

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—An iron gas heating stove. Apply at Post Office.

LOST—A bunch of keys at the streets of Jarvis. (Kindly) return to H. H. Langran, Jarvis. 43p

FOR SALE—Pure bred Oxford hams, lambs and a few shears. T. H. Peacock, Jarvis. 28c

FOR SALE—Thrifty thoroughbred White Leghorn pullets at \$1.00 each. Apply Mrs. Albert Meacham, R. R. 4, Jarvis, Phone 14-14.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from a heavy laying strain at \$2 each. Apply Miss Elva Walker, RR 1, Nanticoke; Phone 41-32. 40p

LOST—Crank of car on Wednesday afternoon, between Jarvis and up the 18th Concession, Townsend. Finder please leave at Schuyler's garage, Jarvis.

The Record

Published by
The Globe.
Printed and Published by
The Globe.

HOW STOCK IS HANDLED

Practices which are followed at the stock yards. Not necessary for Owner to be present. Animals are sorted according to grade and payment made on the basis.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is not feasible to cite all the deviations, the stock taken going through the yard, but it is possible to give the reader some idea of the regular channels of movement.

Stock yards are built on a definite plan of small and large pens to efficiently fill the various requirements and each class of stock is allotted a certain section of the yard. On arrival of stock at the yards it is immediately unloaded into the unloading pens and the pens are locked by the employees of the stock yards company. These pens are divided into sections so that the different classes of live stock can be kept separated in cases of mixed carloads. Usually all the cars of the train-load are unloaded into these pens before the distribution of stock to the various pens for sale or feeding. During this operation there is a member of the Humane Society present, whose duty it is to see that the live stock has been properly loaded, cared for in transit and that it is handled judiciously about the yards, also to direct the care of dead and crippled animals. It is not absolutely necessary for the owners of the stock to be present as their interests are looked after by employees of the stock yards company. Each class of stock from here goes to its own section in the yards. It is not necessary to follow a carload of each class of stock through, so will confine this report to a carload of butcher cattle.

Handling Butcher Cattle. When the cattle leave the unloading pens they are counted and this must check with the railroad shipping bill. They are then moved and locked in a pen in the alleys of the commission firm to whom consigned, where feed and water are available. (It may be stated here that most cattle are fed and watered as in order to receive a good price it is necessary that they have a good fill to appear at their best at time of sale. If not, the buyers take advantage of this and cut the price, so a number of shippers try to reach the market a day previous to selling in order that the cattle may have a good fill and quiet down.)

The gate is unlocked and the stock released to the commission firm, after it accepts the count and signs a slip to that effect; it is responsible and stock for any standing or mixing of stock. Before the market opens the stock is sorted according to grade. The market opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m., and no trading is done before or after these hours under penalty provided by the rules of the Live Stock Exchange.

When the market opens the buyers enter the pens, look over the stock and make their bids for the whole pen if they are of even quality or individuals, according to grade. The price offered depends on trade conditions, and supply and demand usually establish it. When the salesman is satisfied that he has the highest possible bid he completes the sale, as it seldom pays to carry the stock over until the next day. Each party keeps his own record, and a final settlement is effected later when the day's bargaining is over. It is a credit to the market personnel that such a huge business can be carried on in this manner without the scratch of a pen to an agreement and with very rare disagreement later as to the prices and terms of sale.

Sorted According to Grade. The stock is driven to the scales by employees of the commission firm, sorted and weighed into lots, according to the grade and price paid. A weigh ticket is made out and stamped by employees of the stock yards company showing the weight, owner, commission firm making the sale, purchaser, and agreed price. The stock is now out of the shippers' hands and driven and locked into pens, according to the same grouping as weighed. Export cattle are kept separate, of course, to comply with the quarantine regulations.

Cattle that are bled through and stop off to be fed and watered are looked after by the stock yards company. They are unloaded and driven and locked into pens, fed and watered, and then reloaded to continue their journey.

Calves and sheep are handled much the same as the other classes of live stock. While in the unloading pens the calves are inspected by a representative of the Markets' Branch for bobs or suspected calves, and the doubtful ones are ear tagged and receive final inspection when slaughtered on the rail. Co-operative shipments, of course, necessitate the marking of the animals so there can be no rated settlement. This is best done by ear tagging the calves and the use of paint colors for the sheep and lambs.

When hogs leave the unloading pens they are counted and checked the same as the other stock. They are taken directly to the scales and weighed, then locked into pens and either fed and watered or not, according to instruction from the owner. Most hogs here are sold on the "weighed off car" basis. They are graded by the Government graders before selling, and a grading sheet accompanies each lot. The selling is much the same as for the cattle and the stock yards company demands that all sales be locked when under their care, and a slip signed when released.

On hogs shipped co-operatively the selling rights are deducted from the home weight and the check is prorated to each animal. Each lot must bear a distinguishing mark so that each shipper receives the proper grading sheet. The commission firm is the best mark by cutting the back in various designs. A. L. Litch, Dept. of Agriculture, O. A. College.

CARE OF PIGS IN WINTER

Precautions for owners of pigs in winter. It is an important factor in preventing "Thumps" and "Chills" and "Coughs".

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Considerable effort has been expended in attempts to discover suitable winter rations for young pigs. During the summer when pigs are at pasture, rickets and osteoporosis are quite rare occurrences. Pasture grass yields an abundance of all the recently studied vitamins, and as part of the ration supplies the needs in metabolism and prevents the condition known as rickets. Winter pigs need a winter substitute for pasture or a feed that resembles green growing grass and can be fed in a practical way. This is best supplied by a leafy legume as well cured second crop alfalfa hay. If the leaves of the alfalfa are well preserved, and of a green color, then feed a quantity equal to five per cent. by weight of the grain ration. Minerals such as ground limestone, ground phosphate rock, and ground bone-meal should also be fed in total quantity not necessarily exceeding two per cent. of the total ration. The alfalfa and the minerals will be very efficient in preventing lameness, rickets and paralysis in winter pigs.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College, Guelph.

"THUMPS" IN YOUNG PIGS. Caused By the Round Worm, Ascaris Lumbricoides.

The term "Thumps" is used by most farmers to describe a lung disease of pigs. There is a quickened breathing and rapid heart action. Many little pigs become unthrifty and others die as a result of the infestation. It is during the first few weeks of the pig's life that the round worms do most of their particularly destructive work. Older pigs seem more resistant to the effect of worms.

The pens and yards in which the brood sow and her young are kept are frequently well supplied with worm eggs, particularly so if they have been used by pigs for any length of time. The worm eggs lying on the floor or in the yard are picked up by the pigs, either while rooting or nursing. The sow's udder is frequently wet and in contact with the floor, thereby gathering the eggs, if sent, on the teats, ready to be passed on to the little pig during the next feeding.

How the Worms Cause "Thumps." Soon after the eggs are swallowed by the young pig they hatch if ripe, and the young worms are liberated in the stomach and intestine. These very minute young worms burrow into the wall of the bowel and reach the blood stream, eventually reaching the heart and lungs. This takes about twenty-four hours from time of hatching. Once the worms reach the lungs they grow and develop quietly for about a week, then they burrow their way into the large air passages. This causes an irritation, with coughing. The coughing brings up mucus and worms, which are swallowed by the pig. The worms pass on to the intestine, where they become attached and remain until they reach maturity. On maturity the females lay millions of eggs, which are passed from the intestine and eventually infest the yards and pens. The presence of the worms in the heart and lungs is responsible for the disordered breathing and heart action seen in the condition that we call "Thumps."

Prevention. Cleanliness is the keynote in prevention of ascarid or round worm infestation. Get the sow and her family out of the green grass away from old buildings and pens if possible. If necessary to use pens scrub the floors with hot lye solution and clean up generally. See that the sow is clean outside and in. Arrange for the cleaning of the pen and a supply of clean straw every day. Sunshine and clean ground to range over are great aids to the prevention of "Thumps."—L. Stevenson, O. A. College, Guelph.

Varieties of Fall Turnips. There is a limited acreage of fall turnips grown in Ontario each year. Roots of this class usually yield more per acre than the Swede turnips, but they do not keep so late into the winter. Other names for fall turnips are Soft turnips and White Flesh turnips.

Two varieties of fall turnips have been grown under test at the College in each of the past seventeen years, and the following gives the average annual results in tons per acre of tops and of roots for each of the varieties: Red Top White Globe, 4.9 and 26.3, and Cow Horn, 5.7 and 19.7. In 1913, the Red Top White Globe gave 21.2 and the Cow Horn 15.5 tons of roots per acre. In comparison with these in the test of the past year the Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth gave 20.8, the Sutton's Imperial Green Globe, 18.5, and Kelway's Green Globe, 16 tons per acre.

Butterflick for Chicks. Chicks fed butterflick until they are 48 to 72 hours old will give them a better start off than water alone. When the chicks are first placed in the brooder they should be given all the fresh butterflick they care for. It is better than water because it gives the chicks more strength and allows the digestive system to get in better working order.

The Home Orchard. The ideal home orchard should contain several kinds of fruit, represented in many cases by a considerable number of varieties ripening one after another over a long period. Large yields, good shipping quality, and attractiveness in appearance all may be made secondary to high dessert quality or special usefulness for cooking purposes.

OUT-OF-TOWNERS

During the week between Christmas and New Years, while much of the holiday spirit was on, many out-of-towners were here "just to spend half an hour." Everybody feels at home in our business home and free to go where they like, to see and be seen. Whatever the weather is outside it is always sunshine in the store. A half hour or so in the store with a friend runs away very fast, and one always realizes it is not a half hour lost by any means.

OUR PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY

The increase in this store's volume of business indicates a general condition of prosperity—and especially a larger capacity and better facilities in the store itself. Therefore, many unusual PURCHASES have been made, and our January plans comprehend more than usual STOCK ADJUSTMENTS BEFORE INVENTORY. These stock adjusting clearances are, indeed, very important. There are innumerable remainder lots of merchandise to be closed out at reduced prices in all parts of the store including the new E-Con-My Section in the Downstairs Store.

VERY INTERESTING

These Rare, Ripe Bargains in Winter Coats for women and young women. See window display Friday night and Saturday and the price tickets on the garments. Smartly-cut straight-line or flared Dressy Coats. NOTE THE "CUT" OF EACH OR ANY—for "cut" is the rock on which poor coats that masquerade as good. Every Falls' Coat shows its quality in the cut.

—Priced \$15, \$19 and \$29
—Value \$25, \$35 and \$45

VERY INTERESTING

A sale begins Saturday (display on Second Floor) of exquisite Evening and Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks. A rainbow of color and fashion. A timely sale. It's beyond the writer to describe these beautiful garments.

\$8 — \$18 and \$28

Some of the Dresses in these three price groups are considerably Less than Half Price —on all the savings are one-half.

VERY INTERESTING

—the January Sale of Fur Coats. Every Coat marked for a quick disposal—and there are some beautiful ones.

HUDSON SEAL NATURAL RACCOON
FRENCH SEAL NORTHERN MUSKRAT
PERSIAN LAMB Chapelle FRENCH SEAL

VERY INTERESTING

Two Dozen new Tea Hats will be on display Saturday. All freshly out of their boxes. Becoming and youthful looking shapes, some trimmed with dewy stemmed flowers, Faille and other Silks in Black, Copenhagen, Henna, Fuchsia, Rose and Orchid. Some with big loops of fine ribbon.

Displayed in Show Cases.

NOTICE CHANGE OF HOURS

—Men Helpers . . . 8:30 —Closing . . .
—Women Helpers 9:00 —Saturday Night

THE H.S. FALLS CO.

MOCCASIN

DANCE

AND SKATING PARTY,

Jarvis Arena, Jan. 14

See Bills for Particulars

Start the New Year Right!

VISIT THE GREAT JANUARY SALE

now in full swing at
Henry R. Crabb

We have placed on sale in our new Basement over 600 boxes of KNITTING WOOL, many lovely shades.

All 17c to 25c balls, 9c each
All 30c & 35c balls, 11c

will pay you to do some Knitting when you can buy yarn at low prices.

HENRY R. CRABB STORE

SIMCOE

SIMCOE AND NORFOLK'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

The New Radio Forest & Crosley

THE GREATEST BUY IN CANADA

Two Tube with headset, good range. \$36.45
Three Tube. This three tube receiver employs a coupled circuit tuner, regenerative detection and two stages of audio frequency amplification. Set complete for \$137.45
Four Tube. Kid in town and with wide range. Price complete \$188.45
Five Tube receiver using two stages, tuned R. F. Amplification. Very wide range. Price complete \$288.45

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