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Notes and Comments

Conservation

Common to all Canada is the current problem of Conservation. Which is not to say that it follows the same pattern, because while the old settled sections of the east are struggling to replace thoughtless waste of natural resources, which followed the cutting of the forests and settling the land, the outposts of today are trying not to commit the offences and to plan ahead for the generations who will have to live when the wealth of today has been harvested and spent.

Conservation is sometimes described as an inadequate term for the many activities which it embraces. But it is not so far out, at that. In the early days of Canada, our grandmothers made a special preserve called a "conserve." It gathered the riches of the harvest of fruits, tied it all up together and added a sufficient quantity of sugar to make sure that it would keep against the cold days of winter when fresh fruit was not available.

She used it up during the winter, but in her thrifty habits as housewife and gardener she still had, year after year, the fruits from the well tended bushes from which to make her "conserve."

The preservation of these natural resources is the first duty of those who are organized these days under the banner of Conservation. They will make good farm, fine forests, beautiful parks which will be used and still preserved for generations to come.

Farmer's Income Is Higher

Net income of Canadian farmers generally was 13% less last year than in 1952, and 23% less than the record total in 1951.

The decline is disappointing, but not too significant against the background of the years. Net farm income has risen almost without interruption from 1936. There were setbacks in only three years of 15. Of course, there has been a concurrent rise in the cost of most things that farmers have to buy. But there is another factor, seldom noted; net farm income is divided among progressively fewer operators.

Compared with 732,832 occupied farms in 1941, there were 628,091 at the 1951 census, and that trend has continued. Ratio of farm population, 40% at the beginning of the century, is about 20% now. The 1951 census showed 997,000 persons employed in agriculture, compared with 1,210,000 in 1941. Last year's net income approximated \$2,760 per farm, or about \$1,600 per person; the 1941 net income was \$615 per farm.

Prof. W. B. Baker, chairman of a commission looking at agriculture in Saskatchewan, gives the picture there. Occupied farms numbered 142,000 in 1936, now total 100,000, but cultivated acreage has doubled since 1911. It has taken only 25 years to move from a horse economy to a tractor economy on the farms of Saskatchewan. A similar report comes from W. K. Riddell, agricultural representative in Middlesex, Ontario. The number of farms in that county has dropped, he estimates, from 7,000 to 5,700 in 15 years, because effective use of machinery demands larger farms.

Not to rely upon statistics, it is convenient to quote the boss farmer of Canada. Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner told the House of Commons the other day: "Agriculture is in better condition today throughout the Dominion than it has been at any other period in my experience — and I do not mean only my experience in the Government, but I mean as well my experience in farming." —The Telegram.

Barber-Shop Shaves

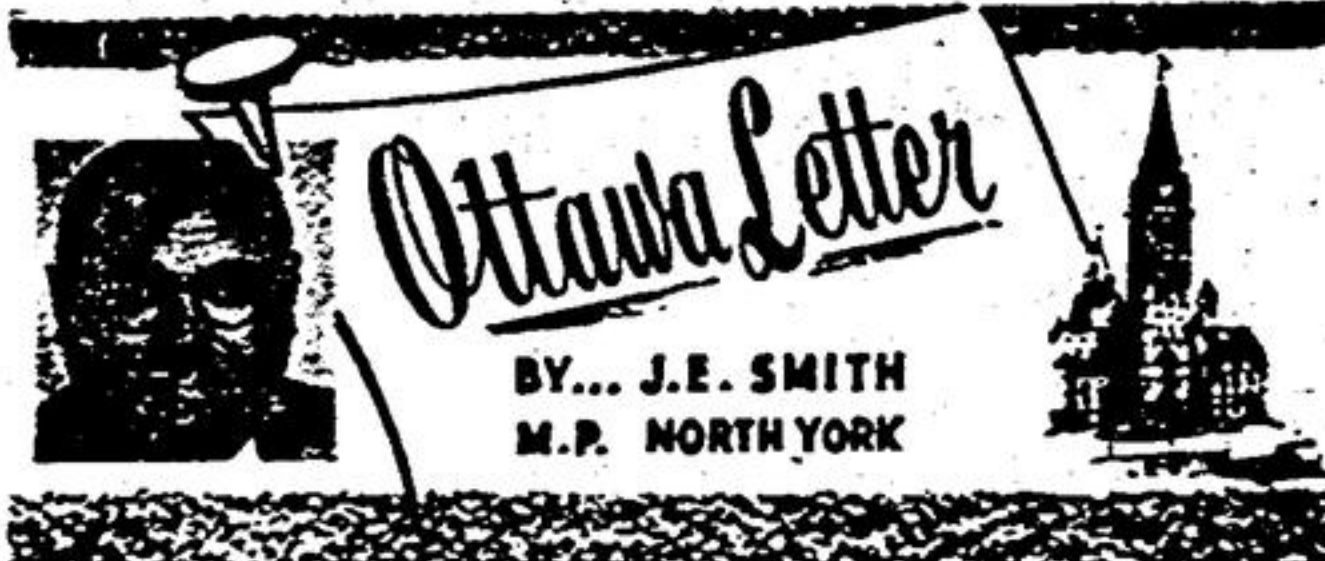
How often does one see a man being shaved in a barber shop these days? It is so unusual as to be almost rare. The exceptions are a few old-timers who always have made it a practice of getting shaved by a barber, or a few others who have slept late and have rushed out from the office to make up for the morning's neglect.

Only a few decades ago many business and professional men made a habit of a daily shave by a barber. They would have their own particular time for slipping out of the store or office to the barber shop. Each would have his favorite barber. Indeed, in some barber shops there were regular shaving mugs for regular customers, each with his own initials on it.

There was something restful about being shaved by a good barber (though a poor barber who scraped and hacked was an annoyance). It was soothing to be plied with hot towels; to feel the strong, sure fingers of the barber; to have the whiskers cut crisply by a sharp razor of good steel.

There are several reasons for the decline in barber-shop shaving. The advent of safety and electric razors has been a boon to those timid about shaving themselves with an old-fashioned straight-blade. Modern bathrooms, with hot and cold running water, are a convenience to men who shave themselves. The tempo of modern business and professional life makes it more difficult to leave the office or shop.

THE OLD HOME TOWN By STANLEY



Last Saturday morning we boarded an R.C.A.F. North Star at Rockliffe Airport at 9.30 a.m. and five and a half hours later we landed at Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay. When we left Ottawa the temperature was about 60 and the tulips were in bloom at Churchill the temperature was just a little above zero and there was about 2 feet of snow on the level.

Keep Gardens Canadian

Contemporary building design has undergone a rapid change in recent years, states R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Because the average Canadian does his own gardening the edgism of our gardens has not kept pace with that of our homes.

Many of the modern ideas in home and garden design have come from California where climate and living habits—the two most important influences in architecture and garden design—are quite different to our own. Rather than adopt these ideas because they are fashionable and "modern," we should sift the good ones and adapt them to our conditions.

Contemporary Californian gardens are designed to "rid us of the discipline of traditional form" to quote a recognized text. The main aim seems to be the use of structural building materials, rather than plant materials, to extend the lines of the house into the garden and thus reduce the labour of gardening. Opaque glass screens or woven fences are used to provide privacy and wind shelter rather than hedges or shrubby borders. In California gardens shaded areas where one can sit at ease must be provided for all seasons of the year, and so two or more sets of shade trees are needed to take care of different angles of sunlight; consequently space tends to be cut up by lines of clipped trees. Plants are used only as ornaments to provide colourful displays in jardinières, flower boxes, or formal beds.

In Canada, few of us sit or even walk in our gardens for at least six months of the year, and we are not interested in winter shade. We prefer open spaces so that we can enjoy our gardens from inside even on summer days. We can get ample 3 dimensions into our garden pictures by the contrast between conifers and deciduous plants or conifers standing out against the snow rather than by cutting spaces with confused kidney-shaped beds of plants. Further we like actually working with plants and watching them develop through the summer season. It is a welcome contrast to winter.

We must, of course, adopt the form of our plantings to the new proportions of our houses. Ground covers are admirable beneath low broad windows. Clipped and buttressed hedges lend emphasis where needed and provide patterns in three dimensions which match the lines of the houses. We can for-

Our two day visit was crowded with activity and included a tour of the townsite, a visit to Eskimo Museum, and a trip over the Barrens in Penguins and Bombaliders, caterpillar driven snowmobiles which travel up to 40 m.p.h. over the barren snow-covered waste land. We visited army constructed igloos, snow caves and service tents.

We visited the very well equipped Research Laboratories where tests are under way with all kinds of modern vehicles and equipment and in every phase of human and animal life. Flies and mosquitoes are a terrific pest in the short summer season and control projects are under experimentation. On a calm day in summer it is impossible to relax and enjoy life in the open because of the fly nuisance. The oversize mosquitoes are No. 1 nuisance but there are black flies and sand flies and many other species.

Interesting tests and trials have been carried out in a great variety of fields and include combat clothing, all weather rubber insulated boots, tent equipment, gas stoves, snowshoes, arctic mitts, sleds, troop shelters, all sizes of tanks, oversnow vehicles, cargo carriers, endurance trials of tractors. Particularly interesting are the human energy expenditure trials under Arctic conditions.

Humans, service personnel and native Eskimos are put through all kinds of tests to demonstrate the varied reactions and varying efficiency under extreme cold. Under all tests the Eskimo performs with much less loss of efficiency due to cold.

Army postings are varied but mostly are from two to three years. Quarters are excellent with comfortable well furnished apartments for married men. Well equipped and well staffed schools take



next to nothing

WE WONDER how much finer you can get than the aluminum wire used in delicate apparatus which records the earth's tremors. Drawn out almost to the vanishing point, it is about one-twelfth the diameter of a human hair. One pound of aluminum would make enough of this unbelievably fine wire to stretch 20,000 miles!

We know no more striking example of the way people make use of the lightness and strength of aluminum for all sorts of jobs. Our research and technical men are constantly tackling new questions brought to them by Canadian manufacturers who look to aluminum in developing new products, or better products, or products that cost less. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

FOR PARENTS ONLY

YOUR CHILD'S POSTURE

By Nancy Cleaver



New photographs of Prince Charles and Princess Anne were made at Windsor recently shortly before the children left England on the royal yacht Britannia

to join their touring parents in North Africa. One above shows Princess Anne looking more like her mother every day, playing with a toy dog.

What a pleasure it is to watch a child with good posture walking along the street, wide-awake, healthy, full of energy! He gives the general impression of a happy youngster in excellent physical condition. What about your own child's posture? Is it good, medium or rather poor?

Mothers and fathers are so busy and their children are so dear to them, that it is hard for them to take a critical look at the way their own youngster carries himself. "Asking a parent to be objective, is almost like requesting him to climb out of his own skin!" one father protested. But it is important to check up on Junior's posture. Is his body held in a natural easy position with the weight resting on the balls and outer sides of his feet? Are his knees straight, his tummy held in? Is his head held up, with the chin in? What about his shoulder blades—do they not protrude unduly?

A child should gradually develop the use of all parts of the body with the right balance. Faulty posture is often a factor in excessive fatigue. Good posture and good health are inter-dependent.

A well-balanced diet is of great importance. To build bone and muscles, the child needs green vegetables, fruit, milk, protein in the form of meat, eggs, fish and cheese. Cod liver oil in the months when there is not much sunshine is also essential.

A child's clothes must allow for plenty of freedom for movement. Tight belts hinder the activity of the abdominal muscles. Care must be taken that a child's stockings do not pull down on the shoulders. The supports should be on the side of an underwaist, with a built-up neck. Shoes, stockings and nightclothes must all be large enough for comfort.

Some parents have the mistaken idea that any bed will do for a small child, so long as he gets to sleep quickly. Each child should have his own bed with a firm, flat mattress and springs. A pillow is not necessary, and if used should be a

The Wall Street Journal offers this good advice: "It's much better to sit tight than to attempt to drive in that condition."

Always looking on the bright side of things impairs the vision to the extent that a person can't see things in their proper perspective.

You'll discover a world of difference in a

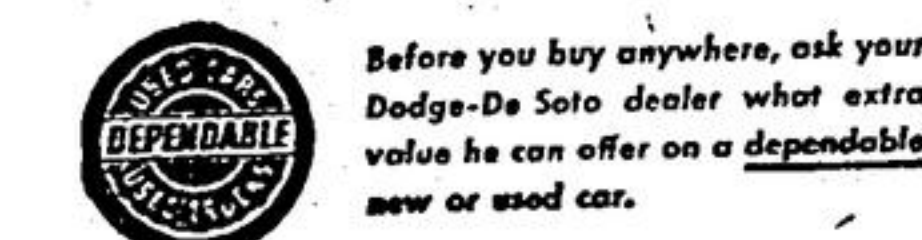
DODGE

—take a 5-MILE TRIAL and see!

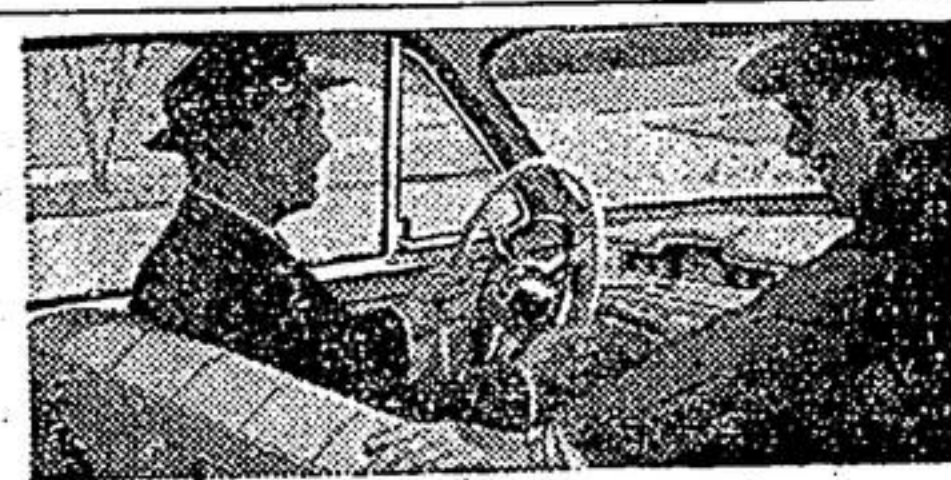
Pick the road... pick the time... then slip behind the wheel of a brilliant new Dodge for 5 miles of fun and facts.

You'll find driving Dodge an eye-opening experience — one that might save you plenty when it comes time to buy a new car.

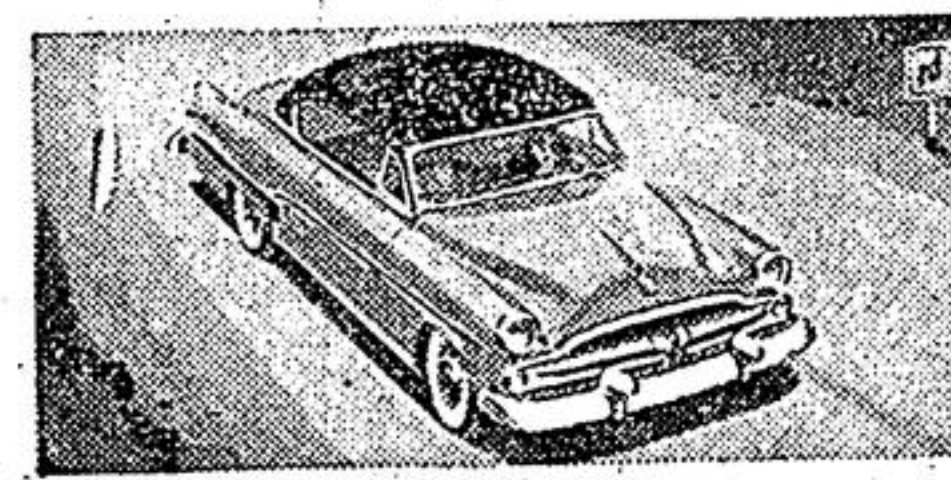
So put the dependable Dodge to the test, mile by mile... and see the difference. A phone call to your Dodge-De Soto dealer will bring a Dodge to your doorstep.



Before you buy anywhere, ask your Dodge-De Soto dealer what extra value he can offer on a dependable new or used car.



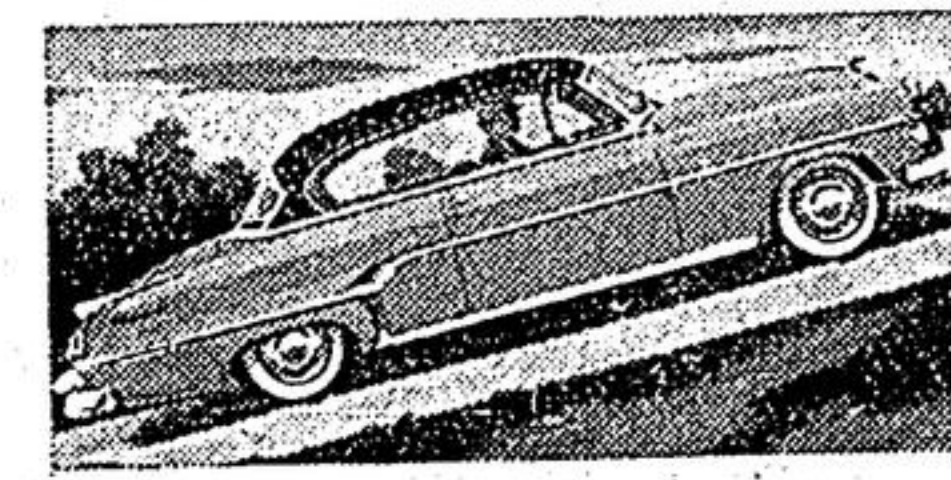
1ST MILE
Notice the visibility and comfort you get in Dodge. Seats are soft and restful and chair-high so you command a better view of the road down in front. Notice the extra headroom and legroom, too.



2ND MILE
Try it for handling ease. Big brakes with rivetless Cyclobond linings make stopping easy. High steering gear ratio makes turning easier. And Dodge Full Power Steering* gives safe control with finger-tip pressure. These are advantages to remember particularly during May, which is Safety Month.



3RD MILE
Check its "big-car" ride over bumps you usually avoid. You'll find the Dodge ride smooth and sure-footed on any road, thanks to Oriflow shock absorbers, easy-action springs and lower centre of gravity.



4TH MILE
Test Dodge power on hills or on the open highway. Enjoy its quick, easy getaway. There's plenty of reserve power to hurry you safely out of tight spots. And Dodge provides this zip without requiring premium gasoline.



5TH MILE
Ask about the extras you get at no extra cost. Things like luxurious upholstery fabrics with vinyl trim... electric windshield wipers... oil-bath air cleaner. Then check the price, and see why the Dependable Dodge is your best buy.



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