

Weekly Editors Cite Troubles

Collecting Subscriptions In Hard Times Proves Tough Proposition

Regina—The long-suffering weekly newspaper editor fills a unique place in the community he serves. While his paper fills a definite need in the surrounding territory, his subscribers are indifferent to his adversities. During depression years his troubles increase, and the conducting of a country weekly requires a large measure of optimism.

Some of the difficulties surrounding the business were recounted here at the annual convention of Saskatchewan weekly editors. Efforts to have subscribers paid up resulted in many and varied proposals being put forward, in lieu of cash.

One editor recalled he had traded a year's subscription for a reel of old garden hose, and was quite satisfied with the bargain. Further north, another accepts furs and blueberries as a substitute. Live-stock and poultry are accepted mediums for barter, and several editors avowed they toured their districts in old cars equipped with chicken crates, picking up several arrears in the form of poultry.

But one northern editor led the list easily with a story giving a new angle to the situation. He had taken almost everything offered until one day a hard pressed farmer tendered a weekly quart of buttermilk until his account was paid. The editor didn't like buttermilk, however, and suggested butter instead.

"Bring butter to pay my subscription?" said the farmer indignantly, as he stormed out of the office, "I should say not. I can sell butter for money."

When Farmers Begin to Buy

"There were two farmers in this office recently and they were seeking information showing the average yield of various kinds of grain in Canada covering a long period of years, writes the Stratford Beacon-Jerald." One of the visitors happened to remark that he was pleased his old binder had come through the 1935 cutting as he had doubts about it. Our recollection is that he said he had secured it in the year 1910 and had been running it continuously since. He admitted there were several home-made repairs on it; cutting had been had this year because so much of the grain was down, and so he was glad enough the binder had no gone too much out of condition. Would he have to secure a new one? The answer came quickly, "I would get one right away or before next season if I could seemy way clear to pay for it, and it would help a good deal if the prices were to come down."

"Judging from the conversation of these farmers there are many things which are needed on farms. One claim was this: "I think I could take a pencil and a piece of your paper and sit right down here and make out quite a list of things I would like to get, and farm machinery and barn equipment would fill quite a share of it. We will buy just as soon as we can and I know of other farmers who are in exactly the same position. We have not got the ready money now and there is not a farmer I know who wants to go in debt. Some of them are stuck in debt now and we all know what it means to them. But there is no doubt about the large amounts of machinery and equipment which is needed on Ontario farms today. It would make a lot of business when it gets going."

We believe that is a correct statement and it is interesting because it has to do with a basic industry—actually with THE basic industry as far as this country is concerned. When the farmer reaches the point where he has some money left over he is going to start buying. Perhaps because he wants to, but mainly because he will have to. That is a very old law about the farmer being the basis of our prosperity and we are apt to forget it at times or pay little attention to it. It comes to life once more when one hears farmers saying they are going to start buying just as soon as they have the money to do the paying. And when they start buying the rest of us are going to find the going a great deal better.

Canadian Exports From Quebec Rise

Quebec—Canadian exports of wood, asbestos and newsprint from the port of Quebec showed an increase during the present season up till the end of September. Wood exports totalled 5,660,251 feet as compared with 4,456,629 feet for the corresponding period in 1934. Newsprint exports amounted to 21,167 tons this year against only 1,163 tons last year. The increase in asbestos exports amounted to 3,814 tons.

"I'll consider myself successful when I've done all the things I've always wanted to do."—Bing Crosby.

FLASHES

The present consumption of beef in Canada per head is estimated at 68.66 pounds (56.09 in 1933); pork, 66.36 pounds (74.68 in 1933); mutton and lamb, 6.28 pounds (.32 in 1933); poultry, 9.9 pounds; butter, 30.92 pounds; cheese, 3.64 pounds; eggs, 22.31 dozen per capita.

Average farm values per head of sheep, swine and poultry in 1934 increased over those of 1933, cattle alone showing slightly lower values. Milk cows decreased in value from \$31 to \$29 per head, and other cattle remained unchanged at \$17. Sheep increased from \$4 to \$4.18; swine from \$8.99 to \$9.86; and poultry from 56 cents to 59 cents per head.

According to the latest estimates there were 55,700,000 sheep in North America in 1934. Canada had 3,400,000; the United States 52,200,000, and Newfoundland 100,000. In 1933, the number of sheep in the world was estimated at 688,300,000.

The wools of prime interest in international trade are merino and cross-bred. Canada, New Zealand, the British Isles, Irish Free State, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Brazil (which also grows merino) and Spain (which also produces carpet wool) are producers of cross-bred wool. Merino is the prevalent type of wool of Australia, Union of South Africa, and the United States. Carpet wool is turned out by Soviet Russia, China, Indian, French Africa, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico and Ecuador.

Skunk-tail grass, or wild barley, is a native perennial occurring from Lake Superior westward, particularly in alkaline soil where better grasses cannot thrive. It is found occasionally in Eastern Canada. This grass is a serious enemy to Western stockmen, being a source of injury to horses, cattle, and sheep through the barbed seeds and awns penetrating the soft tissue of the animal's mouths and causing irritation and inflamed ulcers.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the production of factory cheese in Canada in 1934 totalled 99,346,637 pounds, valued at \$9,797,398, reaching both for quantity and for value the lowest point recorded during the present century. Compared with 1933 there was a decrease in value of \$1,330,586, or 12 per cent, while the average price per pound dropped from 10.01 cents to 9.86 cents.

Ontario and Quebec together produced 96 per cent. of the total, the former with 73,301,029 pounds, or 74 per cent., and the latter with 21,676,738 pounds, or 22 per cent. Slight increases over 1933 are recorded for New Brunswick and British Columbia, with decreases for the other provinces. No factory cheese is produced in Nova Scotia.

The number of dairy factories in operation in 1934 was 2,652. Compared in that number were 1,231 creameries, a decrease from 1933 of five; 1,053 cheese factories, a decrease of 73; 347 combined butter and cheese factories, an increase of 16; and 21 concentrated milk plants, a decrease of 2. The total number of factories shows a decrease of 64. The combined total value of all products of dairy factories in 1934 was \$92,629,905, or an increase over 1933 of \$5,411,594, or 6 per cent.

To drive home to farmers in general the important place of good seed in an agricultural programme requires that a continuous, persistent, sound, educational programme be carried on over a period of years, said Professor Robert Summerby of MacDonald College in his presidential address to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Many of the farmers of Eastern Canada who fed Western lambs during the 1934-35 winter under the Dominion Lamb Feeding Project are placing increased repeat orders, in many cases asking for double the number of lambs they fed a year ago. The applications, particularly from Quebec and Ontario, reflect the abundant supplies of hay, grain, silage, and other crops in Eastern Canada.

One large duck farm in Eastern Canada is planning to ship 2,000 boxes of ducks to England before the close of navigation at Montreal and to hold them in storage for subsequent sale.

The Calf Club Show of the Dominion-wide Boys and Girls Farm Clubs at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair held recently was the largest assembly of its kind at a provincial exhibition. Two hundred and twelve Calf Club members from every district of the province of Quebec took part in showing 160 calves and yearlings and in the different judging contests for selecting teams to go to the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

First Passenger Command



Captain George K. Baillie, new commander of the Donaldson Atlantic liner "Letitia", who brought this Scottish ship into Montreal Harbour recently as his first passenger command. Captain Baillie was for fourteen years master of the Donaldson freighter "Cortona", trading between Glasgow, the River Plate and Vancouver. Captain Baillie is a Highlander and served his early apprenticeship in sail. He was last in Montreal during the war as an officer on the "Casandra".

THE MARKETS

Produce Prices
United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Saturday were paying the following prices for produce:
EGGS—With cases returned, "A" large, 38c; "A" medium, 36c; "A" pullets, 27c; "B" 22c; "C" 20c.
BUTTER—Ontario No. 1, solids, 24½c; No. 2, 23½c.
HAY AND STRAW
No. 2 timothy hay, baled, ton, \$10 to \$11; No. 3 timothy hay, ton, \$8 to \$9; straw, wheat, baled, ton, \$7; oat straw, \$6.

WHOLESALE PROVISIONS
Wholesale provision dealers are quoting the following prices to the Toronto retail trade:
Pork—Ham, 21½c; shoulders, 13½c; butts, 17c; pork loins, 19½c; picnics, 14½c.
Lard—Pure tiers, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c; prints, 16c.
Shortening—Tiers, 10½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c; prints, 11½c.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS
Following are yesterday's closing quotations on Toronto grain transactions for carlots, prices on basis c.i.f. bay ports:
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Nor., 91½c; No. 2, do., 89c; No. 3, do., 83½c; No. 4, do., 77½c; No. 5, do., 72½c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 39½c; No. 3, do., 34½c; extra No. 1 feed, 33½c; No. 1 feed, 31½c; mixed feed, 32c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 38½c; No. 1 feed screenings, \$13.50 per ton.
South African corn, 65c.
Ontario grain, approximate prices track shipping point—Wheat, 63 to 67c; oats, 24 to 26c; barley, 30 to 35c; corn, 53 to 55c; rye, 35 to 37c; malting barley, 38 to 40c.

The Kicker
I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace, But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease. It's nice to be a peaceful soul, and not too hard to please, But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas. I hate to be a kicker means nothing in a show— For the kickers in the chorus are the ones that get the dough. The art of soft soap spreading is a thing that palls and stales, But the guy that wields the hammer is the guy that drives the nails. Let us not put any notions that are harmful in your head, But the baby that gets yelling is the baby that keeps fed.

"Many people I do not like at all interest me far more than the people I do like."—Sophie Kerr.

More Immigration Urged for Empire

Delegation Asks British Government Aid in Co-ordinating Schemes

LONDON—A request for Government action to stimulate British Empire immigration was recently placed before J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, by a delegation headed by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Dominions secretary told the delegation that in his opinion all immigration problems should be considered from the viewpoint of costs involved. If plans for co-operation with the Dominions are drafted, he added, the Government will give all aid possible.

His visitors said the Government should intervene to aid in such plans. Members of the delegation said they favored granting greater powers to organizations which would be called upon to fix details of such plans. Creation of a "co-ordinating committee," with the Dominions secretary as chairman, was advocated by the Lord Mayor.

Teaching the Child Fire Prevention

The child of today is the citizen of tomorrow. In a comparatively short space of time, our children will be the home builders and business men and women of the nation; the responsibility will soon be their of directing its destiny and of bearing our torch of civilization onward. We cannot prepare them too well for this great purpose. The progress that may be made in our and their day toward the ultimate goal of human happiness will depend largely upon how much we teach them of what is good, helpful and progressive.

You, no doubt, know about the little things which start big fires. Many of the causes are simple things and are not too complex or difficult for the child mind to grasp and understand. Children cannot be taught the simple fundamentals of life too young. The younger they are, the more plastic their minds, and the more receptive to truth. To make them understand requires meeting their minds with child thought and language. The failure of so many, even of teachers in school, to teach children successfully is because they try to teach a five year old child in fifty year old language and thought. Another reason for failure is because of a lack of love for the child. To love a small child is instinctively to influence it. The child just as instinctively shuns those who do not love it.

Now while they are eagerly grasping every fragment of knowledge which comes to them, and while their ways are being moulded into life-long habits, commence the teaching of fire prevention. Teach them the dangers of heat, that is, stoves close to woodwork, or stove pipes through or close to wood walls or ceilings, or of oils when mixed with cotton or other fibres and hence of furniture polishes and other things which contain oils. Keep on teaching them until they understand, not necessarily why but that these and many other simple things if misused or neglected become dangerous hazards which might harm or destroy them.

The most opportune time for teaching fire danger to children is in the impressionable or plastic age during the lowest grades of school. After that time, it becomes increasingly difficult to genuinely impress them; the older they become, the more stereotyped are their habits, and when they reach the absent minded age, they are hopeless. If you have small children, you are vitally interested for you want to know that they are safe from danger of fire. So begin at once to teach them the safe way and continue until you feel that they are competent to care for themselves.

Slips That Pass in Night

(Commerce and Finance)
The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly; You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by, Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps; It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps, That typographical error, too small for human eyes, Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size. The boss, he stars with horror, then he grabs his air and groans; The copyreader drops his head upon his hands and moans— The remainder of the issue may be clean, as clean as can be, But that typographical error is the only thing you can see.

"The philosophy of thinkers is the instinct of the broad masses."—Adolf Hitler.

large attendance is expected. An invitation is being extended to veterans who served overseas with university units and to any veterans who ever attended a university. Capt. E. A. Baker, M. C. O.B.E. will act as chairman at this year's reunion dinner.

Champion Layers

Results Declared of the 16th Canadian and the 15th Ontario Egg Laying Contests

Winners in the 16th Annual Canadian Egg Laying Contests; also the results of the 15th Annual contest for Ontario were announced recently by the Poultry Division Experimental Farm, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The winners in the 16th Canadian contest were:
1. G. S. Taylor, Bloomfield, Ontario, Pen No. 24, Single Comb White Leghorns, 2461.7 points and 2299 eggs.
2. F. C. Evans, Abbotsford, B.C., Pen No. 25, Single Comb White Leghorns, 2446.2 points and 2195 eggs.
3. Kenneth Slacer, Clarkson, Ontario, Pen No. 8, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2379.4 points and 2232 eggs.

For individual birds in this contest the first three winners were as follows:
1. G. S. Taylor, Bloomfield, Ontario, No. 247, Single Comb White Leghorn, 350.9 points and 302 eggs.
2. W. G. Grant, Moose Creek, Ontario, No. 112, Barred Plymouth Rock, 321 points and 270 eggs.
3. F. C. Evans, Abbotsford, B.C., No. 256, Single Comb White Leghorn, 313.2 points and 268 eggs.

The winners in the Fifteenth Ontario Contest for pens of birds were:
1. G. F. Kaufmann, Tavistock, Ontario, No. 28, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2543.8 points and 2510 eggs.
2. H. L. Zummach, Eganville, Ontario, No. 62, Single Comb White Leghorns, 2481 points and 2408 eggs.
3. A. J. Urquhart, Greenfield, Ontario, No. 3, Barred Plymouth Rocks 2457 points and 2203 eggs.

Winners for individual birds in the Ontario contests were:
1. G. H. Kaufmann, Tavistock, No. 290, Barred Plymouth Rock, 360.4 points and 306 eggs.
2. A. J. Urquhart, Greenfield, No. 34, Barred Plymouth Rock, 355.9 points and 318 eggs.
3. H. C. Mitchell, Clairmont, Ontario, No. 44, Barred Plymouth Rock, 317.9 points and 274 eggs.

University Veterans Dine

The third annual dinner of the University Veterans' League will be held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto on November 9th, at 7 p.m. In the spring of 1933 the University Veterans' League was formed. It aims to perpetuate the comradeship of the Great War, and to call forth again in the present crises of the nation and the Empire those qualities of leadership so superbly displayed by Canadian University men in that great crisis. As with the previous re-unions, a

Waxing Poultry

The preferred method of preparation of poultry for the use of wax in the complete removal of all kinds of feathers is that of dry roughing—that is, stripping the greater part of the readily removable feathers from the carcass. As fully explained by Dr. Grace in the bulletin on "The Use of Wax in the Plucking of Poultry", issued by the National Research Council in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, most birds can be successfully wax plucked following dry roughing, but there are two exceptions: (1) very pinny young birds, and (2) moulting birds, where the pin feather is small and poorly developed. These two classes do not give uniformly satisfactory results unless the bird is semi-scalded prior to roughing. Semi-scalding is the second method of roughing birds, dry roughing being the first and preferred.

Great care must be exercised in the use of the semi-scald, (also called the cold or soft scald), as the skin of the bird is apt to suffer abrasions through carelessness. The bird is killed, allowed to bleed for two or three minutes, the large tail and wing feathers are pulled, and the carcass is then immersed in warm water for a period of about a minute. The water temperature should be 128 degrees F. for chickens and 130 degrees F. for fowl. These temperatures must be maintained with care as small variations either way will render the cold scald ineffective. Temperature control of the water in semi-scalding is the most exacting feature of the whole process of wax plucking. During the minute in the water the bird should be gently agitated to ensure penetration of the warm water to the roots of the feathers.

After the one minute in the water, the rough feathers are removed with care, because barking of the skin will occur very easily. After roughing, the bird is hung and the body heat will evaporate residual moisture in from one to two hours. This hanging period both dries and cools the bird, and thus prevents the smearing which occurs when very warm birds are waxed. The operator is warned against wax coating a bird before it is thoroughly dried. If moisture is present the wax cannot adhere to the feathers and pins. The bulletin referred to is available free on request to the Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Week's Wit

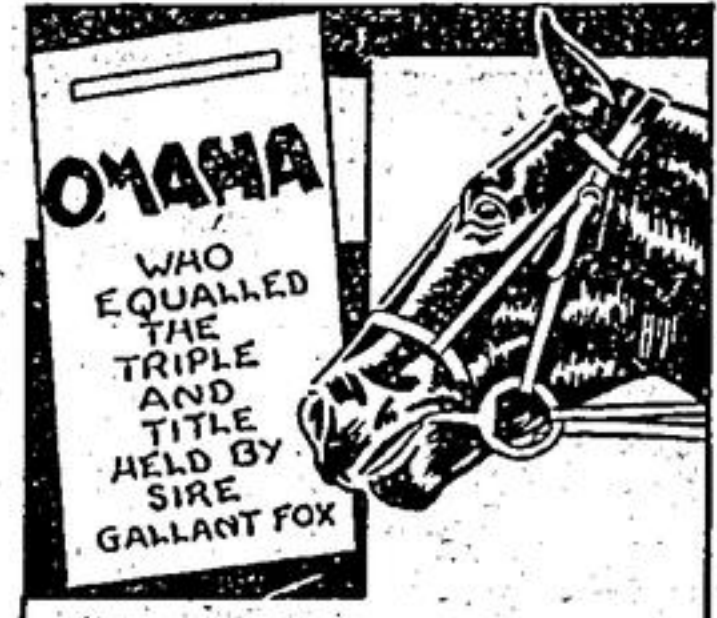
Two sailors were discussing where they would live when they gave up the sea.

Said one: "When I get ashore after this next trip I'm going to get a nice pair of light oars, and I'm going to sling them across my shoulder and start walking inland. When I strike a place where people say, 'What are them things you've got on your shoulder?' that's where I'm going to settle down."

Extract from Homer, Odyssey, Book II, line 121, about 800 B.C.: "Go with thy shapely oar till thou comest to the land of the men who know not the sea; and when a passer-by, accosting thee, saith that thou carriest a winning-fan on thy shoulder, there rest."—Punch (London).



KEN EDWARDS



Omaha is the brilliant turf sensation of the last few months. He is the 3-year-old son of the great Gallant Fox and is already eclipsing the outstanding turf records of his famous sire. Last season Omaha came in first only once out of 9 starts, but this year the shoe is on the other foot, or should I say hoof? Following very closely in Gallant Fox's famous footsteps, Omaha won the Kentucky Derby, following that great achievement with a win in the Belmont Stakes.

Hatchery Records

Provide Poultrymen With Permanent and Accurate Details

It is generally recognized that the improvement in quality of chicks produced by the larger hatcheries is the most rapid and effective means of improving the farm flocks, and it is also well-known among poultrymen that the hatchery regulations in Canada under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act are the results of co-operative work between the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture on the one hand and the poultry industry on the other. In administering these regulations the Poultry Services Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued information as to the best method of keeping the standardized records for use by hatcherymen under the Hatchery Approval Policy.

These records consist of four forms Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have been designed to help the approved hatcheryman keep his records efficiently with the minimum amount of labour and time. The first three forms are ledger sheets which will be kept at the hatchery by the hatcheryman and which are to be checked and initialled by the hatchery inspector periodically. The fourth form (No. 4) is a report which the hatcheryman must fill out and mail to the hatchery inspector immediately after taking off each hatch.

These forms not only require a minimum of labour and time in making the necessary entries, but they provide the hatcheryman with a permanent and very detailed and accurate record of his business transactions including such information as purchases of eggs from individual flock owners, percentage of chicks hatched, sales of day old chicks, price paid for eggs, price obtained for chicks, surplus chicks and their disposal, and a number of other details which it is essential a hatcheryman should have readily available if he is to conduct his business with the maximum of efficiency over a period of years.

Dressed Poultry

Large and Increasing Shipments of Canadian Product to British Isles

There has been an exceptionally good market for Canadian dressed poultry in the British Isles this year. From January 1, to September 30, 1935, a total of 2,331,165 pounds of chickens, turkeys, fowl, ducks and geese have been shipped from the Dominion, compared with a total of \$32,090 pounds for the corresponding nine months of 1934, and 4,375 pounds for the similar nine months in 1933.

Of this year's shipments, 1,689,750 pounds were chickens, 570,625 pounds were turkeys, 30,240 fowl, 47,500 pounds ducks and 2,500 pounds geese. The British Isles import annually about 45,000,000 pounds of poultry and according to officials of the Poultry Services, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Canada has never had a greater opportunity than at present to get a share of that market. As a result of the increased volume of poultry exported from Canada prices have advanced to Canadian producers. If, however, Canada desires to continue to hold the British market, more attention must be paid to producing Milkfed A and B grades. The majority of poultry that has been exported has been Selected B and C grades, the two lowest commercial grades. Reports received by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from Great Britain would indicate very clearly that better than Selected B and C grades must be shipped if the market is to be held. The production of Milkfed birds is comparatively easy. All that is required is to crate fatten them from two to three weeks before killing, on a ration of equal parts of ground oats, wheat, barley or buckwheat, mixed with boiled potatoes at the rate of about one-third of the volume of meal mixture and then mix with sour milk.

The greatest demand for chickens in the British Isles is for birds of four pounds and under when dressed.

Be the matter what it may, Always speak the truth; Whether at your work or play, Always speak the truth; Never from this rule depart, Grave it deeply on your heart, Written 'tis upon your chart "Always speak the truth!" There's a charm in honesty, Always speak the truth; There is meanness in a lie, Always speak the truth; Who is but a coward slave, Who, a present pain to waive, Stoops to falsehood; then, be brave, Always speak, the truth. When you're wrong the folly own, Always speak the truth; There's a triumph to be won, Always speak the truth; He who speaks with lying tongue Adds to wrong a greater wrong; Then with courage true and strong, Always speak the truth. —Selected.

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