

# Signant Scot Pen in Hand

The New York Times) recent editorial you albeit none too sym- some grievances of her too egotistical the Tweed. May I other irritants which years to hear and see radio is probably my Is it possible to hope will one day learn: "on" is not a Scottish has never been such? "egic" is pronounced entirely on the which rhymes with announcers, please

ever was a "Robbie" of him "Robbie." Water" is the name given, not "Flow gent- stone-kiss "ex- the origin of "Comin' an idiotic fabrica- an violent death in I spanned there. I forbear ex- I shall ever ju- ing in this song or to to coquetish, from presive, with a sea- ever all.

things in print the take his head sadly at with too deep- rable, such as, use of "England," and the "English en "Britain" and ly called for. That an English Gov- or navy for 200 riously, to be un-

ing, however, that the word applied to whil- ed scholarly stand- ment recognition this fact in the British Education sh makes belated use of its prede-

ed Scottish sur- vices, the errors of the vagaries of ould make them, has become "McClean" ment only a Macfadyen is Maclellan fares the Americaniz- "McClelland," med into "Dun- oetic rendering pronounced by to cross the take a volume which names on

ar's Day, 1937. to hear some "Auld Old Langs Ine" out exactly as an optimist?

RAY, Newark, N.J.

England

is a reporter by sentences, ous England. Fashion still He has writ- give the most- and Spain's "rable conver- sioners and jessie ship- mers, with ondon streets with sol, with women and elegants and own imagin- talks Mr. conclusions nation.

marks, fre- un-English and re- ing George's a veritable are discor- dianis, but of Nations as amazing and as in- after all, Shakespeare's

England's the firm an are not thank God and they spoke; who wise; and good bet to deal, in a of difficult-

until he power of sed John-

# CANADA TRADE STILL GROWING

(Brantford Expositor) Reports from all parts of the Dominion afford the most convincing proof that Canada's outlook for the future is steadily becoming brighter. Remarkable progress was made in many directions in the year just closed. The exports of Canadian products were valued at \$576,800,000, in the available period of 1935, compared with \$526,900,000 for the corresponding months of 1934. This increase, while by no means spectacular, is considered satisfactory. Eight of the nine groups of the chief classifications showed gains. The shipment of animal products increased by 18 per cent. Textile exports showed a gain of 28.3 per cent. Substantial advances were also reported in wood and paper products, which reached the relatively high total of \$142,000,000. The iron and steel groups recorded an increase of 29.4 per cent. There was also a gain of 11 per cent. in the output of electric energy. In brief commercial and industrial activities throughout the entire Dominion revealed a gratifying expansion.

The general improvement resulted very largely from the easier trade relationships with other countries, both inside and outside the British Empire. One of the most conspicuous factors was the increased purchasing power shown by the agricultural industry as the result of higher prices and wider markets for its products. This manifested itself in all the channels of business throughout the country and even greater things are looked for in this direction in 1936. As an indication of the general prosperity, the value of the securities listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange increased during the past year by more than \$700,000,000. There was an increase of \$30,000,000 paid in dividends compared with 1934, making the total disbursements \$225,000,000. The value of mineral production throughout the Dominion aggregated about \$300,000,000, which constituted an all-time high level.

Canada's progress is based very largely on the prosperity of its primary industries, including agriculture, forestry, mining and fisheries. If these maintain the expansion gained in 1935, with the increases that are anticipated in addition, the Dominion should enjoy the greatest volume of industry and trade experienced since the depression began. Much is expected from the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which provides a wider outlet for many primary products, and also from the adjustments which are to be made in the imperial trade pacts. Canadians certainly have good reason for confidence and courage in 1936.

## The Crop

Life is just a collection of garden plots—ribbon bits running parallel in endless array—a strip to each individual.

As one sows so one shall reap is a statement too true to be questioned, too well proved by experience to be controverted. In accepting it there is one side of the matter often overlooked in the rush and roar of things as they are. Many times it is forgotten that as many sows so others will reap—contemporaries today, descendants also on some still far off tomorrow.

Each allotted span of life may be looked upon as a garden space in which he who has it works or idles, the crop depending on the thought, time and care expended. Any given patch may be made a coldly formal place, a waste where weeds riot, or become a great blossoming world with fragrance that lingers long after the gardener has forever laid down his spade. He who tends well his plot has no need of marble to perpetuate his memory.

At this season when man, looking over last year's output, is apt to be contrite though unchanged, he might be wise to study his garden needs and plan a future. Annuals make good showing. Biennials last a longer time. Like habits, perennials once established, will grow and flourish. But what matters are the everlasting—those things which live on when the tiller is no more.

Any neighborhood is enriched by a garden where smiles scattered widely turn into flowers of happiness, and grandmothers' borders blaze with the blooming of kindly little deeds grown into handy plants. From such a spot one cannot tell how far the wind will carry the pollen and the perfume. Untold is the power of the seed of good or evil—great enough to alter a world.—Ottawa Journal.

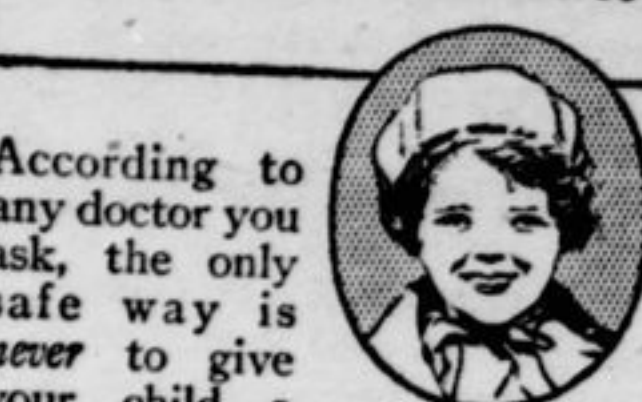
## NEW IDEAS

Walls are painted to imitate wood—and you have to touch the wall before you'll believe it isn't wood—lamps are trimmed with crystal and opaque glass is being used for mantels, fireplaces and all sorts of unusual things.

A unique games room is designed on the lines of the deck of an ocean liner. It's complete with locker, portholes, deckchairs, shuffleboard, quoits, darts, etc. And there's an adjoining bar all done in powder blue and navy.

# A Law Every Mother Should Know and Observe

Never Give Your Child An Unknown Remedy without Asking Your Doctor First



According to any doctor you ask, the only safe way is never to give your child a remedy you don't know all about, without asking him first.

When it comes to "milk of magnesia," that you know everywhere, for over 60 years, doctors have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia for your child."

So—always say Phillips' when you buy. And, for your own peace of mind, see that your child gets this; the finest men know. Made in Canada.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia.

London Port Figures Show Improved Trade

London.—The tonnage of both exported and imported goods dealt with by the Port of London Authority during 1934-35 showed an increase over the figures for the previous 12 months. The total imports, amounting to 32,696,921 tons, represented an advance of 7.4 per cent, and the exports—6,587,585 tons—an increase of 4.4 per cent. Shipping paying river duties of tonnage was up by 2.1 per cent, and shipping using the wet docks by 0.8 per cent.

The shipping entering the dry docks of the Authority during the twelve months was 3,133,119 tons gross, compared with 3,145,368 tons in the previous year.

Although few people realize it, the potato is one of the most valuable vegetables in the working man's dietary. The average housewife, however, uses it largely because of its cheapness.

It is rich in vitamins A, B and C, and is also an excellent antiscorbutic. In fact, scurvy is unknown in countries where potatoes form a regular part of the diet. Most people imagine that they are fattening, but Dr. H. K. Archibald, who has done a considerable amount of research work on the potato, says it may be included in any diet without the slightest quams. It is very nutritious, and with the addition of a little butter and salt men have lived exclusively on a diet of potatoes for 300 days, keeping in perfect health the whole time.

Farmer (to new hand from the city)—Now, when you are attending to these mules, I warn you not to approach them from the rear without speaking to them first.

New Hand—Why is that; is it a question of etiquette on the farm?

Farmer—No, it ain't a matter of etiquette—a tall. But one of them mules is liable most any time to kick you all in the head, an' I don't want a lot of lame mules on my hands.

Foreman—See here, Buddy, that other fellow is carrying two sticks of timber when you're carrying only one. What have you got to say?

Buddy—That fellow's too lazy to go twice.

SOME MINTO STATISTICS

The 1931 Census reveals the following interesting facts:—The total value of the livestock was \$662,970 but this was at depression prices. There were 2261 horses, 9052 cattle, 3799 sheep, 65,484 swine and 66,717 poultry. 14,711 lbs. of wool were sold. The eggs sold were valued at \$41,018. The total sales of domestic animals and poultry sold alive in 1930 was \$321,557. The total income for

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# MINTO TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Prof. S. B. McCready)

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of 10 articles which were published recently in the Harriston "Review". While written specially for the "Review" and addressed to residents of Minto Township particularly, we believe they will be found interesting to many of the readers of this paper because of the problems of the farm folk of Minto Township are the same problems that confront rural people throughout the Province.

A few weeks ago there passed away in the person of Thomas Madigan, the first white child born in Minto Township. He was 83 years old, which means that his parents likely came in about the year 1851 from the Owen Sound road entrance before the township was surveyed.

The township was surveyed by Charles Rankin of Owen Sound in 1853 and in 1854 there was a public sale of the land. But settlers had come in before this. Wm. Reynolds and Geo. Lyons came in in 1851 and probably the Madigans preceded them. The Harrisons, Wilkins, Fergusons and Bells came in 1853; the Brides in 1854 and John Livingstone and Wm. Lemon in 1855.

So Minto is getting on in years. What hosts of people have come and gone from its farms! What a history could be written of every one of those farms! The clearing; the log shanty and barn; the road-making; the logging bees; the births and marriages and deaths; the first school and the early teachers; the new house and the barn raising; the emigrations to the West and all the triumphs and failures, all the joys and sorrows that mortals experience in this queer world.

I have often wished that all these histories might be suitably recorded before it is too late; and carefully preserved in the Public Library. It would be a very well worth while work for the schools of the Township and the History Department of the High School. Some of the township Women's Institutes have done commendable work in this connection. It is to be hoped all such work is kept in well bound Scrap Books so that it may be available for the children's children of Minto pioneers.

But it is Minto as it is today that I want to set forth here. Not so much about its people as about its lands and its Agriculture development. I am quoting the figures as they are given to the Census and Statistics reports prepared by the Government.

According to the map, Minto has an area of 113 square miles. If it were not that Normandy Township cuts out its north-east corner, it would be a rectangle 10.5 x 11.4 miles. Harriston is in the very centre of the township.

The population of the Township in 1933 was 2304 and of these 1330 were over 21 years of age in 1934 and entitled to vote in Provincial elections. There are 17 one-teacher schools in the township attended probably by 460 children.

According to the 1931 census, there were 587 farms in the township with an average of four persons living on each. 480 of the farms (82%) are worked by their owners. Only 67 farms are operated by tenants. 258 of the farms (44%) range in size between 51 and 100 acres. 198 of the farms (34%) range between 101 and 200 acres. 31 farms range between 201 and 299 acres. 11 farms are over 300 acres.

There are relatively few small farms in Minto. There are 16 ranging between 1 and 4 acres; 14 between 5 and 10 acres and 59 between 11 and 50 acres. So 85% of the farms are larger than 51 acres.

The 1931 Census reveals the following interesting facts:—The total value of the livestock was \$662,970 but this was at depression prices. There were 2261 horses, 9052 cattle, 3799 sheep, 65,484 swine and 66,717 poultry. 14,711 lbs. of wool were sold. The eggs sold were valued at \$41,018. The total sales of domestic animals and poultry sold alive in 1930 was \$321,557. The total income for

wool, eggs and animals, not counting private sales, was \$364,056. Figures are not given for other sales from the farms, including milk, fruit, wood, grains, seeds, hay, potatoes, turnips. So one can only guess what the total income of the 587 Minto farms would be in 1930. Even at the depressed prices prevailing, I hazard a calculation at \$1,000,000. There were 36,556 acres in crops, including 1070 acres in wheat, 1585 acres in barley, 10,767 acres in oats, 7741 in mixed grains, 13,079 in hay, clover and alfalfa, 401 acres in corn, 338 in turnips and 135 acres in mangels and sugar beets, 8,946 acres are woodland and 19,106 acres stated to be "unimproved".

The total assessment for Minto in 1933 was \$2,418,424, including \$1,728,079 for the land and \$690,345 for buildings. The taxes raised totaled \$43,552 including \$11,709 for schools and \$31,843 for municipal expenses. The total receipts for 1933 was \$54,527 and the total expenditure \$47,046. These figures include debenture payments, etc.

So the 587 farmers of Minto are a Big Business! They operate a 2 1/2 million dollar plant; have an annual income of \$1,000,000 (?) with a net annual loss (?) or gain (?) of how much? Who knows? If Minto farmers are in similar plight to farmers in other parts of Ontario, as reported to me in my journeyings, then 50% or more are very hard up and looking anxiously for a way out of their difficulties.

What is the Minto of tomorrow to be? I wonder what change the next sixty-five years will show. By co-operation and improved methods doubtless there may be great advancement. For such a forward movement, in my opinion there must be a forward step in education. In my article next week, I shall tell why I went to Denmark.

opportunities for young people who contemplate careers as skilled craftsmen are excellent, according to Walter B. Pitkin, author of "New Careers for Youth."

"Industry wants to know," he says in the Rotarian Magazine, "where tomorrow's skilled craftsmen are coming from. Finding few employers are beginning to open up apprentice training courses to help meet the most acute shortage of skilled labor this country has ever known."

"In Detroit, the mechanical industries need 3,000 highly skilled workers each year, merely to replace those who drop out because of sickness, accident, death, promotion, transfer, and old age. This makes no allowance for the growth of industries, nor for the birth of new ones."

"Employers in other industrial parts of the country are today faced with similar skilled labor shortages. Foresighted in installing new machines and methods to cut costs in hard times, employers have been extraordinarily shortsighted in training and retraining workers to utilize these."

"In America's metal industries alone," Dr. Pitkin continues, "at least 19,000 skilled workers are urgently wanted in plants operating today at far less than capacity. As business improves, production will step up proportionately. If it approaches the levels of the 'Twenties, there will be a shortage of 123,000 skilled workers in the metal industries."

"While not quite so acute elsewhere, the shortage still plagues other industries. We know 2 important facts: (1) Skilled workers are wanted in all fields where new machines and methods have improved beyond the capacities of the older workers; and (2) in American factories other than those in the metal fields, at least 6,000 new skilled artisans must be found each year to replace those dropping out. If the plants are to operate about as they did in 1930, bear in mind that this estimate does not include a single skilled worker in the clothing industries, the publishing business, breweries and distilleries, railroads, and marine shipping. Nor does it include such other enormous fields as retailing and agriculture."

"Openings will probably be most numerous in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. But there will be thousands of jobs elsewhere, even in small towns and villages, many of which have already reported acute shortages."

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Issue No. 5 — '36

# The King at Rest

Rest, Majesty, in peace so truly earned. In fondest memory, O beloved King. Thy kindly, genial smile is ours to guard, Endearing hearts o'er all thy vast domain.

Thy voice, intoned with cordial words sincere, We cherish now in sorrowing hearts and minds. Thy peaceful hopes, thy kindly, kingly mien Leave precious thoughts withip the hearts of all.

E. CLINTON MARTIN Ottawa, Canada.

HAVE YOU HEARD

KEEP SMILING! There's never a load too heavy to bear, nor a road too steep to climb; There's a Friend who our troubles hard to find.

We often find Him in dens of sin, sometimes in a baby's smile; He seeks lowly places souls to win, we must help Him all the while. We can aid Him by lending a helping hand to a traveler on his way; By speaking kind words to a downhearted man in the end it will surely pay!

Words cost but little — a smile is worth while, small effort on our part is spent; Yet it may brighten the day for a little child through the message God has sent. Let's just do our best from day to day, help a weak brother over the stile. Smile and be cheerful 'til "over the way," we reach the end of the last weary mile.

Blowfish—So you went after that job, did you? I thought you believed that the office should seek the man. Rinsewater—I do. But this is an extra fat job and I was afraid it might get out of wind before it reached me.

PEPPER and SALT—The fees in the School of Experience are always paid in advance. . . . A man's best friend should be himself, but one friend isn't enough. . . . In too many families most of the sheep are black. . . . Whatever became of the share-the-wealth? . . . No one is rich enough to do without a neighbor. . . . The average closet in most homes has no room for skeletons. . . . You can't fool all the people all the time. . . . With all its drawbacks, life is still a splendid adventure. . . . Advertising is what draws away the trade from the small village. . . . Advertising will also keep it at home. . . . Of course, smoking hurts a woman. It robs her of a comeback when her husband kicks about extravagance. . . . Women always enjoy a world crisis most because it is man-made. . . . What's left after you've paid your bills is known as a headache. . . . When reason fails, use your nerve. . . . Few "good times" are worth the loss of four hours sleep. . . . In three days a good story is an old story. . . . Is anything worse than a vase of dusty artificial roses? . . . For good work good tools are as necessary as good workmen.

Correct this sentence: "I can pick out the educated people," said the police officer, "for they don't honk to clear a traffic jam."

"What is your age?" asked the magistrate. "Twenty-one years and some months," replied the woman witness. "Just how many months? You know you are on your oath?" "A hundred and twenty."

Neighbor—Your husband looks like a brilliant man. I suppose he knows everything? Friend—Don't fool yourself. He doesn't even suspect anything.

Wife—I think you ought to talk to me while I sew. Hubby—Let's change it around and you sew to me while I read.

Two big moments in a young man's life: The first time he wears a dress suit. The first time he dictates a letter.

Some Americans on board a liner were talking to an Irishman, and, deciding to pull his leg, told him that once when the vessel was a thousand miles from land a man dived overboard and got on board again when it reached port. "Did any of ye know the man?" asked the Irishman. "Nobody did. "Did any of ye ever see the man?" "Well, there had ever seen him. "Well," said the Irishman, "I'm the man."

# SCOUTING Here There Everywhere

A miniature Scout and Cub Jamboree in the assembly hall of the High School was the form given the Annual Parents' Night of the Whithy Scouts and Cubs. During the evening P. L. Graham Macdougall received the Canadian Legion Medal for his essay "What Canada Can Do to Help World Peace". The medal was presented by Rev. E. R. Adye on behalf of the Provincial Command of the Legion.

The annual Hobby Fair of the 2nd Hamilton Scout Trip and Cub Pack was held in connection with the Hamilton-Wentworth Pet Stock and Poultry Show.

A series of twenty questions given local Scouts in a test for their Fireman's Badge was published in the Sidney, B.C., "Review", and attracted considerable attention, and this was read at the "Review" office, and showed very clearly that the boys who passed had taken a keen interest in the subject. These questions were very intelligently answered in the majority of papers, and the knowledge obtained should be a lasting benefit to the boys throughout life.

Reports from such widely separated points as Midland, Ont., and Wetaskiwin, Alta., indicate the Dominion-wide extent of the service Boy Scouts are giving in relief work. At approximately the same time the Ontario Scouts were making a house-to-house canvass for clothing on behalf of the Red Cross, and the Alberta boys in co-operation with the local Welfare League.

Scout rings were presented to F. L.'s Croft and Tate and Scout Hagon of the 2nd The Pas Troop, Man., in recognition of the perfect attendance records since the first meeting of the troop in September, 1933.

Celebration at Trafalgar House of the first anniversary of Ottawa's Legion Scout Troop was distinguished by an unusual investiture. This was the taking of the Scout Promise, as Scouts of the Group, by Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Major M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C.

"In your hands Canada will be safe," said Ven. Archbishop John L. Almond, addressing the Trinity Memorial Scouts in Montreal, at their third Father and Son banquet. "Often when a man builds a house and creates an estate his son destroys his work. This is indeed discouraging; but to us adults of this generation who have done our part toward building Canada, it is a happy thought that when we are gone, the coming generation, will take care of and further our Dominion. I love Canada; and I know she is safe in your hands."

For the making of an artificial indoor council fire each Scout of the MacIntyre School Troop of Winnipeg, cut a log and burned or carved his name on it.

The readiness of the local Library Board to place a number of books relating to Scout work in the Wallaceburg Public Library was duly reported at a meeting of the local Scout Association.

focus light. Like light, electrons carry optical images. Then, inasmuch as the eye cannot see ever focussed electrons, the two scientists have made a mechanical retina which sees the electron images exactly as the retina of the eye sees images in light.

Winter Storm Driving snow before the wind Over the tree-tops, gaunt and bare, swooping down to the drifting roofs, Turning in whirlwinds through the air. Blur of lamps in a mist of white, Trackless wastes with pinonette mounds Rising dizzily all the night. Swishing against the window-pane Laden gusts assail and fly; Now and again in the chimney-flue Note of a crooning lullaby. —Ermina Carpenter Holland.

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Man Is Given Eye To See In Dark ST. LOUIS—Science now gives man an eye to see in the dark—a foot-long vacuum tube on which the invisible infra-red and ultra-violet rays that fill the air form a visible, living, moving, continuous image. The new tube was shown for the first time at a general meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science by its discoverers and inventors, Dr. V. K. Zworykin and Dr. George Morton, of the Radio Corporation of America laboratories. They have realized one of man's oldest and apparently most impossible dreams. Briefly they have taken beams of electrons and focussed them just as the lens of the human eye

Growing Deaf with Head Noises? Try This. If you are growing hard of hearing, and fear catarrhal deafness, or if you have roaring, rumbling, hissing noises in your ears, go to your druggist and get 1 oz. of Parmitin (double strength) and add to it 1/4 pint of hot water and a little sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy, and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to take. Anyone who is threatened with catarrhal deafness or who has head noises should give this prescription a trial.

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