MODERN BUILDINGS ON THE FARM

Neglect Means Early Decay And Property Loss To Owner

Around the countryside there are to be seen quite a number of wooden buildings in a rather dilapidated condition. They are not only a blot on the landscape but they are a distinct loss in property value to the owners. "A stitch in time saves nine" applies with force to the upkeep of buildings. A nail, a dab of paint, a new piece of lumber in time, not only lowers cost of repairs but adds much to the length of life of the buildings.

Water-tight Covering

All wood and metal surfaces when protected by a coat of paint have many years added to their life. The paint does much more than add to the appearance. It serves as an air and water-tight covering which prevents moisture and oxygen acting upon the wood or the metal.

An unpainted board exposed to the weather will crack, check and warp. Take a similar piece of board, give it a good coat of paint on every surface and it will remain in good condition as long as the coat of paint remains in good condition. The moment, however, that the paint begins to crack or to blister it begins to lose its powers of protection.

Hastening Decay

Wood that has rotted holds moisture and air in the right combinations to hasten the decay of wood with which it comes in contact. Because there is no strength to the decayed part of the wood painting it does little or no good. If there is a rotten core beneath the surface, it is almost impossible to cover the surface with a coat of paint that will prevent enough air and moisture entering to keep up the decay. When the process is once started, very little air and moisture is required to keep it going.

Alternating Wet and Dry

Wood that at one time is subjected to a good deal of moisture and at another is dried out, decays more rapidly than it does when subjected to moisture all the time.

A post in the ground remains in good condition in that part that is under the surface of the ground and also that part exposed to the air. It rots away just at the surface of the ground where at times it is very wet and at others very dry. This change from wet to dryness seems to eat the post right away at this point. The part exposed to the air may check and crack, but it does not rot. The part that is buried, if the ground is always damp at the point where it is buried, will last indefinitely If the ground is wet part of the time and very dry part of the time, it will rot out sooner.

This means that all under-pinnings of buildings that are built close to the ground, so that the wooden underpinning is periodically wet and then dry, require careful attention. If no other part if the building is given attention, there underpinnings should be.

If the timbers are painted as thoroughly as they can be, this will help some. As soon as there is any sign of decay in a timber it will be a good investment to replace it with a sound piece before the decay has continued on until the adjoining timbers are also decayed.

It is surprising how rapidly the average building will fall to pieces if it is abandoned. No paint here, a decayed timber there, and soon the structure is weakened to such an extent that it begins to fall to pieces. Before very long it is a pile of ruins. Just replace the weakened timber before any harm has come to the building, keep the building painted and it will last for hundreds of years.

It is a case of giving attention in time, if buildings are to last. Every act of neglect may mean a loss later of many dollars in the value of the building.

Labor-saving Devices Used Even In Old Spinning Wheel Days

London, Ont.—Labor-saving devices were the rage even in the days when an old spinning wheel was to be found in every home. Professor Fred Landon, University of Western Ontario librarian has discovered.

The library has just been presented with an old spinning wheel that had a device on it to save a lot of work on the part of the person doing the spinning.

It is known as a swinging spinning wheel. Instead of walking back and forth with the yarn, the spinner sits still, and lets the wheel swing toward him, and back again. The relic was presented to the library by the Lobo union school picnic committee, after it had been repaired and reconstructed by J. E. Byecraft of Ilderton.

Mrs. Byecraft also presented the university with a flax holder of a flax spinning wheel. In the holder was some flax prepared for spinning more than half a century ago, by Catherine Hampton, Mrs. Bycraft's grandmother.

SCOUTING

Here · There Everywhere

A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

Holland made a bid at the recent International Scout Conference for the next World Scout Jamboree, which will be held in 1937. Decision will be announced early in November.

• • •

Members of St. Faith's Church Scout Troop of Edmonton, as winners of the Alberta junior first-aid shield, were presented with the shield and individual medals by Lt.-Gov. Walsh at a gathering in Masonic Temple.

• • •

A party of Rover Sea Scouts from Cambridge University sailed in a small schooner to take part in the World Rover Scout Meet in Sweden. They went by way of the Kiel Canal, through Germany, where they were given a most friendly reception.

• • •

The 51st Toronto Sea Scouts were presented by Vice-Commodore T. K. Wade of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club with a portable shed, which the boys turned into a combination boat-house and clubhouse on a site at Ashbridge's Bay. The troop owns two boats.

• • •

The 2nd World Rover Meet, or international gathering of Rover Scouts held in Sweden in July, was attended by young men from 24 different countries. Canada was represented by a patrol of five, from different parts of the Dominion.

• • •

"The danger of boys of adolescent age becoming discouraged because of inability to find employment is greatly lessened by Scout training," said Lord Baden-Powell in an address during his recent visit to Canada. "Scouting builds up a boy's character, enabling him to stand up against misfortune, and to look beyond himself," declared the Chief Scout.

• • •

Delegates from 24 countries attended the 8th Biennial International Conference of Scout Leaders held in the Parliament Buildings at Stockholm, Sweden, in August. The assembly was opened by H.R.H. Prince Gustaf Adolf, President of the Swedish Scout Union, and was addressed by Lord Baden-Powell.

• • •

An interesting feature of the annual fall fair at Lloydminster, Sask., this year was the model camp erected by the 1st Lloydminster Scout Troop. Various forms of camp cooking, fires, beds, wash-stands, incinerators, etc., were shown, and attracted considerable attention. The Scouts also operated a checking tent, a messenger service and an information bureau.

• • •

500 boys from the distressed areas of Monmouthshire and South Wales were given a free ten days' Scout camp outing in Devonshire this summer. The outing was made possible through the co-operation of the King George Jubilee Trust Fund, Major Ralph Raynor, the owner of the property, and the local Scoutmaster. The boys, non-Scouts, who had never been camping before, came in batches of 250.

HAVE YOU HEARD

"A centipede was happy quite, until
a frog in fun
Said: 'Pray, which leg comes after
which?
This raised her mind to such a
pitch,
She lay distracted in the ditch considering how to run."

• • •

Girl — Ah, let me drink my fill of the exquisite beauties of this starry night!

Boy Friend — O.K. There's both the Big Dipper and Little Dipper.

• • •

Never do men look quite so helpless and harmless as when they appear in a flashlight of a banquet.

• • •

Friend — My mother-in-law has visited my house only once since I got married.

Friend — Man, you're lucky.

Friend — Lucky? She's never left.

Three men were arguing over whose was the oldest profession!

Said the Surgeon — The Bible says that Eve was made by carving a rib out of Adam. I guess that makes mine the oldest profession.

Said the Engineer — Not at all. An engineering job came before that. In six days the Earth was created out of chaos.

Said the Banker — Who created chaos?

• • •

The only women who make good wives are those who get angry enough to seek a divorce, but who are too proud to take alimony.

• • •

Man — Does he know her very well?

Friend — He must. I overheard him tell her she is getting real fat.

• • •

CONCLUSION

This is to remind you, one and all,
That summer's riding for a fall.

• • •

Ethel — Nancy says that she likes the tone of Jefferson's voice.

Mary — Yes, she thinks there's a ring in it.

• • •

SCRAPS — The wages of sin is what the lawyers get. — The crowd may be laughing at your jokes, or it may be your grammar. — The only person who can tell your fortune correctly is your banker. — A fellow's assets don't give his liabilities enough of a race to make it interesting — The terrble thing about divorce is the statement you get from your lawyer —Long green is the most comforting color. — The job you like that pays a living is the most priceless of all possessions. — When we are right we credit our judgment. When we're wrong we curse our luck. — We can't truly serve another unless we satisfy his self-interest — Unless a woman is willing to see that the buttons are on a man's clothes, she ought never to marry.

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BURLEY TOBACCO MARKETING SCHEME

The Burley Tobacco Marketing Scheme has been officially approved upon the recommendation of the Dominion Marketing Board. The scheme relates to the marketing of burley tobacco grown in the Province of Ontario, and is, in most respects, similar to the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Scheme.

There has been a lack of coordinated action in marketing which has led to most unsatisfactory returns to the producer, according to the Dominion Marketing Board, and it is believed that improved conditions will result from the operation of the scheme. By a system of crop appraisal and the providing for negotiations between producers and buyers it is contemplated that price stabilization will be achieved.

The local board will consist of fifteen members representing Burley Associations, packers and manufacturers. There is a Provisional Board named to hold office until the Local Board is elected in October. The Head Office of the local Board will be in Chatham, Ont.

5,966 Novels

Library At Wallaceburg Presents Report For Two Months

Wallaceburg — During July and August Wallaceburg book readers took out a total of 5.966 novels from the public library, Miss Della Gibb, librarian, reported at a recent meeting of the library board.

The two months saw 4,987 fiction editions removed. Fifty-four books on general arts were taken; 23 on philosophy; 14 on religion; 268 on sociology; 234 on natural science; 45 on useful arts; three on fine arts; 69 on literature or philology; 36 on history 71 on travel; 16 on biography, and 146 books of reference.

The total receipts for the two months amounted to $22.61. Twenty-eight new applications were granted; 76 applications renewed, and 102 cards cancelled. During July there were 1276 borrowers, and during August 2,179. The books kept in circulation through repair totaled 314, and the books added to the library, 13.

Canada's Prairie Provinces

Ottawa, Canada—Great progress in agricultural development has been witnessed in the Prairie Provinces of Canada during the last 35 years. During the years 1901 to 1931 the area of occupied farm land in the prairie region increased from 15 million acres to 110 million acres, or more than sevenfold. In 1901 the Prairie Provinces contained 24.3 per cent of the total occupied farm acreage in the Dominion and by 1931 this acreage had increased to 67.3 per cent. of the total. In the same period the improved farm acreage increased from 18.5 per cent. to 69.8 per cent. and the field crop acreage from 18.2 per cent. to 69.1 per cent. The decade 1901 to 1911 witnessed the greatest expansion, due to the rush of homesteaders into Saskatchewan and Alberta. Occupied farm land increased from 15 million acres to over 57 million acres. Of the improved land in the Prairie Provinces in 1931, 67 per cent. was in field crops.

Farming in the Prairie Provinces comprises four more-or-less distinct types—wheat growing, mixed farming, dairying (usually associated with mixed farming), and ranching. Wheat growing predominates in southwestern and central Alberta, throughout the whole of Saskatchewan except the northern and eastern fringe and the dry belt, and in southern Manitoba, although in the latter area, the proportion of other cereals and forage crops is growing rapidly. Mixed farming is found in northern and western Alberta and in the northern and eastern parts of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba—in other words over practically the whole of the park belt. Mixed farming is also the dominant type in the irrigated districts. The greatest development in dairying has occurred in eastern Manitoba, northeastern Saskatchewan and northwestern Alberta. Ranching is practically confined to the dry area in southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta and to a strip of land extending from the international boundary northward along the foothills to beyond Calgary.

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Issue No. 39 — '35

Another View On Abyssinia

With correspondents writing daily their impressions of Abyssinia, the reader has collected a more or less jumbled picture. Therefore, it is with a distinct sense of relief that one reads the first-hand testimony of one who is, so far as can be judged, a truth-seeking witness. Mr. Dadiclac Farago, a young Hungarian journalist, was asked by his chief if he could be ready to leave at ten days notice to act as war correspondent in the obviosly imminent war.

He arrived at the capital settling in a hotel where the bathroom contained every possible requisite for a bath except water.

He writes of his first visit to the law courts:

"Executioners entered and held a glowing iron on the thief's forehead. the swindler was bound hand and foot and laid on the ground. Then the real work began. Brandishing hippopotamus whips, a metre long, they came down once, twice—twenty-five times, until full justice had been done. The liar's ankles were tied loosely together with a chain, and so he had to stay until the end of his sentence. Hundreds of these offenders are to be seen in the streets, hopping along.

When bandits become particularly active in the provinces, a punitive expedition may be dispatched to the infested area to hang everyone it can catch, regardless of guilt or innacence.

Everywhere, with one immensely important exception, Mr. Farago found corruption, laziness, crafty stupidity, obstruction, ignorance and delay. The exception was the Emperor himself, Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Lion of Judah. He is cultured and enlightened, the personification of the modern Abyssinia that he is trying, against almost overwhelming odds, to create. He is unique. And he is desperately, and tragically, alone. Nothing can happen without the Emperor. Everything must be planned, organized, and carried out by him.

Amidst the thousands of screaming beggars, servants, parasites, soldiers, and lazy ministers, amidst decaying buildings and gorgeous gilded halls, the Emperor of Abyssinia leads a lonely life. He is the most hard-working citizen in the country, rising at 4 a.m. and receiving the first interviewers of the day an hour later.

And he has several powerful enemies. The first of these is the Force of Tradition which, in every country and in every century, is a deadweight of inertia. There are always diehards who believe that what was good enough for their fathers will be good enough for their children. There is a strong Conservative wing among the lesser Abyssinian chiefs who regard the Emperor, with his new-fangled ideas and his dangerous desire to abolish slavery, as a sort of home-grown Bolshevik.

Then there is the Church.

And as if that was not enough for any man to face, a new enemy is massing all the blessings of civilization—bombs, gases, tanks, chemicals, and shells—upon his frontiers.

Mr. Farago in sizing up the chances of the two armies has some very clear cut views:

Italy's capacity to defeat the Abyssinians is aided by the lack of rifles and ammunition at the disposal of the Negus and the appalling difficulties of transportation owing to the almost complete absence of roads. There are also a number of chieftains who will undoubtedly go over to Italy, leaders of tribes which are not, strictly speaking, Abyssinian at all. Again the Emperor has no medical equipment and no doctors. "We are all going out to die," said a cultured Abyssinian to Mr. Farago.

On the other side of the picture are some of the difficulties which the Italians will encounter. Grim, waterless places. Mr. Farago took a trip to see these two provinces for himself and here is his description:

"Ogaden looks as if it had already been rent by war. There are deep ruptures in the ground that look like natural trenches, but are only the result of the perpetual drought . . . sand desert follows on stony desert, bush on steppeland . . . in these pitiless surroundings live fierce men and wild beasts.

There is ample opportunity for ambush among the rocks and cactus and the whole province is ideal for guerrilla warfare of the savage and merciless type that the Spanish peasantry employed with such deadly effect against the French invaders in the Peninsular War. And if the Abyssinians can be persuaded by their shrewd military adviser, General Virgin, of the Swedish Army, to adopt this form of tactics, Italy's task will be impossible.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FELLOWSHIP

For those with grievous troubles, the friendly atmosphere opens the gates for relieving mental pressures. It gives men a chance to get problems "off their chests" and thereby obtain a new grasp on themselves. We have all seen this work out: we seldom, if ever, stop to realize how psychologically sound and how humanly important it is. —Dr. Amos O. Squire, former chief physician at Sing Sing prison.

Queen Victoria's Voice Survives in Message to King

Writes the Manchester Guardian: —"Some time in the eighties a Mr. Gouraut, agent of the Edison-Bell Company, introduced the first phonograph into England. Queen Victoria consented to allow her voice to be recorded, and chose for the subject of her speech a message of goodwill to the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. This was dispatched to Abyssinia by special courier, with the instruction that when the Emperor had heard it it was to be destroyed.

A few days ago a record of this message was discovered in the storerooms of the company in London. It was covered with fungus, and so far only the words "the goodwill of my people" can be heard. It is hoped, however, that by a careful system of cleaning and electrical amplification the whole message will be audible. If this is achieved the sound will then be transferred from its old-fashioned cylinder to a modern disc record.

An official of the Edison-Bell Company said last week: "Three cylinders of every speech were always made on the old phonographs, and we thought that all three of Queen Victoria's message had been destroyed. However, one has been found — presumably the one which Gouraut kept in his possession, since all traces of the one sent to Abyssinia and Queen Victoria's copy have been lost. We are waiting now to hear what the whole message reveals. We cannot say whether the record will be sold to the public, in view of the Queen's command that it should be destroyed when the Emperor had heard it."

There could not be a more appropriate moment than the present to hear an English Sovereign's message to Abyssinia.

In the same old record-box in which Queen Victoria's record lay records of the voices of Florence Nightingale, Disraeli, and Gladstone have also been found. Florence Nightingale is speaking on nursing and on cancer.

It is recorded in the official documents of the Edison-Bell Company that Mr. Gouraut introduced the phonograph at a dinner in London at which many celebrites were present. Among others, Gladstone and Disraeli were asked to record their voices. Disraeli spoke of "the possibilities of this marvellous speech-carrier," but Gladstone was so eloquent in his prefactory remarks that before he had begun his set speech for recording the cylinder on the phonograph was seen to be finished. Mr. Gouraut, however, was not put off by this, and called on him the next morning. He found him in bed, whence Gladstone recorded a message of thanks to Mr. Edison-Bell for enabling him to record "the relic of an organ the employment of which has been overstrained."

Records have also been discovered of the voices of General Booth and Lord Rosebery, although it is not yet known that these are in good enough condition for amplifying and recording.

The company hope that they may find other records made late last century, as there are still parts of their storerooms unexplored.

It is not fit the public trusts should be lodged in the hands of any till they are first proved and found fit for the business they are to be entrusted with. — Mathew Henry.

The contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.—Cicero.

Canada's Fisheries Show Improvment

OTTAWA, Canada. — In common with others, Canada's extensive fishing industry suffered as a result of the recent world-wide trade recession, but statistics for 1934 indicate that the tide had turned and some betterment was under way. Persons employed in the fishing industry in 1934 numbered 83,396 compared with 79,548 in 1933 a gain of 5 per cent. Capital investment in plant, gear, and equipment in use in the industry rose from $40,914,057 to $43,377,531, an increase of 6 per cent. Marketed value of the production from inland fisheries showed an increase of about 18 per cent., amounting to $4,789,585 compared with $4,063,358 in 1933. Marketed value of the sea fisheries production was 26 per cent more than in 1933, amounting to $29,341,386 compared with $23,433,588.

The biggest single gain in marketed value in 1934 was $3,166,600, recorded by the salmon fishery. Most of this gain, or $2,998,000 was account for by the increased output of canned salmon in British Columbia. The cod fishery, mainly an Atlantic coast fishery, contributed an additional $728,800 to the marketed value. Lobsters accounted for an extra $45,400 and the returns from British Columbia's pilchard industry were greater by nearly $472,500. Many other varieties in both sea and inland fisheries also made substantial gains in marketed values.

Veteran Tram Driver Says Women Are Bad Pedestrians

Halifax—After watching traffic from street car cabs for 42 years, grey-haired Thomas McLaughlin has come to the conclusion that women make worse pedestrians and automobile drivers than men.

"The men are better drivers," he says. "A woman gets all muddled up when anything goes wrong."

About women pedestrians:

"They will go across the street regardless. Men are more cautious. The women seem more independent. But, of course, children take the cake. You have to watch for them every minute."

The veteran tram driver should know. Since 1893 he has travelled 2,2500,000 miles to nowhere in particular, averaging around 150 miles a day. He does considerably less than that now on Route No. 2 here—82.72 miles a day.

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