THE
ON ADVANCE

n Collingwood Street, Wednesday of each ulation over 1000, da $2.00 per year, vance $1.g0; in U. r, when paid in $2.00.

Editor.

UBBED

was made of ting report of a ted to bring in re- ons for the better mark- Canadian products in England cotland. A considerable section report dealt with the unfavor- rtising methods of the de- of which Hon. W. D. Eyler ead, hence that gentleman's raised and further offending report It will be re- o those who ueless relic of a f these reports our opinion out for are vital to the growth of inter-British de. Why should such a valuable document be censored? Why should a department head be allowed to delete a single item from a report by a commission which has studied the problem? If for political reasons it has been forced out of publication it is about time that our legislators should rise above party strife and work for the interests of the primary producers of Canada, rather than attempting to make their own political nests safe. If they have spent money foolishly they should be told about it and a more efficient system then worked out, following the recommendations. Some of these little politicians at Ottawa are unable to see over their noses when looking at anything other than cheap political advantage that may accrue from their dickerings. Nothing should stand in the way of improving Canadian trade with the British Isles and a Cabinet Minister should be big enough to profit from any mistakes he may have made.

PLAYED WRONG INSTRUMENT

The following editorial was taken from Etude magazine and deals with the problem of the delinquency of boys, which is a pressing problem in many places today:

"The trouble with your boy," said the judge, "is that he played the wrong instrument. If, instead of letting him waste his time and money playing the nickel in the slot gambling machines in billiard rooms and dance halls, you had had him learn to play the piano, the violin, the trombone or some other instrument, he might have kept away from bad company and he would not now be facing a two year sentence in the penitentiary."

"That hurts, Judge," said the father; "his mother wanted me to give him music lessons, but somehow I thought it was sissy for a boy, and again I guess I was too mean to lay out the money. Judge, isn't there something that can be done, he's only seventeen?"

"Well," said the Judge, "I could put him under parole. He looks as though he had good stuff in him; and I will do it under one condition, and that is that you buy him the best instrument you can afford and get him a fine teacher and arrange to have him come to my home once a month and let me judge how hard he is working at his music. You see, I was brought up with music in my home, and I know what it means."

This story was told us by a band conductor who refused to have his identity revealed. This much we do know, boys and girls who are deeply engrossed in music study have not the time for dangerous nonsense. As Cervantes puts it, "Where there is music there is no mischief." Even in prisons, experts have found that those who play in the band or the orchestra offer far fewer disciplinary problems than those without these privileges.

Millions and millions of dollars are spent each year upon the manufacture of gambling slot machines, which, like all gambling devices, prove dangerously attractive to youth. They are the kindergartens of vice. A fraction of their cost spent upon music and musical instruments would reduce the potential prison population of tomorrow very greatly. The reason why such machines exist is that parents fail to do anything to counteract them. Our prisons are filled with young men and young women, many of whom are there because of the neglect of their parents, just as though the parents had led the youths to the prison gates as a kind of human sacrifice in this "age of don't care." Let us stop it Do your share!

Our schools are already setting our youth and public a good example with the teaching of music in the schools. There is food for thought in the above article that might be seriously considered.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A gentleman left a pair of skates in this office for sale, which we advertised in our last issue. The ink was scarcely dry on the paper when a sale was made. Our advertising columns are at your disposal if you have anything to sell or buy.

* * *

Our daily papers are now making their readers dip down into their pockets "until it hurts," same as our taxes. With the first of the year all the Toronto dailies jumped to seven dollars a year. This means, of course, that many subscribers who cannot afford to pay so much will be obliged to forego the luxury of a daily paper.

* * *

With the new Canadian Broadcasting Company station in operation we are now commencing to have some returns for the huge amounts of money expended the past few years by the past Radio Commission, for which no return could be seen. We have been weaned away from that wave length from a Toronto station for so long with the indistinct reception that we have not yet been educated to the point of listening to the various programs as we were with the other Toronto station CFRB. We hope that the standard of programs will now rise with such a good station on the air, as in the past the airways have been cluttered with a motley of noise that was not a credit to any station.

* * *

In the past The Advance has had occasion to severly critcise the Canadian Broadcasting Commission for the very poor service it had been rendering its patrons, and for the price charged for something so unsatisfactory that this Toronto station was rarely used at Flesherton, 85 miles away. The story is vastly different now. The price of radio licenses still remains at two dollars, but the service now rendered since this new 50,000 watt station was tuned in on Christmas day makes the price quite bearable, because the Commission is providing first-class entertainment and worth-while educational programs of distinctly Canadian origin, brought us from Nova Scotia to Vancouver. Perhaps radio owners are not thankful for this improvement!

Live Stock Report

Although supplies of cattle were very light for the opening market of the year on Monday, the trade was very slow on choice heavy steers and butcher cattle, while cows and bulls held active and strong.

A few extra fancy steers were bought for export at from 6.00 to 6.25, but the bulk of the good to choice ranged from 5.50 to 6.00; fair to good from 4.75 to 5.50. Choice butcher cattle sold at from 5.00 to 5.50, with a few fancy up to 6.00; fair to good from 4.50 to 5.00; common to medium 3.50 to 4.25. A few choice baby beeves sold at from 7.00 to 8.00, with those of medium quality from 5.50 to 6.50. Stockers and feeders were very slow of sale. The cow trade was strong and from 10c to 15c higher, choice butcher cows selling from 4.25 to 4.60, with nice light heifery cows from 4.75 to 5.00; fair to good from 3.50 to 4.00; common to medium 2.75 to 3.25; canners and cutters 2.00 to 2.50. The bull trade was strong, choice light butcher bulls from 4.25 to 4.75; fat heavy bulls from 4.00 to 4.25 and heavy bolognas from 3.50 to 3.75.

Supplies of lambs were very light and prices were steady, good to choice ewes selling from 7.75 to 8.00. Choice butcher sheep from 4.00 to 4.50. The calf market was strong, due to a good export demand, choice from 10.50 to 11.00; fair to good from 9.00 to 10.00; common to medium 7.00 to 8.00.

Following last week's advance in hog prices, the market was slow but on account of light supplies, prices held steady, truck deliveries selling at 8.75. However, the prospects for the balance of the week are uncertain and more than likely prices will work lower, as reports from the United Kingdom are not very encouraging and buyers state they cannot pay these prices for the present outlet.

The United States government is providing sixty squirrel houses at Washington. It likely feels that there is no need to furnish nuts.

News and Information for the Farmer

Wintering the Brood Sow

The brood sow deserves her fair share of winter accommodation. A pen that is well bedded, dry and free from draughts is essential. Place the feed trough some distance away so that she is forced to exercise outdoors daily. Eradicate lice and round worms; there is no market for them. Feed a mixture of grains to maintain the sow in fair flesh, but use barley sparingly unless the sow is very thin. Provide clover or alfalfa hay to be eaten at will. Be kind to the sow, but not "too kind," or weak, unthrifty pigs will result.

Poultry Production

The value of poultry and egg production during 1937 does not show much change from 1936. Egg prices averaged fractionally lower than last year, but poultry prices were a shade higher. It is interesting to note that the rise in prices of poultry products from the low point of the depression has been of very limited proportions, and very much less than in the case of most other agricultural products. Poultry producers were handicapped during the greater part of 1937 on account of high grain prices, but since harvest production costs have declined with lower feed prices. Ontario shipped this year large quantities of live poultry to the United States markets and also considerable quantities of dressed poultry to the United Kingdom.

Fruit Crop Value Up

Although prices received by growers for fruit crops generally showed a decline from last year, the total value of commercial fruit production in 1937 will show a moderate gain as the yield of all fruit crops, with the exception of cherries and pears, was higher this season. Plantings of all tree fruits were again made on a heavy scale, but grape vine plantings declined to the lowest level in years. Exports of apples from Ontario to the United Kingdom have been considerably greater than in 1936, and up to the present shipments have been approximately double those of a year ago. Export prices have been fair. The United Kingdom crop was much lighter than last year, but substantially heavier imports from both Canada and the United States have kept prices down. Spys were an exceptionally light yielding variety this season and there is a shortage on domestic markets. Storage supplies of apples are reported considerably in excess of holdings at this same date a year ago.

Dairy Products

Prices of butter and cheese were consistently higher during 1937 and the total value of dairy products is expected to amount to about $97,000,000 as against $91,000,000 in 1936. Production of creamery butter in the first 11 months, as compared with the same period of last year, declined from 81,106,000 lbs. to 75,809,000 lbs., representing a decrease of 6.5 per cent., and due chiefly to the diversion of milk from creameries to cheese factories and evaporated milk plants. The output of cheese, on the other hand, rose from 85,991,000 lbs. to 91,353,000 lbs. for a gain of 6.2 per cent., and exports of this commodity to the United Kingdom were considerably higher. Wholesale prices of butter to date have averaged about 2.5 cents per pound more than a year ago and cheese prices about 1.2 cents greater. The quantity of milk purchased by concentrated milk plants shows a substantial rise owing to a keen domestic and export demand for manufactured products, the output of which has increased by approximately 35 per cent. Prices to producers for fluid milk were generally continued at about the same level as in 1936 until November, when an upward revision was made in the Toronto milk-shed.

Feeding Brood Mares

To properly care for brood mares during the winter months, it must be understood that they should be given mild exercise each day but deep snow and the hauling of heavy loads should be avoided. It is particularly important that mares in foal are not allowed to be idle during the winter months, as they usually produce weak foals—no matter how they may be fed.

A brood mare's ration may be made up of a variety of feeds, however, it is essential that it be nutritious and contain a generous supply of protein and minerals. A good grade of mixed hay, oats and bran will supply all the necessary requirements. A few roots fed daily will also prove beneficial. The amount of hay and grain to be fed daily will depend upon the size of the mare, her condition and the type of work she is doing. Naturally the more she is required to do—the larger the daily grain ration. Young mares that have not completed their growth must be fed quite liberally.

After the foal is born, drinking water with the chill taken off is given to the mare. The mare's first feed after foaling is always a warm bran mash and the grain ration contains one-half bran for a week or more after the foal is dropped. By so doing, complications such as an oversupply of milk or indigestion are usually avoided. When mares are thin at foaling time, light feeding should only be continued for a few days. In such cases, the feed is usually increased gradually in order to insure a good supply of milk for the foal. Mares that are required to work while nursing their foals will require liberal feeding, if they are to be kept in good flesh and provide a generous supply of milk for the foals.

Winter Brooding of Chicks

The poultryman with the proper equipment can handle chicks in midwinter with as little mortality as with April chicks. He may not get as high percentage hatch as later on, but even the hatchability of eggs is being controlled by the feed. January chicks will cost more as eggs are higher priced to start with. Then it will take more fuel than with spring brooding. But there is more time for looking after the chicks; there may be less disease and mortality; broilers will catch a high market, and pullets should be laying early in the fall or even in late summer when egg prices are at their peak. Of course, if many started hatching all their chicks in January the higher prices for broilers and eggs would be wiped out, and chicks hatched at some other season would find the best market. Brooder houses unsuited for prolonged zero weather and the higher price for chicks will limit the number going in for January chicks. Nevertheless there should be good returns for the few who do, and they can prolong the use of their equipment, as those who have January chicks usually have another batch in the spring so as to have pullets coming into production at different seasons. January chicks will go on to range early in the season, or they may be raised indoors until ready for the laying pen.

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