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3 Big Days March Sale!

MARCH 4, THURSDAY — MARCH 5, FRIDAY
MARCH 6, SATURDAY

MOTHER SAYS:—
THESE THREE BIG DAYS MEANS
A LOT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER

We mail a circular of these special lines to every Box Holder from the following post offices (if you did not get your circular we would consider it a great favor if you would drop us a line): Simcoe, Waterford, Lynnville, Port Dover, Port Rowan, Jarvis, Wilsonville, Vittoria, St. Williams, Nixon, Delhi and several others; also, we hope to have our mailing lists complete so that we can supply each of the Box Holders at these various post offices.

IF YOU CANNOT COME TO US — WE WILL COME TO YOU BY PARCEL POST
Prepaying all Charges

Try our Mail Order Department with your next order, we will gladly exchange or refund the cash on all articles not satisfactory.

PAY CASH AND BUY FOR LESS

THE HENRY R. CRABB STORES

NO. 1 **Simcoe** NO. 2 **Ingersoll**

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The New Radio DeForest & Crosley

— THE GREATEST BUY IN CANADA —

- R-2**—Two Tube with headset, good range. \$86.45
- R-3**—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
- R-4**—Four Tube. Rich in tone and with wide range. Price complete \$188.45
- R-5**—Five Tube receiver using two stages, tuned R. F. Amplification. Very wide range. Price complete \$288.45

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Jarvis, Ont.

MARKET GRADE TERMS

HOW LIVE STOCK IS GRADED AND SOLD AT TORONTO.

Hogs Are Graded Under Government System But Buyers Seek Quality In Other Classes as Well.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A characteristic feature of all agricultural commodities is the wide variety in size, condition and quality among articles of the same kind. This condition is most marked in live stock. There is such a confusing variety in respect to age, type, sex, quality and condition, that a special grading service must be performed just prior to sale in order to establish an understandable money value for the stock offered and to facilitate and speed up sales so that they may be effected at the least cost. Market practice and experience, therefore, have established certain grades at this time, a short schedule of the various grades and market classes into which all animals are sorted is not amiss, particularly as it is the comparative fewness and simplicity of the grades of hogs and the uniformity with which hogs generally conform to these grades that make the marketing of hogs a different problem to that of cattle and sheep in these two vital respects, viz., first, the services of the market are not called into use in the marketing of 50 per cent. or more of Ontario's hogs, these being shipped direct from producer to packer, and, secondly, the Government has felt impelled on the solicitation of producer, breeder and packer to step in and interfere with private enterprise to the extent not only of arbitrarily laying down exact standards for the grade of hogs, but the radical departure of establishing actual price differentials to be made between the various grades. To no such extent has there been interference by public authority in the natural working out of competition and custom in establishing the grades and price differentials between grades with other classes of stock.

Grades and classes of stock on markets are determined in the last analysis by the varying consumer demands, and the varying supplies of the different products of the animal industry. The grades are the interpretation of this demand and supply as applied to actual animals by men (sellers and buyers) skilled in such interpretation. Certain terms come by custom to be used in describing the various grades into which all animals fall, and the grade is determined by the size, conformation, sex, age, condition, finish and quality of the animal. The following terms adopted by the Markets Intelligence and Stock Yards Service of the Federal Government may be considered as fairly descriptive of the grades into which live animals are sorted in the marketing process:

Cattle—
Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up..... Good
1,000 to 1,200 lbs..... Good
Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs..... Good
Holders..... Good
Cows..... Good
Bulls..... Good
Canners and Cutters..... Good
Omas..... Good
Stockers, 450 to 800 lbs..... Good
Feeders, 800 to 1,100 lbs..... Good

Calves—
..... Beef
..... Dairy
..... Grass
..... Sows
..... Stags
Lambs—
..... Good
..... Com.
Hogs—
..... Selects
..... Heavies
..... Lights
..... Sows
..... Stags
Sheep—
..... Heavy
..... Light
..... Com.

Under quite similar grade terms does the Market Intelligence Service, operated by the Federal Government, report the marketing day by day on all Canadian markets, along with the price ranges for the day for these grades. Also the market sections of the press use similar classifications in their publicity of the markets. With cattle, sheep and calves the market practice is to allow the experience and skill of the commission salesman and of the buyer to determine into what grades particular animals shall fall, but with hogs the interests of the whole trade appear to have justified a more arbitrary and artificial grading put into effect by Government action.—A. Leitch, Dept. Economics, O. A. College, Guelph.

Winter Rye.
The rye crop in Ontario is grown on approximately 100,000 acres. It is not an important crop when compared with oats and wheat on an acreage basis. The increase in acreage as a grain crop has been very slow due to the difficulty generally experienced in harvesting a heavy crop. At the Ontario Agricultural College the variety known as Petkus has headed the list for productiveness. The average yield per acre per annum of the Petkus winter rye surpasses the next highest variety by four bushels in a seven years' test.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

We shall have fewer and better cows when we improve our dairy herds.

TUBERCULOSES IN HENS

SOME POINTS ON CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

Disease Is Not Communicable to Humans, But It Is Cause of Serious Losses.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

We hear so much about the dangers to the human from bovine or cattle tuberculosis that we regard all types as dangerous. It is indeed refreshing to know that one type, the avian or fowl tuberculosis is not considered to be dangerous to the health of the human. In so far as it is known at present the only two mammals that avian tuberculosis affects are the rabbit and the mouse. So why worry about eating a chicken that is mildly tubercular or using the eggs from a flock that shows such symptoms? The great loss comes, however, to many poultry-keepers through the invasion of this disease due to the reduction of the vitality and general stamina of the flock. If it does not destroy the birds it gradually brings them to a state of weakness that puts them in the class of the unproductive, and they might as well be dead.

Avian tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease of birds caused by a bacillus, *Mycobacterium avium*. Infection is generally introduced by bringing in diseased birds from other flocks. Pigeons that feed in all the hen yards and farm yards of the neighborhood may be responsible for general distribution. The most frequent cause is the purchase of supposedly healthy chickens and bringing such home to mingle with the flock. Another source of danger is the egg from a hen having tubercular ovaries. These may produce eggs containing the bacillus. If so, and such are used for incubation the resulting chick will be infected. The eggs that do not hatch may contain the germ and if used for feeding chicks may infect them. The droppings of infected birds contain the bacillus, so any carelessness in feeding, and neglecting of proper sanitation will likely aid the trouble until the disease has a grip on the entire flock.

Symptoms.
The disease is slow to develop, and symptoms are not generally noticed until the bird is over a year old. They continue to feed well, but become very thin, the muscles of the breast may become greatly reduced, and the bird becomes a handful of feathers, ribs and bones. Swelling of the leg joints with lameness is common. Sometimes the swellings will burst and discharge, the bird goes down unable to stand. Intestinal trouble with diarrhoea, dullness and no life are commonly seen in this disease before death.

Post-mortem.
The visibly tubercular affected bird will generally show, on post-mortem, yellowish-white nodules scattered over the liver and spleen. These spots or nodules vary in size and may be as large as a bean; when cut they resemble crumbly cheese or may be gritty. Enlargement of both liver and spleen is common in tubercular fowls. Infection of the lungs are not so frequent, but occasionally these organs show cheesy yellow or white areas. The intestine is a common seat of infection, since all infectious material must pass by this route. Tubercular nodules frequently develop either on, or in, the lumen of the bowel. These resemble the nodules on the liver.

Prevention and Control.
Kill off the stock and thoroughly clean up houses, yards, and equipment. Slightly diseased birds, if in good flesh, may be used for food. Those in emaciated condition and showing diseased lesions should be burned. Keep rats and mice out of the houses and yards, and always keep birds of various ages in separate flocks. Be sure of the new stock, know that it comes from uninfected premises. Weed out old birds and all suspicious cases. Keep the pigeons out. Be up to date in sanitation.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Bacillary White Diarrhoea.
The elimination of bacillary white diarrhoea from the poultry flocks of Ontario depends on three factors; first, the finding out which birds in the breeding flock are infected through the application of the blood serum test; second, the removal of all infected birds from the flock; third, the protection of the young and growing stock.

It has been conclusively proven that this disease is an ovarian infection. Eggs from infected birds carry the bacillus pullorum in the yolk. The chick that develops from an infected egg will be infected and have the disease when it steps out of the shell. Normal chicks running with diseased chicks may pick up the organism through picking up infected materials and feed from the floor of pen or yard. In this way, a few germ carriers may be responsible for a large percentage of the flock going down with the disease. Chickens that survive the attack are always a menace in that they carry the bacillus up to the next breeding season. Find them out and eliminate from the flock at once. The finding out is done by securing a blood sample from each bird and applying to it the blood serum or agglutination test. The test depends on the principle that in the blood serum of infected hens there is a substance produced as a reaction against bacterium pullorum. This substance is specific for a large number of the bacteria of the test is to cause the bacteria of bacillary white diarrhoea to clump together and precipitate. The blood of birds, free from the bacillus pullorum contains no agglutinating agent and gives a clear reading.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College, Guelph.

Dairy stock that has been sent to the stock yards is generally of little value for dairy purposes.

FALLS' DEPARTMENT STORE

What Is To Be New and Smart, UNDER THE SUNSHINE OF THE COMING SPRING WEEKS, THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, THE COAT AND SUIT SECTION, AND THE DRESS SECTION AT FALLS' WILL AUTHENTICALLY FORETELL FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK AND FOLLOWING DAYS. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT THE STORE.

FIRST SHOWING FRIDAY
Really Charming Coats, \$15 to \$50

Tweeds and Plaids in glorious color effects. Baskanes and imported materials of novel weaves. Tapestry Cloths, Twees and Twills. Many styles are shown with collar-bands of fur to match the colors of cloths. The most interesting collection we ever presented.

A NEW ARRIVAL OF IRISH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS REACHED US MONDAY

Too late for the February sale. These will go on sale Friday at wonderful savings. Heavy and pure Linen Damask, bleached and finished to a snowy whiteness and with a sheen like satin. An attractive variety of floral patterns. Linens of unusual goodness, much underpriced:

Table Cloths	
67x86 inch Cloths	\$4.65
72x72 inch Cloths	\$6.75
Napkins	
22 inch Napkins, dozen	\$4.75
22 inch Napkins, dozen	\$6.75

NEW PRINTED CHIFFONS

Chiffon for every type of Frock and every occasion. The individual French Chiffons sponsored in Paris have arrived in the Dress Goods Section, exquisite things, sheer cobwebs of silk, yet with surprising durability. Indescribably lovely in colors and designs. Yard \$1.50 to \$4.50

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO

The Spring Millinery Display That Will Be Ready on Friday

Larger and finer displays than ever before—the smartly "useful" Hat—and oh! how smart it is. Paris designs—many of them plain as a pipe-stem—but, oh! the lines. And so practical she can "fairly live in it." As quiet or as gay as you please. Paris originals and Falls' productions. NO TWO ALIKE \$5.00 to \$20.00

Hard to find such Hats as these outside the exclusive city millinery shops.

PRETTY SPRING FROCKS

Remarkable Selections at \$10.00 to \$45.00

Crepe-back Satins, Flat Crepes, Roshanara Crepes, Canton Crepes, Georgettes, Figured Crepes, Printed Silks, Tricolettes. All in charming news spring styles. One or two-piece models, showing straight-line effect; graceful swirling skirts. Popular shades, as well as more familiar colors.

THESE ARE THE COLORS PARIS EMPHASIZES FOR SPRING

Ciel Blue, Court Blue, Pigeon Blue, Hyacinth Blue, Rose Pink, "Jack Rose," Violet Red, Chrome Yellow, Almond Green, Bois de Rose, Beige, Cigale (Grasshopper) Green and the Green from "Opal-mist" to warm Greys that are almost Tan. These will be on display Friday and following days at Falls'. A superb showing of the newest ideas in Dress Materials for spring in the above colors.

