

## Boards of Review Plan To Secure Farmers From Default

Policies for Ontario and Quebec Outlined—Every Reasonable Effort To Be Made To Keep Farmer Home-Owner—Consideration For Investments from Savings Promised.

Ottawa.—Policies to be pursued by the Boards of Review for Ontario and Quebec under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act were outlined in a statement issued here last week following a conference of the two boards. The act has been in force only a few months, but already many farmers have applied for adjustment of their debts and it was considered desirable to lay down certain uniform principles for the guidance of the boards of review and local officers under the act.

Among the main objectives set out by the boards, every reasonable effort should be made to continue the farmer in the position of a home owner. They declare their intention of giving consideration to securities which represent the investment of savings and thrift, but assert their power to adjust both the principal sum and the interest on any mortgage.

It is important, the statement says that in making adjustments the farmer should not only be removed from default but placed in a position where an early return to default will not be likely.

Those attending the conference were Mr. Justice J. A. Hope, Lieut. Col. Byron M. Green and Duncan Sinclair of the Ontario Board, and Mr. Justice L. J. Loranger, Joseph S. Roy and Albert Blom of the Quebec Board. Mr. Justice P. J. Monaghan, chairman of the Manitoba board; Albert Sauvage, registrar of the Quebec board; John R. Rumball, registrar of the Ontario Board, and Jacques Panneton, chief official receiver for Quebec, also attended.

The statement follows: "The boards consider the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, as legislation intended by parliament to meet and to correct difficulties that have developed in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as between the farmer and his creditors. They interpret the legislation as legislation definitely intended to retain the efficient producer on the land on terms fair to the farmer and his creditors, and retain him on the land in the capacity of a proprietor.

"The boards consider that that farmer should be recognized as a farmer entitled to consideration under the act who is reasonably endeavoring to farm his land in a proper manner and who has been dealing fairly with his creditors.

"The members of the boards consider their powers under the act as being very broad. While they will give consideration to priorities, they none the less desire it emphasized that the terms of the act are so broad that they feel the first and essential consideration in dealing with any meritorious case is the retention on the land of the farmer on terms fair to himself and his creditors and on terms calculated to continue him on the land as an efficient producer.

**CONCILIATION FIRST THOUGHT**  
"The boards propose to exhaust all efforts at conciliation before formulating mandatory proposals, but debtors and creditors generally should understand that if the parties do not get together then the boards, if in fairness to all concerned, they can formulate a proposal, will do so.

"The boards propose giving consideration to a classification of the various kinds of debts and will be disposed to give special consideration to those debts in the same classification incurred for the necessities of life or for the efficient production of the land. Where debts represent unpaid balances in respect of the purchase price of chattels or land considered by a board unnecessary to the efficient operation of the farm unit, the creditor will be expected to give favorable consideration to taking the security back and cancelling the obligation.

"In formulating a proposal it is considered most important that the farmer should be removed not only from his position of being in default but also he shall not by any proposal formulated by the board be left with obligations such that there is likely to be an early return to the default position.

"In dealing with money advanced and secured by mortgage the boards will give every reasonable consideration to protecting securities which represent the investment of savings and thrift, but definitely consider it within their power in formulating proposals to adjust, if deemed equitable, the principal sum of any mortgage and the interest thereon.

"The members of the board feel that every possible and reasonable effort should be made to continue the individual farmer in the position of being a 'home owner.'

"They have noted from settlements effected so far a distinct trend towards a reduction in the interest charges by creditors and recognizing the undoubted burden of fixed interest charges it is the definite hope of the boards that the trend thus indicated will be maintained without the necessity of mandatory order by the boards in any case.

"Attention is also drawn to the fact that the courts have already re-

cognized a distinct difference between the terms 'bankrupt' and 'insolvency'. An unfortunate result of the serious economic depression has undoubtedly been to include a great number of farmers within the second term who do not come within the first, so that application under this legislation for assistance should not be on the ground that the farmer dislikes the idea of anything akin to bankruptcy.

**HEAR CASES PRIVATELY**  
"In order to assist in settling cases that come before it without undue publicity the boards shall, if desired by the farmer, hear his case in the presence only of those concerned and his wishes in this connection will be respected.

"The boards will expect debtors and creditors generally to co-operate in the working out of this legislation designed as it is for their mutual benefit. They urge creditors to attend the meetings before the official receivers and feel that if this is done settlements can be arrived at without the necessity of application to these boards.

"The boards are desirous of having settlements arranged which are mutually satisfactory to debtors and creditors. The members of the boards are particularly desirous of dealing with all cases that come before them in the fullest and fairest manner and are especially concerned that in dealing with the facts and circumstances of all cases they shall do so not as advocates for a particular interest but as citizens concerned with making a real effort to assist their fellow-citizens, both debtors and creditors, in their difficulties.

"The procedure to be adopted by the boards will be as informal as possible and the inquiry as exhaustive as possible to the end that mutual arrangement be attained.

"No fees are payable to the boards in respect of cases that come before them or before the official receivers.

**Dates Are Set For Speed Try**  
Sir Malcolm Campbell To Arrive In U.S. Jan. 29 For Florida Attempt

New York.—Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British automobile speed merchant and present holder of the world's mile record, will attempt to set a new standard for the distance at Daytona Beach, Fla., between Feb. 12 and 25 in his rebuilt Bluebird.

William F. Sturm of Indianapolis, the Briton's American representative, disclosed Sunday that Campbell, Lady Campbell, six mechanics and a party of the speedster's friends would reach New York Jan. 29 and entrain immediately for Florida.

**Fifth Sub-Zero Day in the West**  
52 Below in B.C. Sets Record—Two Suffer From Exposure—Amputation Likely.

Winnipeg.—For the fifth consecutive day temperature across western Canada hovered near record low marks Sunday as winter's frosty breath whistled out of the north country. From the Pacific Ocean to the Great Lakes fires were banked high as the temperature tumbled.

Even temperate British Columbia shivered in icy blasts, and statisticians had to go back 26 years to find when their coast province experienced weather as cold. Prince George held Dominion cold honors with 52 below zero aturday.

Only two cases of severe exposure were noted. W. R. Monday, 44, lay in Regina hospital facing probable amputation of feet and hands. He was found lying on a street in 10 below zero weather.

Michael Kavanaugh, 21, rode 150 miles in 31 below zero temperatures on the tender of an engine from Reddit, Ont., to Winnipeg. He suffered considerably from exposure and received a possible fractured skull when a sudden stop of the train resulted in a blow on his head.

"The secret of happiness is a matter of finding something worthwhile to live for."—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

## Round of Activity Begins 92nd Year

Sir William Mulock Discusses Plantings of Walnuts at His Farm

### TALKS OF FUTURE

Toronto.—Sir William Mulock launched on the 92nd year of a life devoted to governmental, educational and judicial service, paused at his supper before a crackling grate fire Sunday night and said, with a merry twinkle in his eyes:

"Come to me a few years hence and I'll tell you the results."

He had been discussing the latest plantings of walnuts at his summer residence in King Township. The conversation in the room of the Chief Justice of Ontario rounded out the last of several consecutive busy days. Yet the blithe, alert man who was eating a hearty meal was already planning his to-morrow, glancing at the record which would come before his court Monday.

Friday night he arrived from Ottawa and was met by interviewers who talked of his birthday. Saturday, his birthday, he rose early, gave more interviews, went to his office at Osgoode Hall and worked for several hours; returned to his residence, despatched some personal correspondence, was guest at a big birthday party at his home. Sunday he attended church in the morning went to a funeral in the afternoon, returned to meet more guests.

And wound it up by talking for two hours about things of the past and the present and the future, about his last birthday when the interviewer and he "co-starred" in a talking motion picture for the newspapers, of his early efforts, over 50 years ago, to grow black walnut trees for ornamental purposes, of his faith in British traditions and principles. He believes in the stability of Canadians and of the democratic form of government born of a thousand years of British self-government. And, to a suggestion of emotional upheaval because of present conditions, he said, "not the slightest danger. There is a heaven of commonsense in the minds of Canadians and a controlling respect for rights. They know that lawlessness, like war, merely injures, producing no good."

"Don't get the notion to travel a lot. There ain't much to see."—Will Rogers.

"Medical fashions come and go, but vast numbers of men and women live to a ripe old age."—Aldous Huxley.

## THE MARKETS

**PRODUCE PRICES**  
United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. Saturday were paying the following prices for produce:  
EGGS—Grade "A-1," 32c; and with cases returned, "A" large, 20c; "A" medium, 18c; "A" pullets, 16c; "B," 14c; "C," 13c. Prices were nominal only.  
BUTTER—Ontario No. 1 solids, 23½c; No. 2, 22c.  
POULTRY:  
(Quotations in cents.)  
Live Dressed milted Dressed "A"  
Hens—  
Over 5 lbs. . . 10 13  
Over 4 lbs. . . 9 12  
3½ to 4 lbs. . . 8 11  
3 to 3½ lbs. . . 7 10  
Old roosters . . 6 8  
Spring chickens—  
5½ to 6 lbs. . . 12 16 18  
5 to 5½ lbs. . . 11 15 17  
4½ to 5 lbs. . . 10 14 16  
Under 4½ lbs. . . 9 13 15  
Turkeys, young . . 16 17  
Geese . . . . . 10 11  
Ducks . . . . . 13 14  
Broilers—  
1½ to 2½ lbs. 11 15 17

**HAY AND STRAW**  
No. 2 timothy hay, baled, ton, \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 3 timothy hay, ton, \$15 to \$16; straw, wheat, baled, ton, \$10; oat straw, \$9 to \$10.  
**GRAIN QUOTATIONS**  
Following are yesterday's closing quotations on Toronto grain transactions for car lots, prices on basis c.i.f. Bay ports:  
Manitoba wheat—No. 2 Nor., 86½c; No. 2, do., 82½c; No. 3, do., 80½c; No. 4, do., 78½c; No. 5, do., 76½c; No. 6, do., 76½c.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 50½c; No. 3, do., 45½c; extra No. 1 feed, 45½c; No. 1 feed, 43½c; mixed feed oats, 55c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 59c; No. 1 feed screenings, \$22 per ton.  
South African corn, 96c.  
Ontario grain, approximate prices: track shipping, point—Wheat, 92 to 94c; oats, 34 to 37c; barley, 46 to 48c; corn, 67 to 70c; rye, 52 to 55c; buckwheat, 43 to 44c; malting barley, 70 to 74c.

**IT'S TRUE!** By Willey Padan

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNETIC PERSONALITIES ON THE SCREEN—DISPLAYS A BARE JEWEL SET (A BEZEL AND CLIP OF HAND-BOUGHT SILVER AND JADE) IN "THE PAINTED VEIL."

JEAN HERSHOLT WHO PLAYS GARBO'S FATHER FOR THE 2 1/2 TIME IN HIS SCREEN CAREER, OWNS THE FIRST SWEDISH CATERGISM TRANSLATED INTO THE AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE!

HERBERT MARSHALL PLAYS HIS FIRST PART—FISHED HE-MAN ROLE AS THE DOCTOR WHO DRAGS HIS WIFE & PLAGUE INFESTED INTERIOR OF CHINA!

GEORGE BRENT WHO USED TO BE A SAILOR, HAS ALSO BEEN A REVOLUTIONIST AS WELL AS AN ACTOR. AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER HE OWNED SIX STOCK COMPANIES, AND HAS PLAYED MORE THAN 300 ROLES!

"IT'S TRUE!" that "The Painted Veil!"

## Quintuplets Grow Acrobatic; Toes Used to Ease Gum Itch

Callander.—The acrobatics of the Dionne quintuplets Sunday led imaginative observers to vision the time when such things as parallel bars, vaulting horses and trapezes will be necessary to work off their increasing energy.

The agile sisters, nearly eight months old now, are starting acrobatics peculiar to vigorous, healthy infants. Their exercising antics lead to the belief that they will be an agile quintet when they start to walk. Dr. A. R. Dafoe, their physician, said they were using their toes to relieve the gum itch caused by the arrival of teeth.

## Shortens Hours For Shop Clerks

London.—Easier conditions for young store clerks are ensured under the Shops Act which came into force with the New Year.

The act limits the working time of boys and girls under 18 in shops to 52 hours a week until December, 1936, after which the hours are to be 48 a week. Twenty-four hours overtime in six weeks a year may be worked, but no more than 12 hours in any one week.

## Alberta Farmers Want Professors in Politics

Calgary.—The United Farmers of Alberta Saturday called upon the Alberta government to amend the act governing the University of Alberta to prevent it barring its professors from politics.

## Heavy Exhibit



State troopers shown carrying radio, purchased by Bruno Hauptmann during the severest years of the depression, into courtroom. The state intends to introduce it as evidence of Hauptmann's prosperity after Lindbergh baby kidnapping.

## Hydro Program For 1935 Given Amusing Anecdotes Of The Famous

474 Miles of Line Will Be Built—Largest Since 1930

**NEW RURAL USERS**  
Toronto.—It was estimated last week by Stewart Lyon, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, that during the present fiscal year ending October 31 next 474 miles of rural power line will be built in Ontario at a total cost of \$1,131,600, of which the government's share will be \$565,000.

His estimate is based on the distinct upward trend in rural line construction that is now apparent to the commission. In November, 1933, he said, only 13.56 miles were built. In November, 1934, the miles of line constructed 33.17. In December, 1933, only 12.35 miles were constructed. In December, 1934, 32.11 were built. "It would appear therefore," he said, "that at the present time the extension of the rural service is being accelerated to a ratio of two and a half times that of the low point of the depression in November and December of 1933."

There has been no great increase in the number of connections per mile of rural line since the breaking of the boom in 1929, Mr. Lyon declared. In that year, he said, the number of consumers per mile of line in use was seven. Including the most recently built lines, connections with which are not all completed, the number of customers per mile of line in use is now 6.7.

"Our hope for profitable business on the rural lines," he said, "is founded on the fact that at least two of three possible customers per mile of line have not yet signed up."

## 11 Foreign Pacts Signed by Canada

Skelton Report Shows An Increase in Trade With Japan — Newsprint Exports.

Ottawa.—Canada's bid for external trade and the part this country is playing in international affairs were reviewed by Dr. O. R. Skelton, under secretary of state for external affairs in his annual report. It was tabled last week in the House of Commons.

During 1934, Canada entered into 11 undertakings with other countries ranging from the additions of the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty to conventions to help statisticians in compiling mortality tables by obtaining uniformity as to causes of death.

The activities of the legations in Washington, Paris, and Tokio were reviewed in the report. Many difficulties with regard to immigration and trade between United States and Canada were straightened out. "A wheat publicity campaign has been carried out over a period of six months in Japan, the report stated. It added: "Owing to continued Australian competition as a result of the depreciation of the Australian pound, wheat constitutes only a small part of Canadian exports to Japan but an increase of Japanese purchases of Canadian wheat is anticipated.

Canadian manufacturers of newsprint now supply practically all Japanese foreign purchases of newsprint. The prospects are favorable for increased purchases of Canadian lumber and rayon pulp."

## Some English Humor

It is the fashion, we are told, for bridesmaids to wear posies of forget-me-nots. These serve as a delicate hint to eligible best men.

A writer wants to know why stars wink. "We imagine that somebody in the front row of the stalls usually has something to do with it. Mistletoe, a contemporary reminds us, is really a parasitic evergreen plant with viscous berries. That, of course, is well above the ordinary girl's head.

A man found hiding on an Atlantic liner consumed a meal consisting of two pounds of bacon, eight eggs, and a loaf of bread. He is evidently a champion stowaway.

A Birmingham woman, hearing a noise in the night, got up and saw two burglars in the hall. She seized her bedroom clock and threw it at them. It struck one.—London Humorist.

## "East is East," Etc., So Charge is Nullified

Montreal.—A constable testified in court he saw B. Dankner deliver bread to "51 Duluth Street West" on Sunday, contrary to law. The evidence was given with great care and vivid detail, but it had one defect. Defence counsel pointed out Dankner was charged with delivering bread at "51 Duluth Street East." Case dismissed.

## "G. B. S."

A delightful picture of the first occasion on which Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, saw George Bernard Shaw, is given by Mrs. Doris Thorne, (Mr. Jones' daughter) in "The Life and Letters of Henry Arthur Jones." It was at a meeting of the Shelley Society in London way back in 1885. Mr. Jones was seated on the platform next to a Mr. Wise. After the official speeches had been made, members of the audience were invited to speak.

"A tall, lank figure in grey flannels, with flaming head and beard," says Mrs. Thorne, "shot up from the middle of the hall and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I am an atheist (pause), a vegetarian (pause), and a Socialist (pause).—Mr. Jones nudged Mr. Wise and said: 'Three damned good reasons why he ought to be chucked out.'"

Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, deemed it his duty to combat on the instant every erroneous statement, false reasoning or foolish opinion; and this led to frequent humiliations, says James Howard Bridge—Spencer's private secretary for five years.

"At his boarding house, where I sometimes lunched with him," relates Mr. Bridge (in "Millionaires and Grubb Street") "corrective or expostulatory explosions came from him as regularly as the dessert followed the roast.

"The inconsequent chatter around the table seemed marked with more than the usual inaccuracies of fact and fancy; so that to preserve his temper—which was of the hair-trigger type—Spencer finally hit upon the expedient of closing his ears to it. This he did literally, by applying ear-pads. These he carried in his coat-tail pocket, and when the talk became unbearably frivolous, he ended it for himself by taking out the ear pads and slipping them on. This always proved a death-blow to conversation of every sort.

Marie Dressler.

Told by Marie Dressler—of delightful memory—in her posthumous reminiscences, "My Own Story":

"Once, when I was a paid entertainer in the home of Mrs. C. Wilson, one of New York's first hostesses, I became anchored from the third floor, where I had been sent to leave my wrap, to the great hall below. The banister was designed by Stanford White and its curves were pure poetry.

"If I don't slide down that, I told myself, 'I'll die.' "There was nobody in sight. I took a deep breath and landed in a heap at the foot of the stairs. Imagine my horror when I saw hearing down on me the butler whose frosty hauteur had frozen my soul when I arrived. He picked me up and dusted me off without a flicker of expression on his correct countenance, meekly murmuring cordially:

"Very good, Miss Very good indeed, I've always wanted to take a go at it myself!"

One of Marie Dressler's life-long friends was Lillian Russell, the famous beauty, who for a quarter of a century was a dazzling figure on the English-speaking stage. In the days before Marie, herself, had reached stardom, she once said to Lillian, perhaps a little enviously:

"It must be wonderful to be famous. Everybody knows you."

"La, no, child," replied Lillian. "You ought to try to eat raw oysters in a restaurant with every eye focused on you. It makes you feel as if the creatures were whales, your fork a derrick, and your mouth the Mammoth Cave."

In Marie Dressler's opinion—and you couldn't ask any better—screen work is a "thousand times more exciting than stage work."

"On the stage," she says, "you whip yourself up to a performance. In a couple of hours it is over—for better or worse. And from the beginning, from the very first rehearsal, you treat the thing as a whole. The play is a unit. You see it unroll before you.

"Not so on the screen. Maybe you shoot the last scene first. And perhaps: one day you are inspired to do a specially good bit of work in a difficult scene, only to find when the rushes are run off that some actor who was working with you was feeling low that day and gave a performance way below his standard. Of course the scene will have to be retaken. And, this time, you may find it impossible to recapture the fine careless rapture of your original interpretation."

When grandmother would scrape out the coals from the outdoor oven and put in dough for baking?

When there were no vestibules on passenger trains, and in going from one coach to another you grabbed your hat with one hand and the brake wheel with the other, and made a leap as a handful of hot cinders went down the back of your neck?