

CANADA'S TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Figures of the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that Canada's trade in farm products has been growing substantially, this being very largely attributable to a great increase in exports. Total trade in farm products in the last fiscal year had a value of \$858,013,796, as compared with \$681,770,618 in 1925 and with \$652,592,965 in 1924. As compared with the previous year, 1926 saw an increase in value of \$176,243,178, or 25.9 per cent.; and with the year before that an increase of \$205,420,981, or 31.5 per cent. In 1926 import trade amounted to \$156,350,506, as compared with \$143,920,611 in 1925, and with \$149,201,463 in 1924. The export trade increased from \$603,391,402 in 1924 to \$537,850,007 in 1925, and to \$702,663,290 in 1926.

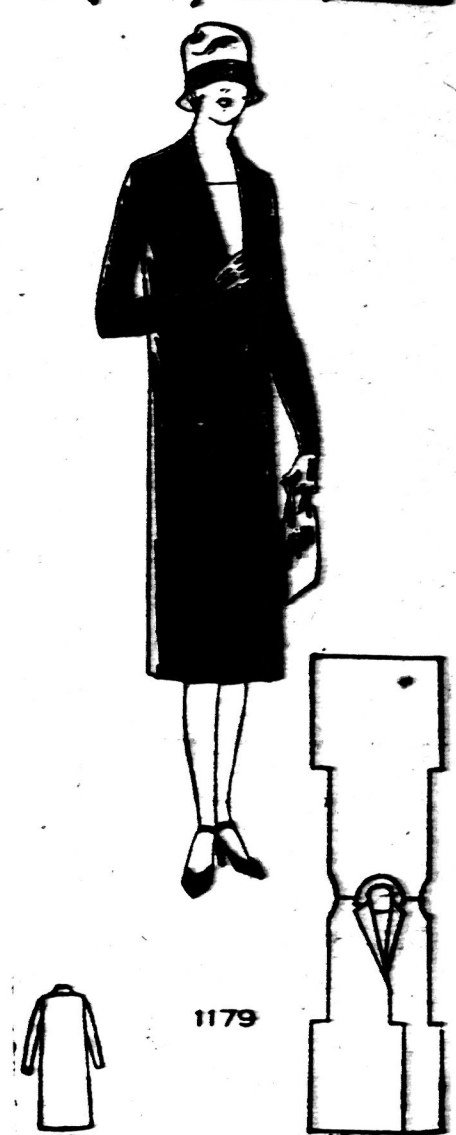
For all three years the great bulk of the trade has been with the United Kingdom and United States, the two combined representing proportions of the total of 78.9 per cent. in 1926, 78.6 per cent. in 1925, and 78.7 per cent. in 1924. Of the total trade in 1926, 57 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, as compared with 56.6 per cent. in 1925, and 53.9 per cent. in 1924; and 19.9 per cent. with the United States, as compared with 20 per cent. in 1925 and 22.8 per cent. in 1924. In the last fiscal year of Canadian imports of farm products 43.6 per cent. were from the United Kingdom and 41.9 per cent. from the United States, whilst of the export trade in the same produce 59.9 per cent. went to the United Kingdom and 15.3 per cent. to the United States. The total trade in farm products with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States was \$198,279,468, or 32.1 per cent. in 1926, as compared with \$159,777,990, or 23.4

per cent., in 1925, and \$152,229,469, or 22.3 per cent. in 1924.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As regards trade in the last fiscal year, total imports of farm products, amounting to \$156,350,506, were divided into \$71,008,946 attributable to field crops and \$84,341,560 to animal husbandry. Of the broad total, \$52,396,247 was raw material, \$13,351,539 partly manufactured, and \$89,602,820 fully or chiefly manufactured. Export trade, amounting to \$702,663,290, was made up of \$565,076,002 attributable to field crops and \$137,586,888 to animal husbandry. Of the total export of farm products raw materials represented \$508,564,676, partly manufactured \$8,410,066 and fully or chiefly manufactured \$135,688,548.

Canada's trade in farm products, the outstanding branch of her commerce, is of pertinent interest at the present time in view of the great attention being paid in the British Isles to the marketing there of Empire food products and the periodical recurrence of the question of agricultural tariffs in the United States. Surveying the Dominion's trade in farm products for the last three years, it is found that whilst import trade from the United States is fluctuating but slightly, there has been a very drastic decline in imports from the United Kingdom. Exports to the United States increased from \$83,494,060 in 1924 to \$105,666,067 in 1926, but in the same period those to the United Kingdom increased from \$237,008,560 to \$421,278,495. Whilst there has been a very substantial increase in the exports of fully or chiefly manufactured products, that in raw materials, in both field crop and animal husbandry groups, has been much greater.



1179

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Feeding Young Pigs.

Proper feeding runs parallel with correct breeding in the raising of swine. M. G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, in Pamphlet No. 74 of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, on "Breeding and Feeding of the Market Hog," ventures to suggest that it may almost be safe to claim that within at least a very few generations type itself may be modified by the feeds fed and the system of feeding followed. Ill-balanced rations, injurious substitutes, deficient rations, over- or under-feeding, lack of intelligent understanding of nutritional requirements generally, Mr. Rothwell points out, all exert a powerful influence during the early growing period as affecting future development. The foundation for profitable results in the feeding of the market hog depends largely, as the Dominion Animal Husbandman further says, "upon the condition to which the feeder is able to bring his young pigs at the age of three months," which is really the important period of the life of the animal, and also the time when the hog man shows his true skill. The pamphlet, which can be had at no cost by applying, postage free, to the Publications Branch of the Dept. at Ottawa, proceeds to deal with the feeding of the hog and, at great length, with the feeding and care of the brood sow.

S.S. LESSON

November 14. Caleb's Faithfulness. Read—Josh. 14: 6-15. Golden Text—I wholly followed the Lord my God.—Joshua 14: 8.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PETITION OF CALIB, 6-12.

II. THE PETITION GRANTED, 13-15.

INTRODUCTION.—The history of the conquest of Western Palestine, as told in the Book of Joshua, is necessarily fragmentary and incomplete. After crossing Jordan and making his encampment and headquarters at Gibeon in the Jordan plain, between the river and the town of Jericho, he struck first at the central part of the country, driving a wedge between the northern and southern Canaanite communities, and thus preventing any general combination of their forces against him. Then, it appears, he invaded the southern districts, and last of all led his armies against the people of the north. The account of the central campaign is found in chapters 6 to 9, that of the southern campaign in chapter 10, and of the northern in 11:1-14. A general statement of the conquest is given in 11:15 to 12:24, but this should be compared with the parallel statement in Judges 1:1 to 3:7, from which it is evident that the war continued in various parts of the country long after the death of Joshua, and that the conquest was by no means complete. Joshua, however, accomplished his great task of securing for Israel a permanent foothold in all parts of the country, centre, south, and north, where gradually the Israelite people gained supremacy over the earlier inhabitants by conquest, by enslavement, or by assimilation. The story of Caleb and the taking of Hebron from the three sons of Anak is one of the heroic episodes of this period.

I. THE PETITION OF CALIB, 6-12.

"Caleb, the son of Jephunneh" was a name of the tribe of Judah, Num. 13:6. He is here called the Kenizzite (or, as in the Revised Version, "the Kenizite"). The Kenizzites are mentioned in Gen. 15:19, as one of the nationalities of Palestine which are to be given, they and their lands, to the descendants of Abraham. He was, therefore, not of the pure blood of the tribe of Judah, and was evidently held in high esteem. He was one of the twelve spies sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan, in the second year of the wilderness period, and may have been chosen because the original home of his people was, like that of the Kenizzites, in southern Palestine, and he was, therefore, acquainted with that part of the country. At that time he, with Joshua, had stood for prompt and courageous action against the cowardly fears of the other spies (Num. 13:30; 14:6-10), so that he was afterwards said of him that he "wholly followed the Lord," Num. 14:24; Deut. 1:36. He was also one of those chosen by Moses to divide the land between the tribes, Num. 34:17-19.

"The thing that the Lord said." See Num. 14:24, 30; Deut. 1:36. "Forty years old" he was at that time, in the second year of the wilderness journey, and he is this day fourscore and five years old. Forty-five years, therefore, have passed since the expedition of spies, and forty-seven years since the departure from Egypt. Since the entire period in the wilderness was reckoned as forty years, the period of the conquest under Joshua and the encampment at Gibeon must have covered seven years. Compare Joshua 11:18.

"As it was in my heart." The source of his courage and confidence was his whole-hearted trust in his God. He believed it to be the Lord's will that they should go in and possess the land of their fathers, and he was ready to face the best adventure of faith. He made the best advantage of the Lord's promise, and he had promised that the Lord would bring him into the land and that his seed would possess it (Num. 14:24).

"As yet I am as strong." This was no idle boast. Courage, faith, and clean living had kept his body hale and strong to a good old age. And now he asks for no easy retirement from labor and from danger, but for a difficult and dangerous task. "Give me this mountain," is the substance of his petition, and this mountain of Hebron, three thousand feet above sea level, was held by the sons of Anak, famous for their size and strength, ch. 15:14. The aged warrior asks permission to go on the campaign, and then possess it as a home for himself and his children.

"The Anakim," that is the sons of Anak, are there, and the city is "great and fenced," but, he says, "If to be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out."

The hero asks for no ease and emo-

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

What the Branches of the North Are Doing.

STANLEY—Find the sociability and help with domestic problems make a desirable combination. They are having signs of warning placed on the roads near the schools and will have a short course in sewing.

FINMARK—A baby branch, had a W. I. Fair, co-operate with the school board to provide hot school lunches for the winter, helped a burned-out family, and a needy local child, in addition to holding monthly meetings for the study of home questions. They gratefully appreciate benefits received from the Government delegate, short course and free literature. Their young people are also benefitting by clean entertainment provided by the Institute.

HERKUTT—Are building, in co-operation with their men, a community hall.

O'CONNOR JUNIORS are having the Seniors teach sewing to prepare them for the Departmental sewing course next year.

EMO—Shower their brides, help the library, Fall Fair, a needy family, the Girls' Judging classes, and are trying hard to get a Red Cross Outpost Hospital established.

DEVLIN help the school with books and have good programs.

FT. FRANCIS—Had an exhibit at the Horticultural Show, helped the Children's Aid, the needy, held a kids' carnival and are encouraging a love of clean sport and fair play in the community.

McRIVINE—In order to keep a valued teacher, helped the school board secure a suitable residence for him; had a course in domestic science; have social evenings and are encouraging clean athletics.

ANTIKOKEN—Are working for an athletic field, community hall, the school and better kept cemeteries.

KENORA—Plan to have an educational paper and a demonstration at

each meeting. This is held in the evening as the teachers can be present and doctors, lawyers, dentists and nurses, as well as the farmers and homemakers, contribute also. To encourage public speaking, different members at each meeting get up and move the thanks of the Institute to the speakers.

DRYDEN—Has an excellent planned monthly program, with the standing committees taking charge of one meeting each. They combine papers, practical demonstrations, music and social intercourse at these. They were prime movers in getting the Outpost Red Cross Hospital established and this year have contributed \$1,200.00 to the erection of a nurses' home. They donated towels and soap to the school and co-operate with the school board in getting hot school lunches and a supervised noon hour.

OXDRIFT had a course in millinery, a shower for a girl member who lost her hope chest by fire, an exhibit of articles made from flour sacks, and co-operate with "a wonderful teacher" in securing hot school lunches with towels, soap and other equipment in the school.

ST. IGNACE help with the School Fair, the rink, and a poppy sale for the War Veterans.

HYMERA are planning to buy the cheese factory and make it into an Institute hall, had a sewing and millinery class, helped the School Fair, had a children's Christmas Tree, gave \$25 to help "a tired old lady," besides holding the regular meetings.

CONMEE plan for both instruction and entertainment on their monthly programs. They gave a social to help the girls' baseball club and made banners for their three schools to carry at the School Fair. They beautified the cemetery by planting seeds and shrubs and had a sewing course.

somewhat different story of the taking of Hebron is told in chap. 10. See especially ch. 10: 36-37, and compare ch. 15:13-14 and Judges 1:10-20. For a description of the sons of Anak see Num. 13:28-33.

When Sea Ice Is Old.

Sea ice more than a year old is entirely free from salt.

THE GOLDEN KEY

Three children gazed yearningly through the iron grating of a round door in an orchard wall. They could see through the bars that the fruit trees were in blossom, and far away in the distance were children playing merrily in the fields of flowers. Their laughter and their singing were borne on the breeze, and the rippling of a crystal river mingled with their joyous voices. To the three children outside the gate this orchard was wonderfully inviting. The beyond called to them but how could they get there? The door was locked!

As they stood there lost in longing, a voice from behind started them. "That is the Kingdom of Joy," it said. "I see you are longing to get through the locked gate to join the happy children, and so you should, for all should be in the Kingdom, especially you children."

Turning, the three children saw a woman whose face was veiled, but whose voice was as the sound of the rippling river in the orchard. The children's eyes were full of eager questioning, and a great compassion filled the woman's heart for these little ones shut out of the Kingdom of Joy.

"There is a key to the gate," she said, "and, oh, so near you all! Seek diligently and you shall find it."

So saying she turned away and the children all eagerly began to seek for the key. They turned over stones, they dug up the earth, and forgot all else in their eager search. At last the second child, a little girl of five, who, after turning over a few stones, looked around to see where their kind adviser had gone.

She saw her little way of gathering sticks, so she ran up to her and asked her if she could help. "Thank you, dear child," the sweet voice answered. "I am gathering sticks to make a fire. I am cold and hungry for I

have been a long way to-day and have had nothing to eat."

The little girl ran off quickly, and fetching armfuls of sticks made a large pile. Just as she was going to set it alight she saw in the middle of the pile something shining brightly. Started, she put down her hand and picked up a shining golden key. On it she saw a shining golden key. On it she saw a shining golden key. On it she saw a shining golden key.

Full of wonder she looked round and saw the woman looking at her with shining, loving eyes. Her veil had fallen and the child gazed into a face as beautiful as was her voice. Her eyes were full of such tenderness, they seemed to be brimming over with sympathy. She gently kissed the little girl.

"You have soon found the key; open the door and go into the Kingdom of Joy. It is your birthright," she said, and her voice was full of happiness.

The little girl joyfully obeyed, and running to the locked door, she quickly put the key into the lock and turned it. The door opened, but just then her sister and little brother, who were still searching for the key, saw her opening the gate. The little boy called out beseeching her to take him too. She put out her hand to take him with her, but the sweet voice of the veiled lady called out to her:

"You cannot take him with you. All must find the key for themselves. None can enter the gate with another's key."

The little girl obediently dropped her brother's hand, went through the door, the gate closed between them, and the key disappeared. Many gay and happy children rushed up to greet the little newcomer, but as she ran off with them, she turned to give a last encouraging look to her brother and sister, and called to them, "Make haste and find the key and come and join us."

When to Pick Apples.

One of the most difficult problems of orchardizing is that of determining when fruit is ready to pick. The fact that apples are shipped long distances and are held for consumption for months after they are picked makes it necessary to pick them at such a time that they can be delivered to the consumers in first class condition. A study of this problem has been made at the Experimental Station at Summerland, which is situated in the fruit-growing district of British Columbia. In his latest report, which may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, the Superintendent of the station describes the experiments made over a series of years to find just when apples have arrived at the proper stage for picking. The results show that the changes in color of the skin on the unblushed side of the fruit are the most useful guide. When the skin on the unblushed side is distinctly green at the time the apple is picked the fruit usually develops a poor quality for the variety. If the apples are left on the tree until the unblushed side is a clear yellow, breakdown is apt to develop in storage. Between these two stages there is a time when the color of the unblushed side is a light greenish yellow, and this is the stage at which the apples should be picked. They will then develop good quality for the variety and keep well in storage. Another use of indication of the proper stage of maturity is the ease with which the fruit parts from the spur. This is probably the most important factor in varieties like the McIntosh and Grimes Golden, which tend to drop freely after they have reached a certain stage of ripeness. In general the experiments show that apples should not be picked in an immature condition for fear of loss from wind, but that it is a good practice to remove them from the trees as soon as they come off so easily that there is danger of serious loss from dropping.

Fall seeding of early vegetable and flowers will advance the season a week or ten days in spring. Hardy annual flowers may be sown and will bloom earlier than if sown next spring. Poppies, bachelor buttons, marigolds, calliopsis, annuals, arkspar, love-in-a-mist, bacam, kochia, and other hardy flowers may be treated this way. Lettuce, radish, pea, turnip and other seeds which are usually sown in early spring may also be sown in the fall.

Selection and Care of the Breeding Females.

Experience has proven that the beginner in beef cattle raising should, in proportion, put more money in the sire he is going to use than in the individual females of the herd, but it is, nevertheless, important that these females, whether for the production of pure breeds or grades, be carefully selected. No breeder of pure-breeds can afford to neglect pedigree and family lineage in his selection, and no breeder of commercial cattle is justified in overlooking type and uniformity in his breeding herd. That same low-set, deep, blocky conformation already described as applying to the bull, should prevail throughout the breeding herd of females. In starting a herd, if grades are to be used, it is wise to get cows that show at least three top crosses of good pure-bred sires, and five or six crosses are even more desirable. It is good practice to put into the herd cows that are uniform in type and not to mix breeds. Individuality in the cows is important, particularly in pure-bred herds.

In starting a herd, the beginner may find it to his advantage to buy fairly young cows with calves at foot and rebred. There seems to be no safer class of female to purchase. Such cows are proven breeders and the buyer generally gets three animals for his bid. Of course, thrifty heifers, safe in calf, are also a fairly safe investment, says Prof. Wade Toole, Department of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C.

Possible.

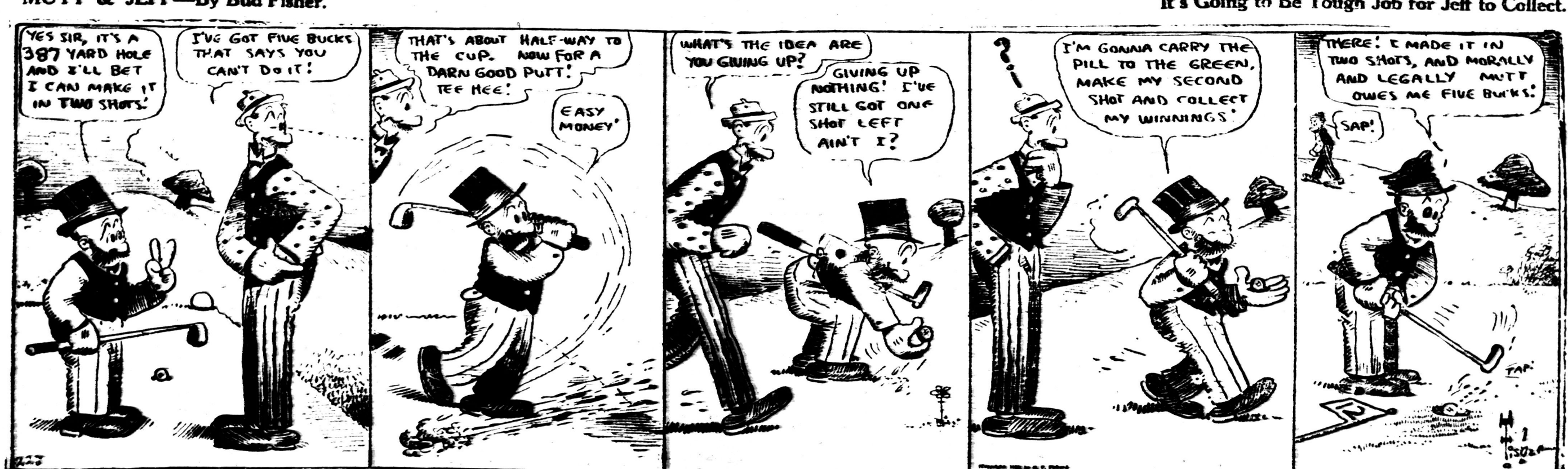
A hungry pig is positive that table manners were invented by someone without an appetite.

Lost in the Mail 18 Years.

A post card sent from Edinburgh on August 1, 1908, has just been delivered at North Berwick.

While the sitting hen may be crowned with glory she is of little value on farms where large quantities of eggs are hatched. An incubator is ready at all times, and especially in seasons when broody hens are very scarce. If properly operated, machines will hatch as large a percentage of strong, livable chicks as will hens. Hens can not always be relied on. At times they quit the nest right in the midst of the hatch. Some hens impart too much heat, and others not enough. Some hens are restless and break eggs. Both hens and incubators require careful watching.

MUTT & JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



It's Going to Be Tough Job for Jeff to Collect.

RHEUMATISM AND T

Liniments of N Trouble Mus Through

The most a rheumatism hope for in rubbing swollen, aching joints and all the while the more firmly known that rheumatism the blood, and that on the blood become watery. To get therefore, you must the trouble in the Dr. Williams' Pink so beneficial when ble. They make which expels the the rheumatism are thousands of sufferers in Canada strong, who thank Pills that they are aches and pains of ble. One of these Smith, Morsey, Poir "Some years ago with rheumatism, that I could not work, bed under the de needless to say I great deal of suffer medicine did not trouble, so when I Dr. Williams' Pink was able to get tired using the able to work, and troubled with rhe other respects also deal of benefit from think them a won Dr. Williams' Pink all medicine dealers cents a box from Medicine Co., Broo

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