OF BUTTER.

The necessity of each buttermaker branding each box of butter with the name or brand of the creamery and the churning number has been forcibly illustrated on three occasions during the past week.

A Canadian wholesaler shipped a car of butter to New York. On arrival there it was found that part of the car contained excess water. As the churning were not marked, presumably each box in the car will be tested in order to sort out that which is adulterated.

Two different Ontario wholesalers each shipped a car of Ontario Creamery butter to Montreal during the week. A part of each car is reported from Montreal as containing excessive water. One of the cars contained the make of four different creameries, all of which were not branded with the name of the creamery or churning number. Arrangements are being made for testing each of the six hundred boxes in the car at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. Had the churning been numbered, only one box of each churning need be tested and the cost of picking out the butter containing excessive water would only be one-cent or less of the present cost.

It may be impossible in these cases to fix the responsibility on the creamery and the dealer may have to take

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EX-SOLDIERS IN U. S. LOOKING TO CANADA.

J. E. Nevins of Los Angeles, California, writes to a friend in Ottawa that he is coming back to Canada to take up land under the Soldier Settlement scheme. He says there are many ex-soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force temporarily located in California who are looking with longing eyes to Canada and are desirous of taking up soldier settler's farms.

CLEANING REVEALS MASTERPIECE.

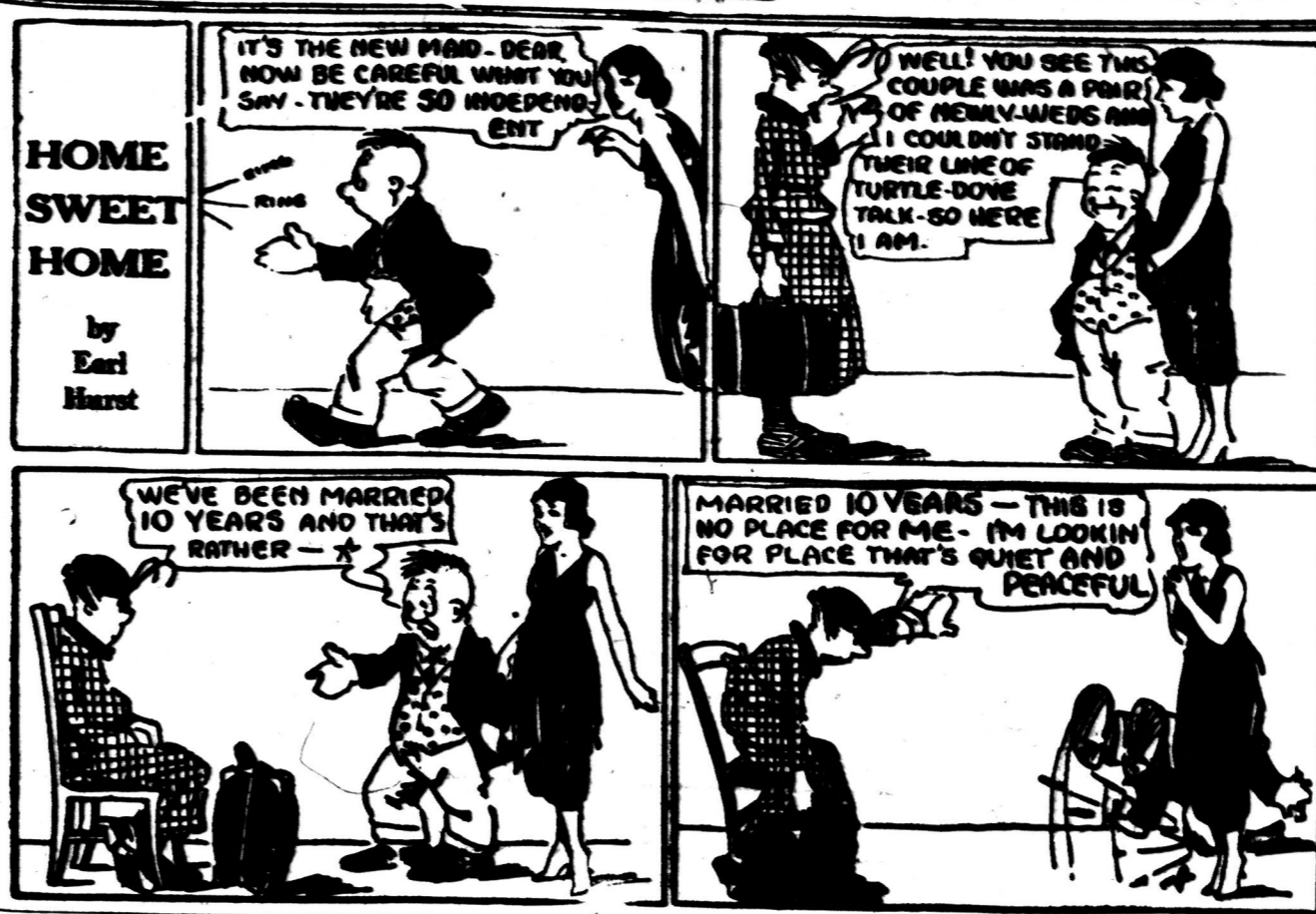
A genuine Rembrandt entitled "Heraclitus and Democritus" was recently sold in London, England for the very small sum of \$24,000, to a Dutch dealer. The picture was covered with such a thick coat of old varnish that English dealers were afraid to risk the chance of cleaning. Many good judges were convinced that it was a genuine Rembrandt, and one of these declared that it was "not only by Rembrandt, but one of his masterpieces." It has since been cleaned, and has been pronounced by an expert to be a splendid example of a Rembrandt of about 1660 of almost priceless value.

THE HOLLAND GOVERNMENT IS MAKING EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE OILS BY MAKING FULL USE OF THE BEECHNUT CROP, WHICH EXCEEDS 2000 METRIC TONS ANNUALLY.

Both the top and bottom brackets in a new carbon holder for arc lights in projecting lanterns can be adjusted horizontally as well as vertically to maintain perfect alignment.

An English Fire Department is testing a new fire escape by which persons are lowered in a basket from a tower raised against a building instead of being carried down ladders.

A French scientist has designed X-Ray apparatus for examining oysters for pearls without opening their shells so they can be returned to the water if they fail to contain gems.



DAY OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPER NOW AS NEVER BEFORE

Not in a Hundred Years Have Weeklies Occupied the Place They Do To-Day.

It is the day of the weekly paper. All the world is getting down to business. Waste is being eliminated, wages are going up, costs are going up. Shortage of newspaper is going to work a great change in the newspaper business.

Years ago, newspapers slamming each other over politics. Rival editors attacked each other. Nowadays most papers view politicians with suspicion. Everything around a newspaper is on a cost basis.

If a politician wants space in a paper to-day, he pays for it just as the grocer might.

Our great dailies are no longer champions of parties or organs of individuals. They are rather great impersonal institutions for circulating what is known as news. News of general interest goes in certain columns, the best and most interesting news goes in the advertising columns.

Never in a hundred years has the weekly paper occupied the place it has to-day in the hearts of the people. It takes a fortune to launch and finance one of the big dailies; but the weekly paper is an institution which can be financed upon a comparatively small capital. It is not the money in a weekly paper which makes it important in a community, it is the brains behind the thing, the heart, the personality.

The Great Force. It is not the circulation of the weekly paper which makes it a great force in the community, it is the policy of the paper, the character of the men associated with it.

While the daily papers publish long accounts of the doings of the chancellors of Europe, the modern well-edited weekly confines its attention to valuable work nearer at hand.

Its field is near to the earth. It does not deal in international politics but does deal with what is at hand.

The day of the bitter fight as between Grit and Tory has gone forever. Whether this or that party should be in power does not disturb the editor of 1920. But there are vital problems dealt with in the rural press, the weekly press, which the great journals rarely discuss. And here are some of them.

Development of agricultural science. Improvement of markets. Building of better roads. Extension of rural health centres. Improvement of educational facilities for the country districts.

To-day space which was once devoted to articles attacking political opponents has been reclaimed for such good work as the advocacy of breeding of pure-bred stock. Where the weekly press once delved in the political field, intelligent and serious-minded newspaper men are to-day devoting their literary talents to such subjects as the more intensive cultivation of the field in which food for man and beast is the harvest.

You will look in vain in a city daily for articles on such subjects as potatoes and hogs and apples and beef; but the average weekly devotes most of its space to articles upon the cultivation of soil and the intelligent production, marketing and manufacture of the vital necessities of mankind.

They keep down near to the hearts and speak in a language all of us can understand.

If there are among editors to-day leaders of public opinion, you will find a higher percentage of them among the men of the weekly press. Free from the entangling influences of the great cities, their expressions are more likely to be those of free and unbiased thinkers and observers who are each day in personal touch with the men and women of the community.

Citizens can perform no better community service than that of supporting the local press.

And that support must not be limited to the spending of money upon advertising space or subscriptions, but must be to an extent personal and from the heart.

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FALL POULTRY REMINDERS

By R. G. Kirby.

Corncocks are useful in scouring poultry dishes. It prevents many cases of bowel trouble if the dishes are frequently scoured with boiling water. Sanitary fountains are not sanitary because that word is printed on the galvanized metal. But occasional scouring with cobs and hot water will make them sanitary.

Caponizing the surplus cockerels of ten pays, and a few capons are fine for the home table. But they consume a large amount of food in making their growth, and it is necessary to study the markets and to ship them where the demand is good. Housewives in small market towns often prefer fat old hens to capons at high prices. Unless there is a good market for the capons they had better be sold as broilers, leaving the range and the feed for the use of the pullets.

Try and estimate the feeds required for the flock during the coming winter and in the fall buy as much as possible from the producers in the home community. Balance these with the home-raised feeds and try to keep the flock laying throughout the winter. Profit with poultry is not determined so much by the low cost of feeding as by the difference between the feed costs and the egg receipts. No eggs means no profit, regardless of how little it cost to feed the flock.

Pullets should be taught to roost before the cool fall nights. If they crowd together on the floors of brood coops or colony houses they become overheated. When they come out on the cool ground in the morning they may be chilled. Soon watery eyes appear and the poultryman must begin doctoring to avoid a serious loss and many devalued birds. The vigorous, well-fed pullet with a good roosting place seldom catches cold.

Colds Spread Easily. If any birds show watery eyes, isolate them at once. Colds often spread through the drinking water. By coloring the water each morning from a stock solution of permanganate of potash it is possible to prevent colds from spreading. The birds do not like the colored water and it is best to avoid using it except in very necessary cases.

Hens that have raised a brood of chicks may partially moult before returning to laying condition. Do not cull out such a hen as an early moulter and poor layer unless she shows other signs of inferior quality.

Never leave water in the pipes of hot-water incubators throughout the winter. It may freeze and cause a bursting of the pipes. At least it may result in some connecting pipe rusting apart. The incubator cost a year is partially determined by the number of years of service in the machine. At the present cost of poultry equipment it must be properly stored every fall.

New cockerels needed next spring should be purchased in the fall. This gives the buyer a large selection at a moderate price. The cost of keeping them over winter will not equal their increased value in the spring. Poultrymen will not hold over any but the best cockerels at the present price of feed. Buyers who need them at moderate prices must make their deals this fall.

After the fall crops are harvested there may be time to build brood coops and colony houses. They will be useful next spring when the brooding and incubating of chicks will make construction work impossible. During the winter it is a great satisfaction to have accomplished much of the work necessary to make the spring work a success. Large poultry houses built in the fall should be finished as early as possible so they will dry out before winter. When possible it is best to construct laying houses in the summer, as then they will be very dry and this helps to eliminate danger from colds and roup.

If pullets are moved to their winter quarters before laying begins it will prevent the check in egg production which often results when the birds are frightened by the move to a strange house. Carry the birds at night and fasten them in the new house for several days. Give them time to adopt their new roosting place before turning them loose on the range. Then they will return to the laying house at night. A few will be stubborn and wish to return to the colony houses, but several moves are usually

enough to accustom all of them to the changed address.

Quality First of All. Treat all the pullets for lice in the fall and they will be safe until spring. This is night work to avoid frightening the pullets just as egg production is beginning. Place a few poultry crates in the laying house in which to fasten the pullets as they are treated. Then no birds will be missed and they can all be freed from the crates the next morning.

The beginner with poultry likes to see a large number of birds, but quality pays better than quantity, as a large amount of quality stock can be developed in a few years from a few birds of good foundation stock. The difference of ten or twenty dollars in the cost of a pen of birds is far less than the difference in value of the two or three hundred birds that may result in a couple of years from the original stock. There is a great cash difference between 300 quality birds and 300 of medium quality or worse.

The beginner with poultry should not be tempted to buy large numbers of hens or pullets culled from the flock of another poultryman. Fine quality hens are not often sold in lots of fifty and a hundred; they are sold in pairs, trios and pens. The ownership of a large flock of culled birds is a handicap almost impossible to surmount.

Enthusiastic beginners in the poultry business are killed off each year because they go too fast and stock up with quantities of poor birds. It is hard to wait for birds to grow when afflicted with chicken fever. But it is the only safe way. It saves money for the poultryman and helps him to stay in the business if he can control his enthusiasm and develop the business slowly in a sensible manner.

SOME STRANGE CAUSES OF FIRES

An inquest was held recently on a man killed by an explosion which took place at a London dyers' and cleaners' works. A drum was being opened which contained silk articles and 14 gallons of naphtha, when the whole thing went off like a powder barrel. There were no matches about, no smoking. The only possible explanation is that the silk rubbed together produced a spark.

Fires are caused in many odd ways. There was a case not long ago of a dry store being set on fire by the rays of the sun concentrated through a globular bottle in the window.

A few drops of oil on a bale of cotton will set up a chemical action which generates enough heat eventually to set the cotton on fire. Many a ship carrying a rich cargo of cotton has met its fate through this mischance. Coal, too, will sometimes catch fire through spontaneous combustion. This does not happen with good steam coal, or even with the best household coal. But it does when the coal has sulphur in it, and from this cause, too, many ships have been lost.

Perhaps the strangest of causes which ever produced a fire was an ant hill. There is a species of ant known as the wood ant which makes a nest entirely of vegetable matter. Under certain circumstances this may ferment until it gets hot enough to begin to smoulder. Then comes a breeze which fans the spark into flame, and the result may be a serious forest fire.

When an old building was pulled down recently, quantities of matches were found behind the wainscoting. They had been dragged there by rats. Rats and mice form a very real fire danger for by gnawing the head of a live match they may easily set a house on fire.

KOREAN WOMEN NAMELESS.

The Korean or as she would be called under Japanese rule, Chosen woman has not even a name. In childhood she receives a nickname, by which she is known in the family and by her friends, but when she arrives at maturity, it is employed only by her parents. To all others she is "the sister of" or "the daughter of" such a person. After her marriage her name is buried; she is absolutely nameless. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts in order to save time and to simplify matters.

To safeguard street cars should their poles slip off while crossing railroad tracks a wire guard has been invented that carries current and imparts it to the loose trolley wheels.

NEW YORK STORE WORKERS GOVERN BUSINESS CONDUCT

Employees Given Voice in Management Through Republican Form.

The republican form of government for employees, introduced in certain industrial plants throughout the country, has been adopted by a large New York department store.

Employees of this store, numbering 1,700, have a voice in virtually all matters affecting their relations with the management, through elective bodies modelled after the bicameral system of representation prevailing in the government of the United States.

The employees elect members of their house of representatives and senate directly, while the executive department, consisting of a cabinet of five, is named by the cabinet of officials. The judiciary functions are carried out by a joint justice committee from the legislative bodies. All branches of the store government derive their powers from a constitution somewhat similar to the constitution of the nation.

The fixing of wage scales and working conditions are included in the broad powers of the house and senate, while the justice committee may bring about the expulsion of an employee from the concern, or if they find a worker has been unjustly discharged, they can have him reinstated. The acts of the legislative may be vetoed by the cabinet, but this has not been necessary as yet, it was said by officials of the concern.

Improvement of the service rendered by the store to its customers is the aim of much of the legislation enacted by the workers, but the bettering of the morale of the force of employees also brings many bills to the floor of the house and senate, which convene one day each week.

Will Provide "Movies." Recently a bill providing for the installation of a motion picture machine to provide "movies" in the building was passed and the management is to spend \$5,000 a year in carrying out its provisions. Another act provided for the location and installation of new individual lockers in the basement where employees might hang their coats and hats.

Passing much of the responsibility for the conduct of the institution onto the shoulders of the employees has brought about many improvements, suggestions which are made in the suggestion committee of the house and senate at the rate of more than 50 a week. Employees are paid cash prizes for all suggestions put into use and no suggestion is rejected until an investigation has been made by the committee.

An increase in the earning power of each employee is one of the purposes of the new store government and economy dividends are paid on the saving in the percentage of operating expense. A merit system has been inaugurated by the workers, grades for each employee being made out monthly on a basis of their ability, experience and co-operative work.

An average grade is reached by balancing those turned in for all workers by their direct superiors—floor managers, buyers, assistants, buyers and department heads. Salaries go up along with the ratings and promotions also are based on them.

Direct Elections. The house of representative membership is elected directly by all of the workers except department heads and their assistants. These two groups elect the senators, of whom there are 14, compared with 16 representatives. Half the membership of each body changes semi-annually, the electors holding office from the five standing committees from which body include those on justice, co-operation, economy and service.

As soon as this industrial democracy plan has gone beyond its infancy its originators hope to take the public into the organization in some way. Already observation of the wishes of customers by employees has resulted in bills directed toward making shopping more pleasant and suggestions for other changes are expected to come from outside the store after the government grows beyond the embryonic stage.

HOW A DOLLAR CIRCULATES.

Spend a dollar with your home merchant and you will have an opportunity of spending it again soon. Spend a dollar away and that dollar is forever out of circulation as far as your town is concerned.

Spend a dollar for shoes, the shoe man spends it at the drug store, the drugist spends it at the grocery store, the grocer spends it at the dry goods store, the dry goods man spends it with the butcher, and the butcher owes you an account, and is new able to pay you because you spent a dollar in your own town.

You sold the butcher an insurance policy, or you were his lawyer or his doctor, carpenter or painter. That dollar bought seven dollars' worth of goods while it was coming back to you. Seven men besides yourself made a profit on that dollar.

This question of "buying at Home" is much more than mere loyalty to home merchants—it resolves itself into a matter of whether or not one will reduce or increase his chances to accumulate money, or have less or more money to spend.

Every dollar sent away from home simply reduces the chances for profit for the man who sent it away.

Looking at it from a hard-headed, business viewpoint—it is good, common business sense to spend your money where you have a chance to get at least part of it back. THINK IT OVER.