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Is Used in Millions of Tea Pots daily
Is yours one of the Number?

NEW BRUNSWICK'S POLICY FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF RAISING OF SHEEP PRAISED IN ONTARIO

System of Grading Pure-Bred Rams Original and is to be Copied in Other Provinces—N. B. Leads Maritime Provinces in Number of Breeders of Pure-Bred Sheep—Dominion to Assist in Marketing.

New Brunswick's policies for encouraging sheep production are receiving considerable recognition and publicity these days in other provinces. These policies developed under the direction of the Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, have been in operation long enough now to indicate their very great benefit in raising the standard of the stock produced and encouraging farmers to increase their output.

Ontario's Opinion.

The Farmers' Magazine, one of the leading Agricultural Journals in Canada and published in Toronto, has this to say in an article published in the last number.

"Sheep raising in New Brunswick has received a distinct stimulus during the past few years. At the present time there are more breeders of Pure Breds in New Brunswick than in any other Maritime Province. While years ago New Brunswick farmers were mar-

keting only about 5000 lbs. of wool co-operatively during 1919 they marketed 60,000 lbs. and in 1920 the amount will reach 70,000 lbs. and the grader states that it was one of the best lots of wool that he had ever handled. Moreover, the Pure Bred breeders agreed with the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture to have their pure bred rams inspected and graded. By this procedure the man who is not producing a good class of pure bred stock is given a very low classification and the man who purchases a pure bred ram for the first time is protected from this type of breeder.

Grading System.

"The Provincial Department of Agriculture gives a bonus to the men producing rams that would be considered of show quality, or, as it is termed 'three star rams'. For this grade they give a bonus of \$3.00 per head. For the next grade or a two star ram a

bonus of \$2.00 per head is given and for the last grade no bonus. Thus in many cases unsuspecting buyers were saved a good deal of money by being made aware of the quality of the animals. The Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture co-operated in assisting farmers in different sections of the province in marketing their butcher lambs directly on the Montreal market. In this way the net gain was from two to three cents per lb. On a total of 2600 lambs they made a gain of more than \$5000.00."

New Brunswick the First.

The above article does not tell the whole story but is an indication of the recognition being given to New Brunswick's methods. This Province was the first to adopt the method of grading pure bred rams. In fact there is no record of it being done in any Country in the world. Other provinces are now making plans to follow New Brunswick's lead. The system is undoubtedly good and has a very beneficial influence in improving the quality of rams being offered for sale by pure bred breeders and in the protection of the man buying a pure bred ram for his grade flock.

Bonusing of Rams.

In still another way New Brunswick sets the pace. No other province has given financial assistance to induce a man who has never used a pure bred ram to purchase one, and determine for himself that it pays to do so. New Brunswick arranged last year to grant a bonus of \$5.00 on the purchase price of a pure bred ram to any person never having used one before. This to supplement a ten dollar bonus given by the Federal Live Stock Branch for the same purpose. By means of this policy approximately one hundred men purchased pure bred rams for the first time. These men owned 1810 ewes and with an average of a lamb and a half per ewe would represent 2705 lambs in the province sired by a pure bred that would otherwise have been sired by a grade or scrub ram. These figures speak for themselves and need no further commendation. In what better way could encouragement be given in raising the standard of quality of our sheep.

Co-operative Marketing.

The Department are extending their operations further and have come to a definite arrangement with Mr H. S.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

30A

THE ETERNAL FEMININE

(New York Sun)

A heavenly day of azure space and shimmering sand at the shore! Obscured by a gaudily striped "beach sunshade," the Woman reclined and pretended to read. In reality, it was neither the magazine in her lap, nor yet the distant skyline, against which a flock of Mother Carey's chickens were being blown in great whorls, which occupied her attention. For from some point on the beach behind her, the babble of small voices reached the Woman's idle ear.

"Oh, pooh! that's nothing! I could build a castle twice as good as that! I'm going to be an architect when I grow up. Father says so!" Followed an impressive—and impressed—silence.

"Huh! What do I care, I'm going to have an airplane, and fly up—up—up," in a rising crescendo that finally became a mere squeak denoting altitude. Shouts of laughter and scorn.

"Ho! ho! Listen to Emily—she's going to fly! Girls don't fly!" More derision.

"They do—they do!" persisted a small piping voice hotly. "Some do, anyway. At least I'm going to," desperately.

A census of opinion was promptly taken by the future architect, doubtless feeling that his own prestige was endangered. As to whether Emily could ever fly opinion differed. Then conversation lagged until another small voice volunteered, "I'm going to be a singer—a night singer," with distinction. Further it developed that the group of tanned, barelegged youngsters busy with their red pails and shovels on the sand held also unsuspected in its midst a future driver of teams, a diminutive nurse, "with a cap, of course," a sailor and an actress.

"What are you going to be, Margie? You've got to say, too."

"Yes, what are you going to be?" chimed in the others.

The Woman still listening interestedly, found herself awaiting the answer eagerly too. At last a voice, that of scarcely more than a baby by the sound lisp, "I gueth I'll juht be a plain mother."

without interrupting their steps or spilling a drop.

The women, of whom there are about fifty in the camp, danced and drank with the men. They were dressed in their gaudiest finery; purple, red, green and yellow, with necklaces of gold coins of all nations, and earrings, bracelets and bangles galore. The old women smoked pipes and the young ones cigarettes. Any one of them would tell your fortune for a handful of cigarettes, viz:

"You are a good man. You will live to a good old age. Your lucky day is Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Gimme a cigarette."

The wedding ceremony which will take place at noon today, will be performed by the father of the bridegroom. An exchange of a ring and a few sentences in the gypsy ritual ties the knot, and then the dancing and drinking start afresh. A wedding feast which Miller John Costello assured the reporter cost \$1,000, will then be served.

Although there are twenty-six families in this band of gypsies there are only four family names, the Millers the Costellos, the Adamses and the Stevenses. Despite their Anglo-Saxon names they are mostly Spanish, with a mingling of Rumanian, Egyptian, East Indian and other nomadic blood.

There are twenty-six tents in the camp and twenty-six automobiles. The automobile has supplanted the horse in modern gypsy life, and they are as shrewd at swapping flivvers as they once were at trading horses. Tonight a twenty-seventh tent will be added to the little village and when the last dance is danced and the last keg is emptied, the wedding party will retire.

GYPSY WEDDING PARTY HAD A HIGH OLD TIME

All Were Tipsy Except the Bride and Bridegroom—One Gallon of Booze Provided for Each Celebrant—The Bride Thirteen Years of Age and the Groom But Twelve—Good Price Paid for the Bride.

(New York Herald)

Everybody but the bride and bridegroom at the Costello wedding at Tuckahoe yesterday was one-half or three-quarters or seven-eighths loaded—and that goes for the bridesmaids and the best man and the ushers and the minister and even the old chief Joe Adams himself, as well as almost a hundred relatives and wedding guests.

It might be well right now to tip off Dry Act Enforcer Jim Shevlin that if he thinks there has been another flagrant violation of the Eighteenth Amendment going on under his nose he is jolly well mistaken. The wine was sacramental and getting loaded, as every orthodox gypsy knows is one of the most important rights of a gypsy wedding.

It is so important in fact that the Costello-Miller-Adams-Stevenson band in the woods near the White Plains post road, north of Tuckahoe, laid in more than 100 gallons—about one gallon to each celebrant—and was continuing to lay in at a late hour last night.

The bride, Miss Mary Costello, the pretty thirteen-year-old daughter of John Costello and her cousin, twelve-year-old Miller John Costello, the bridegroom, were distinctly out of it, however. Their official status, as explained to a reporter by Costello Miller, another cousin, was "ashamed" until after the performance of the ceremony at noon today.

They were too "ashamed" indeed to have their pictures taken by photographers and movie men. Miss Mary, however, consented to be interviewed in her father's tent. She wore a green plaid skirt and a red and blue blouse with a green scarf twisted around her dark hair. The groom wore the conventional red and blue with a yellow sash and a purple cap. He had a pink rose in his buttonhole.

His father Nick Costello, paid \$3,500 for Mary. This is a record price, Costello Miller said, brides having gone up along with other necessities. According to the gypsy custom, when a young man chooses a wife his father goes to the girl's father and bids for her after the manner of horse traders. Wine also plays a large part in this transaction.

Nick Costello's original offer was \$2,000. John Costello held out for \$5,000, Miller said, but after considerable haggling and a few rounds of drinks they compromised on \$3,500. Most of this goes to pay the expenses of the wedding, which will exceed \$2,000. If a gypsy husband tires of his wife he can return her to her father, but he cannot get his money back.

Returning to the wedding party which started early yesterday morning and was in full swing when the reporter arrived, the only thing that saved the day for John and Mary time and again and prevented the celebration breaking up in a free for all fight was the presence of a gypsy orchestra of eight pieces—three fiddles, three flutes, a cornet and a drum. Just as soon as one or another of the guests started something Special Officer Jimmy McGuire of Crestwood seized him firmly from behind and yelled for the music.

This was the signal for everybody, men and women, to join hands and perform a dance that appeared to be a combination of the Indian tomtom and the modern shimmy. The dancers circled around the wine kegs while a man with a tin dipper ladled it out

The High Price of Sugar

makes one welcome foods which are rich in natural sweetness.

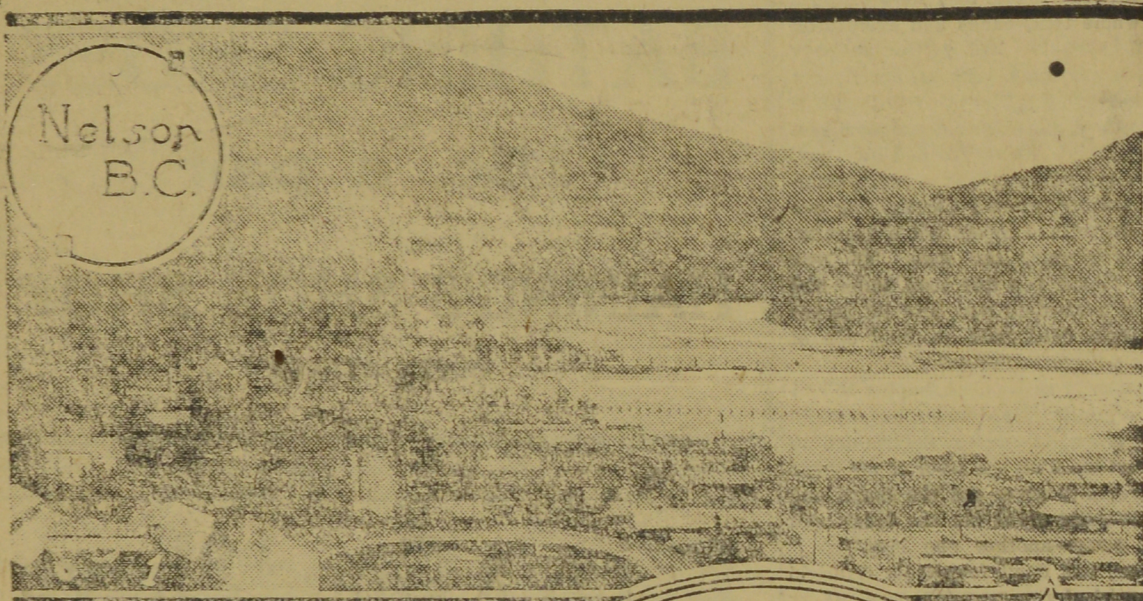
Grape-Nuts

—the ready-cooked cereal

requires no added sweetening, for it contains its own pure grain sugar, developed from wheat and barley by twenty hours' baking.

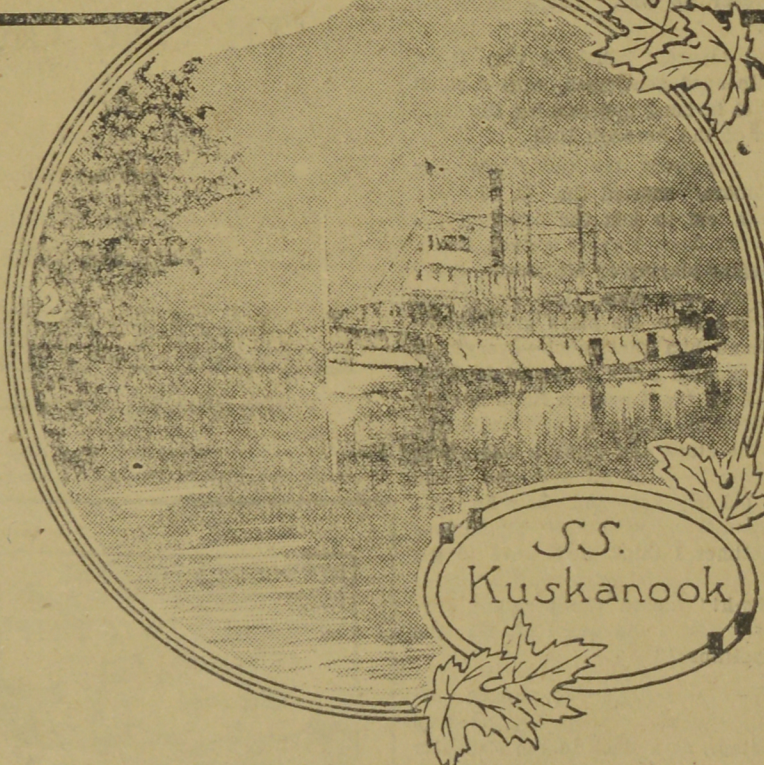
Sprinkle Grape-Nuts over ripe fruit or berries and you'll save sugar.

Nelson and The Kootenay



The name Kootenay has long been familiar to the mining and lumbering worlds. Kootenay has extensive, varied and rich mineral deposits and every valley and mountain side is a store-house of valuable timber. The city of Nelson, on the Kootenay Lake, is the distributing centre for the district, from which the wholesale trade of the interior is carried on. Nelson owns the public utilities, electric light, street railway, water works and gas works. Special attention is given to the forestry department in guarding the timber resources of the district. With an unlimited supply of wood in the mountains, there is a great future in the pulp industry. Within a radius of twenty-five miles there are twenty-five saw mills in operation. The Board of Trade of Nelson is now in communication with New York capitalists regarding the establishment of a pulp mill. Tributary to the proposed mill site are 11,200 square miles of territory from which wood supplies can be procured. The slopes, forested with timber, are easily workable. The population of the region embracing about forty thousand people, is 'fairly well spread over the entire area. There are about 15,000 inhabitants in ten towns and the balance are scattered on homesteads, ranches, lumber and mining camps through the district. Many, in order to obtain working capital, accept contracts for delivery of logs, trees, shingles, cedar poles and other products from their lands and there are a number of forest product operators around the Lake. It is computed that nearly 14 million cords of pulpwood could be secured enough to last one hundred and fifty years, figuring three hundred cords per day.

The maximum distance of raw material from Nelson is sixty-five miles with an average of thirty-five miles. There are excellent railroad connections to market, and there is abundant cheap electric power. The most important power development in the interior of British Columbia is that of the West Kootenay Power and Light at Bonington Falls. Power and light are furnished to Trail, Rossland, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Boundary Falls, the



(1) Nelson, B.C., beautifully situated beside mountains and lakes.
(2) The S.S. Kuskanook, one of the C. P. R. boats plying the Arrow Lakes in the Kootenay District.

every Lake and border every stream—these are rich fruit lands. There are exceptional advantages in diversified farming where are combined dairying and the production of hay, grain, poultry, hogs, sheep and a variety of small fruits and vegetables. In the district are many retired military and naval officers who are able to find congenial occupation and for leisure hours there are no waters in Canada that offer greater attractions to the sportsman or lover of the beautiful in Nature, than the Kootenay Lakes and rivers. Keeping is a new industry that is making progress.—C. G.

Arkell, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in regard to assisting in the further development of the co-operative marketing work. It is realized that this must go hand in hand with production work. In other words a profitable market must be found for the stock produced by the farmers and such a market as will pay the world's market price and take any quantity that may be offered. Farmers will be assisted in organizing for co-operative marketing and every thing possible will be done to develop this work in the province. Thus the chain will be made complete and New Brunswick will have a system in operation for the development of the Sheep Industry that is not equalled in Canada.