ONTARIO HAS WORLD MARKET

Exports Play Big Part in Development of Province

SHOW GAIN

Prime Minister Says Agriculture Will Remain Chief Industry

By the Hon. G. H. Ferguson

To obtain a true perspective of Ontario, the business of this province must be considered in relation to world commerce. Year by year the products of Ontario's fields, mines, forests and factories are supplying world markets in larger measure. While Ontario exports cannot be given in exact comparison with the figures of gross production, the volume of production is a sufficiently reliable indication of the increase in foreign trade when the source of expansion is essentially foreign demand.

The development witnessed in Ontario in half a century has had important effects upon communities far removed from us. The mining and pulp industries, both comparatively recent features of this development, have made for diversity undreamed of at Confederation. Ontario-made farm machinery and automobiles have penetrated foreign markets near and remote. The varied uses to which nickel has been applied within the last decade afford proof of the benefit to the world at large of an Ontario product of unlimited industrial possibilities.

A couple of generations back our people were restricted to lumbering and cultivation of the soil as their practical means of production. In that period our farmers had their hardest struggle. The discovery of other natural resources, along with home manufacturing on a steadily rising scale, gave the call for new industrial elements in the population. To-day the spirit of understanding and ambition in our people points with certainty to a broad destiny for the busy community they are building up.

Agriculture will continue as our chief industry. Inevitably the food market of the United States as time goes on will make increasing demands upon the exportable balance of our farm production, for which Britain is the chief present market.

Farm Situation Sound

Looking the Ontario agricultural situation over, it can fairly be said that conditions are absolutely sound to-day. All reasonable tests show nothing but satisfactory expansion on our side, where, though the raising of special crops is a feature of our farm industry, our cultivators are in the main adhering to mixed farming principles. Year by year gross agricultural revenue displays a rising tendency. In 1926 the figures came close to $500,000,000. The estimated gross agricultural wealth is even more expansive. In 1926 it had almost reached a total of $2,500,000,000. Both the number of farms operated by owners and the total cultivated area of the province show a healthy increase. Finally there is actual increase of the number of persons engaged on the farms.

Of course the home market is improving, but the general conclusion must be that the consumers of Britain and the United States will continue to require Ontario farm products in larger quantities.

Our Mines

The mines of Ontario come next to the farms in point of world interest. Production of four leading Ontario metals, nickel, gold, silver and copper, has already assumed proportions of high rank among the mineral producing regions of the world. A value of $60,000,000 represented by twelve months' production of the metals named, marks Ontario as a land of treasure destined to assume the leadership of the world in regard to some, at least, of the most important minerals. Of nickel, Ontario possesses practical world monopoly. Ontario ranks third among gold-producing countries. The fact that gold, silver and other valuable minerals are deposited through all the pre-Cambrian formation stretching across the entire province would imply that the ultimate future of the mining industry cannot as yet be possibly estimated.

Pulp and Paper

The pulp and paper industry of Ontario in recent years has taken away from the lumber trade the spectacular part at least of the harvest of the provincial forests. Captial to the amount of $200,000,000 is invested in the processing of pulp and pudpwood. The production of lumber and paper are assured in perpetuity by a farseeing conservative policy undertaken by the Government.

The gross annual value of Ontario's manufactured products has attained a figure of approximately $1,500,000,000. The urban tendency is not as obviously toward the creation of large centres of population as in other countries. Toronto, which holds a place among the big cities of the continent and of the world, got its business impetus early in the home manufacturing movement, and is a city to be regarded highly according to all civic standards.

New Industrial Era Near

But Ontario stands on the threshold of a new industrial era, a fact that increasing numbers of manufacturers both of the United States and Europe are recognizing. When it is remembered that real producing countries contain the principal groups of the world's population, and that electricity is everywhere depended upon to improve or eliminate evil conditions rooted in congestion and characteristic of almost all such great centers, it becomes obvious that development of electrical power for manufacturing purposes on so tremendous a scale as is possible in Ontario must have great and far-reaching significance. The influence of electricity upon industry is illustrated at Niagara as nowhere else in the world. Niagara represents only one link of Ontario's hydroelectric system developed and contemplated for furnishing power to every section of the province. The greatest factor, however, in connection with the manufacturing outlook is the geographical situation of the province in the heart of the North American continent, with communication open to all markets from ports in the Great Lakes, the St. Lowrence and the seaboards of Canada.

In the face of all these conditions of business contact with other countries it is to be expected that Ontario will grow more and more rapidly upon the economic consciousness of the world. Capital is coming in steadily. Increased and varied investment of capital is broadening employment opportunities, and developing the power for absorbing the immigration flowing into the province from Britain and northern Europe. Visitors also come in a constantly increasing stream, and no part of America can offer them more attractions. Ontario is in extent as large as France and Germany together. The cities and towns distributed throughout this immense area are as modern as standards of life and living can show elsewhere. In the rural parts roads of modern improved types to the extent of 41,000 miles have been constructed.

Is Favorably Situated

As indicating the favored geographical situation and natural advantages of the province it is well to remember that Ontario is practically the only part of North America to-day where wine grapes are grown and commercial wine-making is carried on upon a large scale. Tobacco, corn, sugar beets, peaches and all varieties of fruit produced in the temperate areas of North America are outstanding crops in this province.

The appeal of the land to tourists and sportsmen has received widespread attention withnn the past ten years. The main transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways brings the lover of summer or winter open spaces into close presence of his quest, whether sport, the chasefi or evploration of primeval nature. Our northland is washed by the sea that stretches down almost to the fifty-first degree of latitude at James Bay.

National Parks Reserved

Extensive areas have been reserved as natural parks for the public in suitable sections, embracing lake, river and island scenery. Hotel accommodation at these places is ample and comfortable at any season. The wonders of the Great Lakes, the most beautiful reaches of the St. Lawrence and scores of inland lakes to which summer visitors from every part of the continent now flock, all come into the holiday program of visitors to Toronto, where public buildings, hotels, educational and art centers, clubs, churches and handsome business streets have some of the charm of Europe and America, too.

All communities of mankind the world over become more and more interdependent. The tide of life is most buoyant and holds deepest interest where this interdepndenc is most felt. Ontario offers many and varied opportunities for contract with world activities, and Ontario born people are to be found in every part of the world. At home our people have realized a high standard of living upon reasonable terms of economic equality as between classes. Economic pressure, fundamental in character, may be somewhere in the very remote future, but it is nowhere proximate. Capital investment upon an enlarging scale can open up so many additional aveues of employment that the near future is looked forward to without unrestricted optimism to find ten or even twenty millions of people provided for in great comfort in this richly endowed Province of Ontario.

The spirit of the old settlers was fine, and is preseved by their descendants. The generosity with which education in all its branches is provided for is perhaps the best testimony of this spirit. Laws are mild and reasonable.

The people of Ontario have in point of fact a great deal of work laid out for them, and will welcome all comers eligible for participation in a task of high service to the industry and commerce of the world in the years to come.

Tale of a Leg.

Capt. Harry H. Birkholm wired General Steamship Corporation officers in San Francisco yesterday as follows:

"Freighter Alaska's captain, E. L. Condin, operated on for appendicitis Stop Second Captain, Legoff, in charge."

Came the following reply: "Sorry about Cordin Stop Second captain's leg off is severe blow Stop wire further details."—Los Angeles Examiner.

Book-keeping can be easily learned at home. All you need do is to refuse to lend your volumes.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES FOREMAN CLARK, OF BOSTON

Mrs. Clark (nee Miss Aileen Hughes, daughter of the late Sir Sam Hughes) and her husband, recently returned from a honeymoon hunting for big game in Africa.

For the Knitter

To Use Tops of Worn Silk Stockings

A helpful suggestion as to how to make use of the tops of silk stockings after the feet are beyond repair is to cut off the feet, then go around and around the stocking leg, cutting into an inch-wide strip as evenly as possible, and having it all in one piece when finished; by using a little care this can be easily accomplished. Start the next stocking in the same way, and continue until you have them all cut. The ends may be sewed as the work progresses, and the lengths rolled or wound loosely in a ball, exactly as rags were cut and sewed and wound in balls fo rthe old fashioned rag carpets or rugs, woven in days gone by. If most of the stockings are dark, or there is a sameness in color, it is an excellent plan to scatter bright pieces through the ball, even though in order to do this you must cut the lengths apart; but if there is a good variety, simply assort them and join the strips. After a little study, you can readily decide on a method that wil give the best effect. Strips of from one to two yards, in light or bright, medium and dark colors, sewed in a harmonious "hit-or-miss" arrangement, give a charming oriental effect. Using a very large wooden crochet-hook, simply crocket the joined strips into any article desired — pillow-cover, wall-hanging, couch spread, or whatever is needed, using any plain or fancy stitch and working evenly but loosely. Do not mind the raw edges, they add to the pleasing effect; let them fray as they will. Finish the edge by binding with ribbon, with a crocheted scallop, or not at all. In any case, your work will be soft to the touch and charming to the eye, like some antique or oriental bit of drapery. One can knit the strips instead of crocheting them, using large wooden needles and any simple stitch; plain knitting, back and forth, is effective, as is seed-stitch—knit one, purl one, casting on a nuneven number of stitches to begin with, so they will alternate like tiny checks. A very pretty open stitch is made by knitting one, then over, knit one, and repeat; on the return row, knit the stitch, and slip the "over" without knitting. If the first stitch of each row is slipped, inserting needle as if to purl, a neat edge results.

A Needlecraft Tip.

You can make very attractive and serviceable hot-dish mats, using ivory rings one inch in diameter, as follows: Fill a ring with sixty-four doubles, then work double in double, around; in next row work a double treble in each of four stitches, chain three, and repeat, making sixteen spaces in all, then slip-stitch to the middle of first group of double trebles, fill next space with six trebles, fasten with a double in middle of next group and repeat. A set of one dozen rings can be made by joining six for the meat-plate and making two smaller ones of three rings each; but the mats can be made of any size and shape required. The work is interesting and there are many ways of making pretty designs by combining small rings with the large ones.

A Dress Hanger Hint.

Here is a "hanger" hint that somebody who has been tried beyond the limit of patience by having her "best-go-to-meeting" gown or coat slip off it shanger repeatedly: Just take ordinary rubber bands and wrap several times around the ends. This is a quickly applied and effective remedy.

How to Knit the Kitchener Toe.

During the war, thousands of socks were knit under the direction of the Red Cross with what was known as "the Kitchener Toe." Inasmuch as it is now impossible to get the directions from the Red Cross many of our readers will no doubt be interested in the official instructions printed during the war.

Having reached the place for the first decreasing, proceed as follows: Knit to within three stitches of the end of first needle, narrow, by knittin two together as usual, knit one; beginning the second needle, knit one, slip and bind—that is, slip one, knit one, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one—then knit to within three stitches of the end, narrow, knit one; at beginning of the third needle knit one, slip and bind, knit to end of needle; knit two rows or rounds plain. Repeat these three rounds thre times, knitting them four times in all, narrowing as directed at end of first needle, at beginning and end of second and beginning of third; then narrow in the same way every other round, knitting but one plain round between, until twenty stitches are left. Knit the five stitches of first needle on to the third; break the yarn, leaving an end about twelve inches long, and thread this into a worsted-needle. Hold the sock so the worsted-needle is at your right and, always keeping the yarn under the knitting-needles, which are held together, weave the front and back together, as follows: Pass the worsted-needle through the first stitch of front knitting-needle, as if knitting, and slip the stitch off the knitting-needle; pass through second stitch on front needle as if purling, and leave the stitch on. Now pass through the first stitch of back needle as if purling, and slip the stitch off the knitting-needle; pass through second stitch of back needle as if knitting, and leave the stitch on the knitting-needle. Continue from until all the stitches are taken off the needles, and fasten the yarn down the side in order to avoid any ridge across end of toe. When properly made, there is apparently no break in the continuity of stitches from top to bottom of foot over the toe—a toe-finish which means comfort to the wearer. — Needlecraft Magazine.

War On Rust By Aviation Planned Over Prairies

Winnipeg—War on rust has been declared by the Dominion Government and serious operations have commenced at Portage la Prairie.

For some days residents of St. Charles a suburb of Winnipeg have been very curious over the arrival of a high-powered airplane that has been at aviation field there apparently awaiting orders.

It transpires that the machine came from Minneapolis and cost some $15,000. It is equipped with the new "Wright Whirlwind" engine, the latest thing in air power and made the flight from Minneapolis at the average speed of 100 miles an hour.

The machine carries 700 lbs. of chemical dust and special machinery for spreading the same. This chemical it is claimed destroys the rust spores and renders wheat immune from the attack of this greatest scouge of the wheat fields.

Flying at height of about 50 feet over the wheat fields some 6,000 acres a day can be treated but the machine can operate at a height of 1,000 feet when weather conditions are favorable and spread its antidote over a much larger area.

It just needs a pilot for operation and its in charge of flying officer Shields of the Canadian Air Force.

The machine has been requisitioned to start operations for several days waiting for the wheat to develop to the stage where the rust spores begin to take effect. It is considered the psychological moment has arrived and the war has started.

Ask Him Another.

"Hello, is that the pawnbroker's?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time is it, please?"

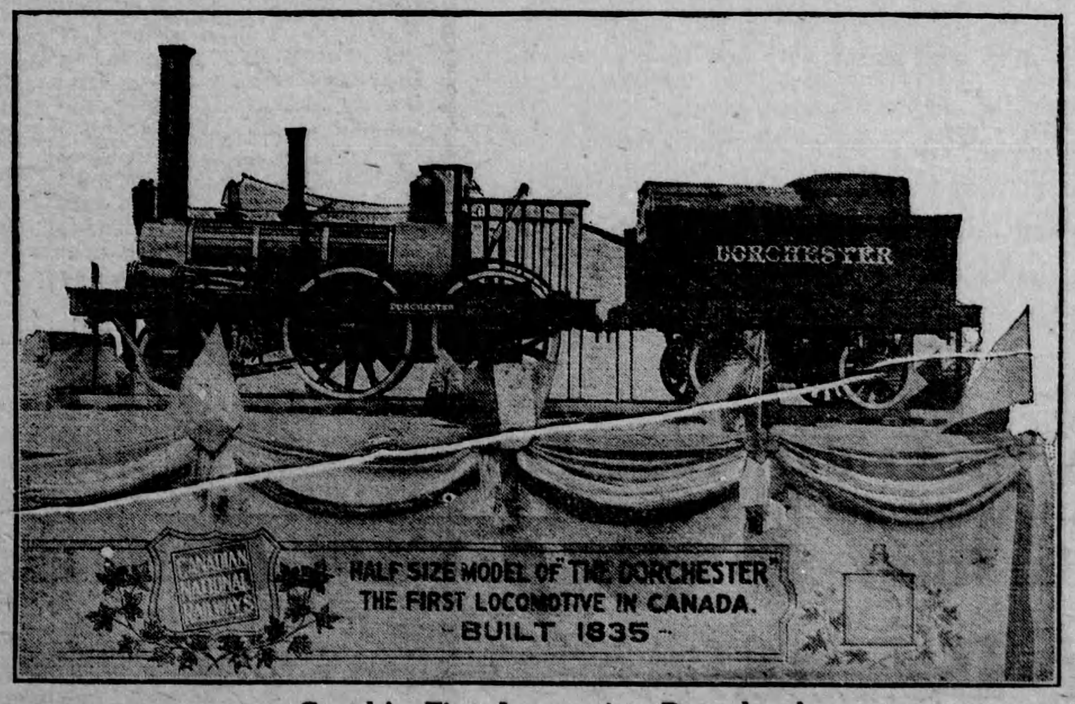
"I am not here to tell you the time."

"But, sir, it's you who have got my watch."—Pele Mele (Paris).

What Price Zyzzle?

"What were Webster's last words?"

"Zymosis, zymotic, zymurgy." — Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.



Canada's First Locomotive Reproduced

The "Dorchester" was the name of the first locomotive placed in service in Canada and it was in use on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, built in 1835 and connecting Laprairie and St. Johns, Quebec, a distance of 16 miles. The "Dorchester" was built in England by the Stephensons. The original line now forms part of the Canadian National Railways system.

On the occasion of the annual procession of the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Montreal where a series of floats representing historical subjects were features, the "Dorchester," built at the Point St. Charles shops of the Canadian National Railways, was seen. Afterwards the reincarnation of the first Canadian locomotive appeared in the Diamond Jubilee parade at Ottawa.

About Rugs

Every Woman Should Know Thoroughly the Various Departments of Home Making—How to Tell Different Types of Rugs Described

A Wilton is a Wilton, and a Brussels is a Brussels—and never the twain shall meet, according to the majority of American rug and carpet manufacturers, who through the National Better Business Bureau have issued their specific opinions as to the characteristics and fabrics which make up various well-known rug types.

"A Wilton," according o the definition of the rug manufacturers, "is a wool or worsted cut-pile fabric containing from two to six colors, woven on a Wilton loom. The loom is equipped with a certain attachment and achieves the pattern by means of punched stencils which control the selection of colors drawn over a wire, one color at a time, from frames of individual spools of skein-dyed yarn; the threads not selected by the attachment to make the pattern will always be found buried throughout the centre of the fabric.

A Brussels has the same characteristics and is made by the same method of manufacture as a Wilton. It is woven on a loom, the colors being picked up, one at a time, the balance remaining 'dead' in the centre of the fabric. The loops forming the pile, however, are uncut, which is the only difference between a Wilton and a Brussels.

"An Axminster is a wool pile fabric having any number of colors in combination with a cotton and jute or linen backing. The dyed yarns for each row of tufts are wound around spools which are as wide as the fabric to be woven, the spools then being arranged in sequence on an overhead vertical rotating chain. A each spool is revolved into place the ends of its colored threads are inserted under and around the warp, formd into a V-shaped row and held in place by a shot of filler.

"A Chenille is a wool pile fabric, reenforced with cotton and jute or hair, the pile and backing being woven separately. The woven pile is cut into V-shaped rows of strands, and these are inserted into the backing by weaving to form the finisher fabric.

"A Velvet is a cut wool or worsted pile fabric woven on a velvet loom and having all of the yarn on the surface. It may be made of solid colors or may have a design formed by printing the colors on yarn wound around a circular drum, the dyed strands being woven over wires, the loops being cut after weaving; or the design may be stamped on the woven fabric.

"A Tapestry has the same characteristics and is made by the same method as a velvet, and like it has all of the yarn on the surface. The design or solid color is drum-printed on the yarn or stamped on the woven rug. The difference between the velvet and the tapestry is that in the latter the loops forming the pile are uncut."

WATCH THAT LANTERN

Busy Season With New Hands —Extra Care Called For

Soon the farm buildings will be stored with the products of the field, making the risk and loss from fire very much greater. It is surprising the number of barn fires that might have been avoided with a little care, according to Deputy Fire Marshal of Ontario, George F. Lewis, and now before the results of the season's labor is stored in these barns, is the time to exercise that care.

Especially when left on the floor where it may easily be kicked over by horses or cattle, the coal oil lantern, states Mr. Lewis, is one of the most fertile causes of fire loss. He suggests having a few hooks placed at convenience distances apart fastened to the ceiling in all stables. Hanging on these the lanterns will not only give a better light, but will be out of the way of any ordinary accident. Where possible the Deputy Fire Marshall strongly urges the installation of electric lights or the use of safety lanterns.

He would strictly prohibit smoking in or about farm buildings and states that matches should not be carried loose in the pockets. "A match may easily be pulled out with a handkerchief," he says, "and will drop in the hay or other highly inflammable material." At threshing time special precautions are needed. The barn owner should make sure that proper spark arresters are installed on all engines, particularly when wood is being used as fuel, and it is a good plan to have some extra chemical fire extinguishers handy in the mow at this time when there is more activity than usual and when a machine with many rapidly moving parts and bearing which may heat up is in operation.

Why They Threw Him Out.

"Why did they throw him out of the prohibition society's concert?"

"His enunciation is poor and he made the old song sound like 'Drink To Me Only With Your Ryes'."