

THE HORSE

The horse has the smallest stomach in proportion to its size of any of the domestic animals. Therefore, it must have food and drink frequently. It goes without saying that the horse is to be fed the first thing in the morning, but if an unusually hard day's work is ahead for the animal, it is better that he should have an extra feed the night before, and only the average breakfast, for a meal requires time for digestion, and an overfed horse is as inactive as an overfed man. Carry a nosebag—the kind with the upper portion well ventilated, so you can give the horse a feed any time without unharnessing him. A small feed every two hours, with a short rest, is better for the horse than a comparatively full feed in the middle of the day. Staggers, megrims, and apoplexy are brought on by long fasting and overfeeding thereafter. A wisp of wet hay and a swallow or two of water at intervals of a couple of hours will refresh a horse that has been traveling hard and fast. In warm weather, after the animal has been given a drink, it is well to sponge out his nostrils and eyes, as it is very refreshing. Four half pails of water four times a day are better for him than a full pail of water morning and night. If you want the horse to be well and strong, don't hurry him when feeding, or work him the moment he has finished.

GROOMING THE HORSE

Clipping a horse is a comfort to the animal in summer, if you are able to protect him from flies. In the winter, it is cruel and foolish, however much it may add to his appearance. Grooms and stablemen often urge that a horse be clipped because it makes it easier for them to keep him clean. In cleaning a horse, he should first be led from his stall, because otherwise the dust will settle in his crib, fouling his food. If a horse is washed, he must immediately be well dried, as he is otherwise liable to take cold. The curry-comb must always be used gently, as it otherwise becomes an instrument of torture, but when it comes to the matter of brushing and rubbing, the more thoroughly it is done the handsomer the animal's coat will appear, and the more thoroughly will he be ready for a day's work, because brushing softens his skin, frees the horse from dandruff and other impurities, opens them and stimulates them into action. The hair should never be cut from a horse's ears, nor from his pasterns, because the hair in the ears keeps them warm, and prevents deafness, and the hair about the hoofs keeps the fetlocks dry, and prevents sore heels. It may make work easier for the men in the stable, but it won't add to the comfort or usefulness of the horse. Washing, currying, and grooming the horse had best be the work of the early morning. On returning from a day's work, if the horse is hot, he should be allowed to cool off gradually before being placed in his stall, so as to avoid taking a chill. Then his legs should be well rubbed down by hand. This operation soothes and rests the animal, and enables the man in charge of him to detect and remove thorns, burrs or splinters. Then the horse's hoofs should be carefully examined, and if there is a stone wedge between the hoof and the shoe, it must be removed. Otherwise the animal will probably be lame by morning. It is best to have the shoe of a city horse changed every three weeks, because the hoof is constantly growing, and any fault in shoe or foot requires instant correction.

BLANKETS AND FLY NETS

In cold weather, be sure that your horses are blanketed the moment they come to a stand. The faster they have gone, and the harder they have worked, the more important does the blanket become, because the horse becomes thoroughly heated and when perspiring, is more likely to catch a cold or a chill than if worked only moderately. Your blanket should be of ample size, covering the animal thoroughly from neck to tail, and can be buckled snugly under the belly. Before working the horse again, roll up the blanket, as it will otherwise only increase his perspiration, and at the same time absorb the moisture. A wet blanket on a horse in cold weather makes sickness a certainty. In the summer it will add greatly to the horse's comfort to provide fly-nets. If you can't do this, a green bough fastened to the harness, will afford some protection. Better still, there are three preparations which flies don't like but that won't hurt the horse. Rub one of the three on the places where flies are most annoying: concentrated oil of laurel smartweed tea, or a mixture made of one pound of assafoetida, half half a pint of vinegar, and a pint of water. Aside from the constant annoyance of the animal, flies are a danger to the driver or passengers, because they render the horses nervous, irritable, and likely to bolt and run away.

Robert—'I've a great mind to rock the boat and frighten you!
Marie—Once a young man like you tried that with me and the boat upset.
Robert—And what did you do?
Marie—I swam ashore and notified the coroner.

Now Science Explains Why So Many People Past 40

Feel That They're Slipping Losing Their "Grip" on Things



Many people 'round 40 think they're "growing old." They feel tired a lot . . . Have headaches, dizziness, stomach upsets.

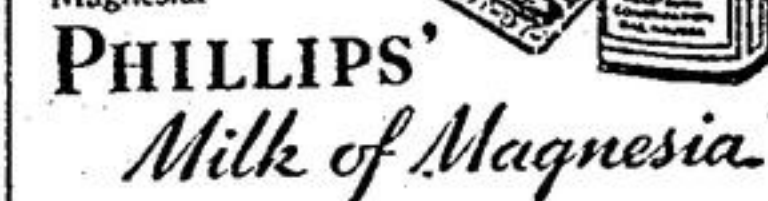
Well, scientists say the cause of all this, in a great many cases, is simply an acid condition of the stomach.

All you have to do is to neutralize the excess stomach acidity.

When you have one of these acid stomach upsets, take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals and before going to bed. That's all!

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And Still the Wheat Moves

(The Montreal Star)

For about three weeks now, sales of Canadian wheat for export have proceeded at a rate which can best be compared with the heavy movement that took place during the Great War. Ever since the Argentine set a high minimum price on December 13 it has been apparent that Canada is in possession of the export field. This is of immense national significance.

A fortnight ago we pointed to what the movement would mean to our ports. Available linefreight at Saint John, for example, is reported to be pretty well booked. And let it be said at once that Montreal should not grudge the Maritime ports any "break" that they may get. Incidentally, there are reports of the odd couple of "tramps" already chartered to carry grain out of Montreal when the river opens in the spring. Nothing to get too excited about yet, but generally suggesting that things may well get back to a pre-slump basis. This is the time of year when chartering ships and booking space should begin to get under way. After so long a winter of depression, however, many will cheer a single swallow as if it were the full summer.

And Canada is in fine position to move wheat this winter. There are some 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in St. Lawrence and Maritime ports which could well move out during the winter through Saint John. There are about another 48,000,000 bushels in Eastern elevators and lake ports, from which the freight rates to Saint John are equivalent to those from Buffalo to New York. This wheat, then, is "in export position," though some of it, no doubt, will be required for domestic milling in Eastern Canada. There are, too, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels available for shipment through British Columbia ports, in addition to a fair supply at American Lake ports, some of which we might hope that export will proceed merrily. "When the wheat moves" at fair prices is almost another term for Canadian prosperity.

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HAVE YOU HEARD

Are you prepared for the next depression which the forecasters say will be along in the 'forties?

Did you ever solicit a contribution for a good cause from a professional money-raiser?

DONE TO A TURN
When I was just a callow brat I got my fingers burned and that was quite enough. But since the day I sagely swore to keep away from conflagrations, I have found my resolution wasn't sound. In view of feminine endurance. So now I'd like some fire insurance.

The conductor walked through the bus collecting fares and stopped before a passenger whose arms were extended in front of him.

Rider—You'll find a dime in my coat pocket?

Conductor (amazed)—Anything the matter with your arms?

Rider—Oh, no. The width between my hands is the size of a pane of glass I am going to buy.

Mr. Newrich—Yes, sir. I started in life a barefooted boy.

Mr. Oldfam—I, too, was born without shoes.

Roomer—I like this room, but the view from the windows is rather monotonous.

Landlady—Well, of course, this is just a rooming house, not a sight-seeing bus.

Daughter—Mother, I wish you would stop bossing Father around so much.

Mother—What's the matter now?

Daughter—Well, every time I get some young man interested in me he grows serious and asks me if I take after you.

Nothing turns out right unless somebody makes it his job to see that it does.

A father was giving some advice to his son. At the end of the lecture he said:

Father—Now, son, you understand perfectly what I mean?

Son—Yes, it boils down to this: If I do well, it is because of my illustrious forebears; if I fail it is my fault.

"Human beings must always be capable of adapting themselves to the world as they find it. But adaptation does not involve the fundamentals. Young people of today can build the good life on the same principles as the old-timers used as their models. Courage is needed—it always was. With courage there must go intelligence, ingenuity, and far sightedness.

Seasonal Drop In Employment

Situation Last Month More Favorable Than in Past Few Years

Employment in Canada showed a drop between November 1 and December 1 of 28,566, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported last week. The total number of employees registered by 9,462 firms fell from 1,013,721 to 985,155.

The bureau described the decrease as a "seasonal contraction," and said it was the first general decline since last April.

It added: "The situation continued decidedly more favorable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932," and was better than that of the Autumn and Winter of 1931."

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Issue No. 4 — '36

Royal Bank of Canada 67th Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, Sees Upward-Trend of Business Definitely Established. Sydney G. Dobson, General Manager, Reports \$50,000,000 Increase in Deposits For Second Year in Succession.

Basis for optimism for the immediate future is to be found in the accomplishments of the past two years, stated Mr. Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, in the course of his address at the 67th Annual Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

"In every province of Canada," said Mr. Wilson, "the improvement in conditions has reduced unemployment and created increased purchasing power. To the farmers of the west, there is an almost immeasurable difference between a price of 40c and 90c for wheat and there is every prospect that by the end of the crop year, the carryover will be materially reduced. In the cities, the burdens and distress due to unemployment have been reduced by an expansion in all lines of manufacturing. In fact, in recent months the volume of manufacturing has exceeded that in the normal base year 1926."

Marked expansion in the automobile and allied industries, the chemical industry, in the demand for textiles and boots, were also noted by Mr. Wilson, who remarked that the sustained activity in the mining industry during the depression and its expansion in 1934-1935 have been outstanding elements in Canadian recovery.

Mineral
"The payrolls of that industry," said Mr. Wilson, "provided generous wages at a time when many of those employed in other industries were out of work. Without the expenditures of the mining industry for supplies, machinery and other items, the depression in Canada would have been much more severe. In spite of low prices and the low level of demand for building materials, the total volume of mineral production in 1935 again amounted to more than \$300,000,000. The volume of gold production attained a new high record of \$115,000,000. I am of the opinion that the great period in Canadian mineral production is in the future."

Unemployed
"While employment has shown some improvement during the past year, unemployment is still a major problem. Relief expenditures constitute a threatening drain upon the resources of many local communities. While recognizing fully our social obligations, I fear that these expenditures have not always been made with due regard to the public interest. The promised survey by the Dominion Government is awaited with great interest."

Sanctity of Contracts
Referring to the repudiation last year by one of the Provinces of important long-term power contracts, Mr. Wilson said: "The alleged ground was that of illegality, but it is noteworthy that disregarding all ordinary canons of British justice, the aggrieved investors have been denied access to the courts to press their claims. Moral considerations aside—and these are not to be lightly disregarded—the policy of repudiating contracts that may have become burdensome because of changed conditions strikes at the very root of our social and economic life. Stated in its lowest terms, moreover, repudiation does not pay. In the past we have made heavy sacrifices to build up and maintain our credit abroad. Unless some means can be found to remove the stain, this incident will be a permanent blot upon the fair name of our country."

Provincial Finances
"The financial position of some of our provinces has been the subject of frequent discussions during recent months. Economic conditions in Western Canada, and abnormally heavy expenditures for relief resulting therefrom, have necessitated large advances from the Dominion Government. It was inevitable that sooner or later the question of control by the Federal Government over the finances of these provinces should be brought up, particularly in view of suggestions put forward that the Federal Government, by lending its credit, should assist in a general refunding of provincial debts so as to reduce the interest charge and thereby assist in balancing the budgets of these provinces. Such assistance by the Federal Government could only be justified if there were set up effective safeguards against excessive borrowings by provinces in the future, a matter that would seem to involve an amendment to our constitution. With due safeguards, however, I believe that some such plan would merit and receive the support of public opinion in Canada."

Foreign Trade
"Seven-eighths of our total foreign

trade in the past three years has been with the British Empire and the United States. The present upturn in business activity is associated with a rising demand for Canadian goods in Empire markets and in the markets of the United States. In the twelve months ending in November 1935 Canadian exports to the Empire exceeded those of the same months of the previous two years by \$25 million and \$108 million respectively. Exports to the United States showed corresponding gains at \$54 million and \$100 million. Figures show that as yet Canada is not benefiting by any gains in general world buying power, but rather from the recovery which is under way in Great Britain and the United States. It would seem that Canada is indeed fortunate to have secured favorable trade agreements with her two best customers. While the agreement with the United States has been in effect but a few days, in view of the gain of \$100 million over the past two years, optimism as to further gains in exports to the United States during 1936 is justified.

Summary
"I would not feel justified in closing my remarks without emphasizing that many serious problems still confront us.

"But neither can I close on a pessimistic note. The Canadian people have faced—and I sincerely believe have conquered—the depression. At this stage we must not listen to the faint-hearted who have become frightened or discouraged by the trials of recent years. Those who now urge default, repudiation or compromise as a solution to our financial problem are false prophets who have not correctly read the signs of the times. The Canadian people are made of sterner stuff.

"The upward trend in business would now seem to be definitely established. In fact, I believe we may look forward to the coming year with a greater optimism than has been possible at any time in the past six years."

General Manager's Address
Mr. S. G. Dobson, general manager, referred to the financial statement, as follows:

"The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report and Balance Sheet reflect continuance of the upturn of business which began in 1933, and which has progressed almost without interruption since that time. Totals under practically all headings are again higher, indicating the steady and continuous growth of the bank.

"A year ago we reported an increase of \$50,000,000 in deposits. This year we are able to report a further increase of over \$50,000,000, or a total of over \$100,000,000 in two years—an impressive amount. Deposits in Canada again increased in all provinces, savings deposits being up over \$11,000,000. "Because of the continued lack of demand for commercial loans, the main outlets for investment of the additional deposits has been the purchase of Government and Municipal securities. As a consequence, assets under these headings have increased by \$63,000,000 to \$196,000,000.

Assets Up \$42,000,000
"Total assets during the year increased \$42,000,000, and are now \$809,919,700, the highest point reached since 1931. Quick assets stand at \$423,073,881, or 58.72% of total liabilities to the public.

"Call Loans in Canada increased \$2,898,034, while Call Loans outside of Canada decreased \$10,690,196.

"Current Loans in Canada have increased by \$300,000 and similar advances abroad by \$2,573,800. While there has been a considerable improvement in business conditions, so far recovery has not increased appreciably the demand for bank accommodation.

"Our senior Executive organization was recently enlarged by the appointment of three Assistant General Managers, namely, Burnham L. Mitchell, James Muir and Harold G. Hesler. Mr. Mitchell will continue to supervise Ontario business with headquarters in Toronto, and Mr. Muir and Mr. Hesler will, as heretofore, be attached to Head Office. All three are highly trained bankers of wide experience, who have spent their business lifetime in the service of the bank.

"At the last annual meeting, I ventured the opinion that we had every justification for looking forward to improved conditions during 1936. This expectation has been realized perhaps to an even greater extent than we had hoped for at that time. The outlook is still favorable and, as I see it, there is no reason why we should not enter 1936 with a feeling of optimism."

Conductor—How old are you, my little girl?
Little Boston Girl—If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay my full fare and keep my own statistics.

Old Minto: The Pioneers Who Came And Went

(By Prof. S. B. McCready)

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of 10 articles which were published recently in the Harrison "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 the problems of the farm folk of Minto Township are the same problems that confront rural people throughout the Province.

In April last the Mail and Empire printed a series of seven short articles written by me dealing with reforms in rural education. The articles were based to a considerable measure on observations made in the Summer of 1934 during a visit to Denmark, Sweden and Scotland. I tried to point out some lessons we in Ontario might learn from those progressive countries in modernizing our system of education so that the needs of country life might be better served than they are now.

At that time Mr. Gardiner, editor of the Review, expressed a wish for a series of similar articles for his paper, and I agreed to prepare such sometime when I could flog my lazy spirit to the task. This is the first of the articles. I propose to discuss in ten short contributions some problems concerning the well-being of Minto Township which I am sure are in the minds of every good citizen of the district. I do not expect everyone will agree with my proposals. Probably there will be more disagreement than agreement. And likely many will say that my suggestions are impossible of accomplishment. But, whatever the results, there can be no doubt of the value of open discussion. No one is all-wise. We all may learn yet.

And, moreover, whatever may be thought of my suggestions, I am sure everyone will agree we are in anxious times. Canada and the world at large are at the parting of the ways. An old era is ending. A new era is being born. What about Minto Township in this new birth? In this year of grace 1936 it is only eighty years since it was solid bush, without a settler. What will it be in the year 2000—just sixty-five years away? The same question may well be asked of the 570 other townships in Ontario. What is going to happen to the country?

I undertake this task with not a little hesitation. For I realize that home-grown prophets would be wiser often to remain silent. The folk among whom one is brought up are not disposed, as a rule, to accept very seriously the advice or criticisms of one of themselves. Truly, as it was said of old, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

But in spite of my fear-charged hesitancy, I make bold to write. For I have a great love for Minto Township. Harrison is my birth place.

There never has been and never can be, for me, any place quite so dear. Most of the things dearest in life are associated with Harrison and the country about it: the old home, the old friends, the old schools, old teachers and old schoolmates; the old playing fields and swimming holes; the streams and woods and berry patches; the country roads and the friendly country acquaintances; the old cemetery and the tender memories associated with its graves.

And besides all these, my wife, too, is of Minto and Harrison; a daughter of another pioneer. Indeed, much of my interest in Minto has come from listening to my Father and Mr. Livingston talk of the pioneer days. I think they knew every farm and settler in the township. So, willy-nilly, I am a part of Minto. I belong to it and always will belong to it. My bones will probably become part of its soil.

As many readers of the Review will know, my Father was one of the pioneers of Minto. He came to Harrison from Terfortdale in 1859—76 years ago—and was the district's first general store keeper. At that time there were fewer than a dozen houses in Harrison. The first lots had been marked out in 1855 and the first house built by Archibald Harrison. Our home was a pioneer home, though it was frame not log built. My earliest memories are of a country just half emerging from the solid bush. I came into the world when Minto was in the making. And I have lived long enough to see it in 1935 more or less as an old-settled, more or less completed agricultural community.

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IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS
A glance back at the development of Minto Township reveals it as an ever changing and pioneering settlement. The first comers in the 50's and 60's were an overflow from the more crowded districts east and south. They did not come from the old country direct. The Harrisons came from York County. The Jacksons and Wrights came from Cartwright in Ontario County. The Jewells came from the Kingston district. The Redpaths came from Dumfries in Waterloo County. The Wilkinsons came from Pultineh Township.

Then before very many years elapsed there were similar emigrations from Minto. It, in turn, became too crowded. Some moved forward into Bruce Peninsula. Other families spread into Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Kansas and Nebraska received their Quota of Mintonians. Then the Dakotas. Then Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I have little doubt that more people emigrated from Minto than there are on its farms to-day.

And now all that outward flow has ceased. There are no more large areas of free lands to be possessed. Mintonians will have to stay at home now I suppose and make the most of Minto Township by farming it more intensively. The cities are not calling for their surplus population, either, as they were a few years ago. They are overcrowded. They have become over industrialized and top heavy. Machines are dispatching more and more of the city workers. The cities would welcome a back-flow of the needy unemployed into the country.

The professions are over crowded too. There is no longer any considerable outlet for the youth of Minto by way of the Harrison High School into teaching, medicine, law, engineering and the ministry that there was formerly and up to ten years ago. The universities have reached a place of over production just as the factories have. So have the commercial schools.

Undoubtedly, Minto Township faces a New Era, what it is going to do about it? Next week, I shall sketch a view of Minto as it is to-day.

(Continued Next Week)

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