## Canadians are second highest phone users

Canadians have again lost out to our southern neighbors as the world's talkingest telephone

An increase of 44 conversations per person gave the United States a total of 745 calls per person for the year. Canadians stayed in second place with an average of 710 conversations per person.

However, even while dropping back in the talking race, Canadians made nearly five telephone calls every second of every day throughout the year - almost all of them local calls. Only 2.8 per cent of the 14,969,816,000 calls made by Conadians were long distance.

We've got the lowest long distance calling rate among all countries with developed telephone systems.

U.S. leads

Leading the world in numbers of telephones are the United States with 115,220,000, Japan with 23,131,688, the United Kingdom with 13,947,000, West Germany with 12,458,268 and in fifth place Canada with 9,302,828. Canada has the fourth highest

ratio of telephones to population with 44 phones per 100 people. The U.S. has 56, Sweden 54, Switzerland 45. By comparison. the U.R. has 26, Japan 22 and

New York leads

Of the world's leading cities, New York leads with 5,004,933. London has 3,451,400; Paris, 2,400,974; and Tokyo 4,033,647. Montreal and Toronto lead Canadian cities, with 1,560,400 and 1,394,351 telephones respectively. Toronto has the highest ratio of phones per 100 population in Canada with 62.7, followed by Ottawa which has 61.9 and Montreal with 54.7.

Washington, D.C. is the only city in the world with more phones than people, 100.2 phones for every 100 residents.



This fine contemporary cabinet is almost classical in design with its bold rectangular panelling and

dimensional framing plus the tasteful treatment of

the antique brass ornaments. Fine cabinetry should be complemented by a comparable sound system,

so we designed the speaker system to match the performance of the 50-watt Designer Series chassis.

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Ninety-Sixth Year. - No. 40

ACTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1971

# Vic Smith hand crafts violins in his basement workshop



VIC SMITH PLAYS ONE of his own finished products, made in the workshop at his home. The hand crafted violins have a unique tone

that is lacking in machine produced instruments.—(Staff Photo)

### Conservation sa club elects

By Cecil Patterson

The organizational meeting of the Halton 4-H Conservation Club was held at the Agricultural Office in Milton at 8 p.m., Friday, March 28.

executives

Leaders this year are Bob Merry and Hugh Cook. There were eight members present. The election of officers was held as follows: president Janet Hunter, vice-president Cathy Lasby, secretary Liz Anderson, press reporter Cecil Patterson and delegate to leaders' council Carol Somerville.

**Busy Program** 

Hugh Cook, the assistant agricultural representative for Halton county, briefly outlined what the conservation club did last year in the way of projects. It was decided this year that there would be a group project and individual projects.

A film about landscaping was arranged for the April meeting. A guest speaker will be on hand. A brief outline of the rest of the monthly meetings was set up.

A film entitled "The Patterns of the Wild" was enjoyed by all. The meeting was adjourned by Janet Hunter.



TOP PART OF EACH violin is fashioned from soft wood which comes from Europe. Here Vic Smith shows part of a violin he is repairing for an old time fiddler. Parts-70 of them-are glued together.—(Staff Photo)

When Vic Smith of R.R. 2, Rockwood, retired from Beardmore and Co. in 1970, his friend Ed Watson, of Acton, enquired what he was going to do with his spare time. It came as no surprise when Vic replied he thought a fling at making fiddles would be appropriate because both have an affinity for violins that goes back a long way.

Two violins and a lot of experience later, Vic Smith is still making fiddles at his home on 30 Sideroad in Nassagaweya township. He has also turned it into a "fiddle hospital" for violins that have seen better days.

He's an enthusiast more now than ever, holding the fiddle up as the instrument responsible for settling this country.

#### Bridges gaps

we wouldn't have been able to requires a fresh start since difploneer this country," says Vic ferent makes produce different emphatically. He pointed out the tones. fiddle was the one means the pioneer had of relleving the and bridging communications between neighbors. It was also the instrument pioneers made good use of for barn dances and get-togethers.

He's an avid admirer of old time fiddlers. Sometimes his new aluminum house on 30 Sideroad rocks with old time music when he has a get together going on a Saturday night.

So making fiddles came as naturally as eating for this retired farmer-tannery worker who first learned to play the violin in England. He recalls a blacksmith shop across from his home where boys took horsehalr from the horses being shod and strung it over a cigar box to make a crude violin.

It wasn't long before the youngster Vic Smith was being taught the violin in the parish church, where he also song in the choir. The love of violin music became stronger and today 3,000 miles away from his home in York he still has a special fondness for religious music as it is played by violins.

He bought his first fiddle in 1926 when he came to this country and still has the bill of sale for that instrument.

Knew little

But when it came down to actually making a violin Vic admits he knew very little.

His first impulse was to go to an Acton lumber yard and purchase Canadian wood. Friend Ed Watson set him right there, however, advising him that the wood for violins comes from Europe, where they have more sonorous varieities. So he and Ed Watson went to the Heinlu Co. in Toronto where they ordered Tyrolese pine and Carpathian

Canadian maples and spruce, the Heinl people advised Vic were too hard and indelicate to carry sound properly. Violins have 70 pieces of different wood in them with hardwood underneath and the softer woods on top. A new violin does not have the proper resonance and it takes years for the tones to mellow.

On his third

Vic is working on his third instrument now in his basement workshop between fixing up violins brought to him for a rebuilding job. This latest model is a Stradivarius and like the first two starts with blueprints on paper, from which he makes patterns, with a variety of delicate tools and chisels, some of

"If it hadn't been for the fiddle his own design. Each violin

The first thing he does is cut a pattern. Then he cuts out the shapes of the various pieces of wood that go into making a fiddle.

Gouging the base of the violin is one Job that requires a great deal of dexterity as the wood must be made into various thicknesses and comes down to one-eighth of an inch from the original inch thickness. The wood must not be weakened since the strings of a violin create 70 to 80 lbs. pressure with a downward pressure of 30

### Glued together

Parts are assembled by the use of clamps and good old fashioned glue, which must be clamped firmly for over 24 hours. Then the whole package is done up with a special varnish, imported from

The first violin Vic finished he called Bertha. It has since been sent out on trial with a musician from the area who belongs to the fiddlers' association from Guelph. Membership in the association, delighted there is someone close who can fix their instruments, have been leaving them at the Smith house for repairs, an added side to the business Vic never suspected when he took the plunge.

What's the difference between a fiddle and the violin? asked the enquiring Free Press reporter.

None at all, replied the enthused violin maker. Fiddle is just a name they have pinned on the violin.

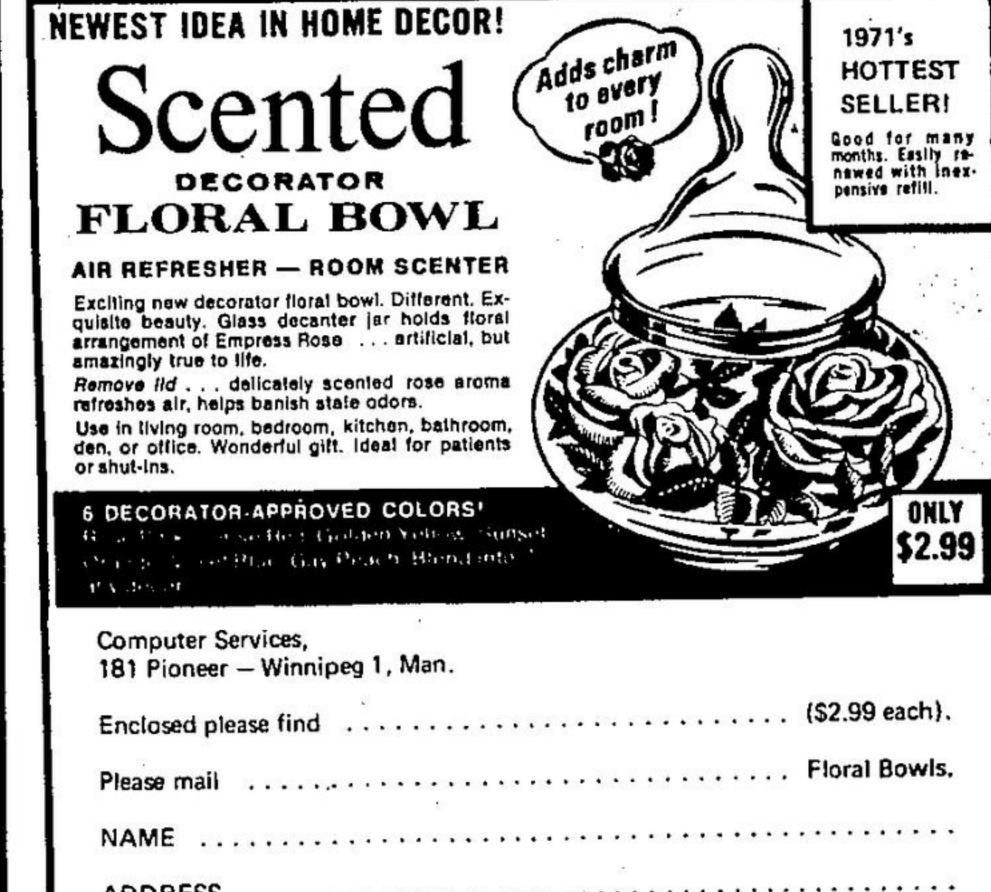
Vic's fiddles have a quality of their own, like most hand-crafted instruments, which retail at around \$200. A cheap violin made on an assembly line basis costs around \$40 and the sound is something different again.

If you happen to be around 30 Sideroad in Nassagaweya township and hear the strains of Mendelssohn's Spring Song it might just be Vic Smith trying to coax the weather to change with an appropriate theme. Or you could hear a violin virtuoso on the radio because the Smiths, both Vic and his wife, love the sound of the violin.

And now he has added his own particular sound to a list of craftsmen.



TICKLISH PART OF making violins is adding the sides to the instrument which are built thinly but strongly to withstand up to 80 lbs pressure. Vic Smith has designed some of his own tools to assist in several of the painstaking tasks.-(Staff Photo)



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