THE JARVIS RECORD

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GEO. L. MILLER
Editor and Proprietor

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ottawa, June 30, 1934

Dear Constituent:—

A short time ago I sent you a letter giving information with regard to the development of trade as a result of the policies of the Bennett Government.

I would now like to give you a plain statement of what the Government is endeavouring to do for the farmer in its legislation of the present Session.

Three measures have been introduced — the Marketing Act, the farmer's Debt Adjustment Act and amendments to the Farm Loan Board Act. They are complimentary and, taken together, comprise a complete, follow-through program, aiding the producer from the time he needs working capital to the time he markets his product.

As these measures have been brought down during the past few weeks, it may perhaps not be amiss to point out that they constitute the most far-reaching plan for the aid of agriculture formulated by any government in the world. So far as Canada is concerned, they represent the first real attempt to relieve or compensate by legislation the disabilities which the existing form of economic society lays upon the primary producer.

It will be asked how are they intended to work? The answer can best be given by considering the respective acts individually.

The Marketing Act is foremost in importance. The most significant piece of legislative advantage ever to be placed in the hands of the Canadian farmer. It might be described as the agriculturist's long-delayed substitutes for the working man's trade unionism or the manufacturer's tariff protection. Primarily, its purpose is to enable Canadian producers to exert their collective strength. No longer will they be forced to remain in unrestricted competition with each other on a market upon which each must depend. Backed by the government, they will not have to scramble to dispose of their commodities, bidding the market down under the pressure of their need to sell. Instead they will be able to feed their commodities to the market as it will absorb them, in orderly fashion. The speculator will not be able to store goods at prices of Summer's plenty and dispose of them at prices of Winter's scarcity. The unjustifiable spread in prices between the two seasons, which gouges the consumer without benefitting the producer, will be dealt with to the mutual advantage of both parties.

By the terms of the Act the Marketing Board is empowered to lift surpluses off the domestic market and — a most important point — improve the demand for Canadian commodities abroad by preventing export shipments of inferior quality goods. The producer, furthermore, is to be protected against exploitation. There is not to be an occasional grandstand investigation, but a continuous running audit of packing and storage plants, commission agents, middlemen generally. Any firm which is detected — and they cannot escape — profiting from an undue spread in prices immediately incurs penalties so severe as to deter them from further profiting. Finally, by power which the Government takes to restrict imports and exports the farmer is to be protected against the dumping of foreign commodities just as the manufacturer has been in the past — and is to be placed in a position to reply in kind to any foreign quotas imposed against him.

It is a real bill, simple, workable, effective. Not based on any fiddlest economic theory, but carefully worked out so as to apply to existing agricultural marketing machinery.

Financial measures which the Government is enacting are hardly less important. The procedure under them, in brief, is that the farmer who faces an impossible debt problem may go, without any cost to himself, before a Government referee and lay his case before him. The referee goes into the farmer's position carefully. A proposal is worked out for a compromise of the farmer's debts designed to scale down the debts to a point where they will be within the capacity of the farmer to pay. Then the creditors are called in and told what is the best settlement they are entitled to expect. If seventy-five per cent of the creditors accept it is approved by a County Judge and becomes binding on all the creditors. If an agreement cannot be secured the case may be taken to a provincial board of review which will be given power to enforce a compromise based on the present and prospective capability of the farmer to pay, and the productive value of his farm.

Provision is also made to give more favourable terms to the farmer borrower through the terms of the Farm Loan Board Act. As a result the farmer will be able to go ahead and produce. He has written down his liabilities to the point at which he can take care of them and has consolidated them into government loans. He can now go ahead on a profitable basis and repay the government. For the farmer to take advantage of this Act in Ontario it will be necessary for the Province to put into effect the Canadian Farm Loan Act — or pass some complimentary legislation to make this Act effective.

Undoubtedly, these three bills will save the Canadian farmer millions of dollars annually. Their effect will be to put enormous pressure on the private lending agencies to reduce the prevailing interest rate, which now rules at eight per cent over large areas in the West, to a figure more in line with the rates charged by the Canadian Farm Loan Board. In the past the Board has charged 6½ per cent which represents the 5 per cent which the Board has paid for its own funds and 1½ per cent for operating cost and reserve against losses. In the future this rate will be substantially reduced, as it is the intention of the Government to make funds available to the Board at cost. If the Government is able to borrow at 4 per cent and it should do better than this, the Board will be able to reduce its rate on first mortgage loans to 5½ per cent.

There is no Canadian parallel in the past for the foergoing financial legislation. As far as the Marketing Act is concerned different provinces have tackled the problem in the past, with sufficiently promising results to guarantee success if the Federal Government could be prevailed upon to co-operate. The Ontario Government, particularly, went a long way in the direction of anticipating legislation such as is now on the Federal statute books and is in an excellent position to profit from it.

To recapitulate, the point about the Federal farm legislation of this session is that it has "teeth." The bills can be enforced. They mean something. They are not pious platitudes, but an actual constructive program, to aid the producer. While other governments have been lavish in their expressions of sentimental concern for the farmer, calling him the "backbone of the country" and believing their words by neglecting him altogether — the Bennett Government has been sparing of its words but strong in its deeds. Which do you prefer, the sentimental nothings of pleasing words, or action?

At any rate, has any previous government made any comparable effort to do as much in a tangible way for the Canadian agriculturist?

Yours sincerely,
M. C. SENN.

GOING PLACES

Every summer, thousands of people get under way. A dominant urge in the human family is to go places and see things. The urge is facilitated in practice by modern motor cars and paved highways leading to new territory, making for rapid and easy progress.

In this day of planning, it seems superfluous to mention that there are two ways of starting out on a motor tour, the one is planned, the other unplanned. There is an attractive side of the carefree individual who appears little concerned with detail, but most of the apparently carefree persons who successfully tackled great dangers have come through because of careful, if unobtrusive, planning.

It is not suggested that a motor tour involves grave danger. Nevertheless, there are certain hazards which, by reasonable forethought, can be overcome, thus avoiding the spoiling of a good holiday by an accident or sickness.

Good brakes are desirable at all times and when driving on strange roads, they are essential to safety. Worn tires are not dangerous for city driving, but a blow-out when travelling rapidly along a highway is not an unusual cause for turning the car over into a ditch. And so, good brakes, good tires, and reliable lights are great comforts and safeguards for the tourist.

Most people feel better when they have their meals at regular hours. Irregular and hurried eating, and unusual mixtures of hot dogs and carbonated drinks, invite digestive upsets which are apt to ruin the pleasure of the next day. In the rush to get somewhere, usually for no particular reason excepting to cover a certain number of miles, the noon meal inparticular is hurried, food is eaten too rapidly, and off the car rushes.

Sitting in a motor-car does not provide exercise. The rush of air stimulates metabolism and increases the appetite, but it does not bring the muscles into play. Indeed, many tourists are packed in, as it were, with the baggage so that they cannot move or stretch their legs. In such cases cramps and stiffness are the result. It is better to halt for an hour at noon and to step driving out early in the day, so as to have an opportunity to stretch and walk, thus keeping the muscles in good shape and avoiding the fatigue which makes for irritability.

Those who live in cities and towns are apt to think that water, milk and food in the country are always safe. A clear, sparkling, cool stream may drain one or more farms, and, to mention only one disease, typhoid is found in many rural areas. No one can say, just by looking at it, what water is safe. Milk is no more pure in the country than in the city, and the milk you would not use unpasteurized at home should not be taken raw in the country. Fortunately, boiling is a simple day of killing germs in milk.

Bear in mind that things are not always the same as they are at home. Traffic signals vary, swimming places may not be placarded for safety polson ivy may abound. It is better to go a bit more slowly remembering that at forty miles an hour you are going at sixty feet per second and that children do unexpected things, such as dashing out on highways without looking. Better not to go into water unless you know the depth and the current.

It is fine to go places, but it is equally important to come back in at least as good shape as you set out.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Benefits of a Soil Acidity Test

The promiscuous use of lime to sweeten the soil may be a wasteful practice, depending on what crops are to be grown and the acidity of the soil. On the other hand, some soils in this district have become too acidy and are in dire need of lime. When the question of liming arises the first step should be a soil acidity test. An active-acidity test together with a knowledge of crop requirements as to soil type and acidity will determine to a large degree the suitability of soils for various crops. Such a test will indicate quite definitely whether lime is required. Where lime is needed, the quantity required to reduce the acidity of a particular soil to a proper point for a specific crop can be determined. This is one of the services rendered by the Dominion Experimental Station, at Harrow, upon request.

Many of our common crops prefer certain soil acidity for best growth. As the soils in this district are acid it is the degree of acidity that determines the suitability for the particular crop. Some crops, such as oats, strawberries, potatoes, rye, and buckwheat, do better on more acid soils. In contrast, alfalfa, sweet clover, asparagus, lettuce, onions and peas do not love crops, and must be grown on soils that can be obtained with lime. Such crops as tobacco, corn oats, wheat, barley, and tobacco, prefer an intermediate soil acidity somewhere between the two above mentioned groups of these crops tolerate a wide range of acidity, while others have a specific in their requirements.

Where a field is not producing a crop it should, the acidity may be a limiting factor. In such cases it certainly is advisable to have the soil tested for acidity. A sample should be carefully taken with a clean spade at several places in the field. A sample from a very productive area is useful for comparison. The acidity of soil is sufficient for one crop but this should be taken into account when a mixed larger representative sample is taken. A brief history of the field should accompany each soil sample. Samples can either be mailed or left at the above address for determination.

Congratulations!

Here are the SCARFE PRIZE WINNERS

1ST PRIZE $300
JEAN STEGMAN
32 Larkin Crescent, Toronto, Ont.

2ND PRIZE $100
DAVID D. BROWNING
48 Lorne Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.

20 PRIZES OF $5 EACH

F. Mahony, 577 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
W. W. Thomas, 214 Queen St., Kitchener, Ont.
Idamae Lorriman, 348 King St., Preston, Ont.
William Lamberton, 1302 Gladstone, Windsor, Ont.
Frederick E. Waud, 80 Queen St., St. Catharines, Ont.
J. J. Huff, 54 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.
Charles A. Winter, 139 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. J. B. Flett, Mount Forest, Ont.
Frances F. Ryerson, Ontario School for Blind, Brantford, Ont.
Don Perrin, Paris Station, Ont.
E. J. Dinsmore, 56 Grenville St., Toronto, Ont.
Alan C. Q. Weaver, 57 Beverley Ave., Town of Mount Royal, P.Q.
Miss M. Wiseman, 26 Charles St., Galt, Ont.
John Farley, R.R. No. 3, Waterford, Ont.
Mary Crimless, R. 3, Guelph, Ont.
George W. Brown, Box 213, Simcoe, Ont.
A. H. Mankelow, 340 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. H. R. Tyner, 2188 Orchard Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Edna Sholdice, 558 Horton St., London, Ont.
Llewellya Williams, 174 Huron St., Toronto, Ont.

We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation to the thousands who submitted name-suggestions, and of complimenting them on the high standard of their entries. Cheques have been mailed to prize winners, and letters are being sent to all entrants.

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$4.50	$2.35	$1.30
Pts.	**½ Pts.**
.70	.40

NELLES CORN

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and daughters France and [illegible] the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reichhold.

Miss Mary Mahlman spent several days out of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Johnsons, spent Sunday with Mr. Speire.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris [illegible] June, spent the holiday [illegible]

Mr. James Mahlman [illegible] Wednesday in Tillsonburg.

Miss Dorothy Vandenberg [illegible] Friday in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lightkirk, were guests of Mr. [illegible] Bert Roulston over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne [illegible] spent Sunday with his parents, and Mrs. J. Stengle, [illegible]

Miss Gladys Mahlman [illegible] Dunnville and Miss Helen [illegible] cher, spent Sunday at [illegible] here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dodge [illegible] callers in town on Saturday.

Mr. Jack Rehbein, left [illegible] ener on Monday morning [illegible] has secured a job.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Cook [illegible] ily spent Monday at the [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hodge [illegible] coe were Sunday visitors [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. [illegible]

Mrs. P. P. Reichhold [illegible] spent Friday evening in [illegible]

Mrs. Harry Gerstenmaier [illegible] were in town on Saturday [illegible]

Mrs. Osborn Stengle, Mr. [illegible] J. Gee, spent Friday in [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Aspden [illegible] ntford, and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] ard family, Toronto, were [illegible] at Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shaw's.

Mrs. Wm. Schweyer and [illegible] Selkirk, spent Saturday [illegible] Perce Schweyer.

The July meeting of the [illegible] Corners W.I. will be held [illegible] me of Mrs. W. Davis on Thursday afternoon July 19th.

Don't forget the Nelles Old Tyme Garden Party [illegible] July 19th.

ROCKFORD

Rev. Culp's sermon on [illegible] ening on the "Influence of [illegible] to the Nation" was very [illegible] pointed out that the I. [illegible] S.S. was far greater in [illegible] than pleasure, education or [illegible]

Miss Katie Omfrichuk, [illegible] ed home after spending [illegible] in Brantford.

Misses Laura and Flora [illegible] of Waterford spent the week [illegible] their home here.

Miss Mary Angus of Brantford spent Sunday with her parents, and Mrs. A. Angus.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred [illegible] Hagersville, took dinner [illegible] with Mr. and Mrs. Frank [illegible]

Miss Minnie Smith has [illegible] her duties in the Hamilton Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson Waterford and Mr. and [illegible] ley Anderson visited on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron [illegible] Hamilton, visited on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward.

Our Garden Party held [illegible] was a good success. A [illegible] attended and the proceeds were satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stafford [illegible] ily and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] chards of Hamilton, visited [illegible] day with Mrs. Margaret [illegible] Richards.

Every person sentenced [illegible] of imprisonment in the Kingdom costs more than $350 [illegible] maintain.

HAGERSVILLE

[illegible] day passed off very quiet[illegible] on Monday, most of the [illegible] spending the holiday out of [illegible]

[illegible] friends of F. E. Shelley [illegible] be sorry to learn of his [illegible] illness, and of a recent op[illegible] undergone at the Hamilton [illegible]

[illegible] Crane of Toronto, is spending [illegible] days with his family in [illegible]

[illegible] Shoupe of Chicago is [illegible] vacation with his moth[illegible] William Shoupe.

[illegible] Charles and Mrs. Matthews, [illegible] Mrs. Charles Carp and son [illegible] Falls, were guests over [illegible] and at the home of George [illegible] Robbins, Railway street.

[illegible] Moyer of North Bay is [illegible] vacation with his parents [illegible] Mrs. Moyar.

[illegible] Roberts and three children [illegible] Renner of Hannon and [illegible] son, of Hamilton were [illegible] friends in town on Tues[illegible]

[illegible] Graham and family at[illegible] Mann family reunion and [illegible] at west Lorne on Wed[illegible]

[illegible] and Giffard family reun[illegible] will be held at Web[illegible] Byng, on Saturday, Aug[illegible] 1934.

[illegible] of Dunnville has return[illegible] after a visit in town [illegible] Mrs. George Webb.

[illegible] from the Caledonia [illegible] J. Meniversyan and Mrs [illegible] Percy Robbins, [illegible] Robbins, Mrs. G. Gold[illegible] among those who spent [illegible] in Detroit and Wind[illegible]

[illegible] spent over the week[illegible] with his parents in [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Becket and daughter [illegible] over the holiday with [illegible] Belleville.

[illegible] Mrs. Doman and family [illegible] Sunday visiting with relatives [illegible] Livinston.

[illegible] Hewitt of Port Credit, [illegible] the holiday at her home [illegible]

[illegible] Lorence Maytice, Edna Bedford, Marjorie Haller and Nellie [illegible] Hamilton, spent the week [illegible] holiday at their home here.

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HEALTH by Frederick Tennyson

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

POSTURE

No one would question the desirability of good posture, or deny that it is a social asset. Good posture expresses alertness, self-confidence, and a capacity to do things, and, for these reasons, it is an essential characteristic for the business man or woman.

By good posture, we mean the unconscious habit of sitting and standing erect and walking with a free and easy carriage. In good posture the ear, shoulder, hip, knee and ankle are in a straight line when the individual is standing erect.

The relationship between posture and health is not definite. In general, we may say that good posture reflects good health but good posture does not necessarily imply good health, nor does poor posture always result in lack of health. Good posture enables the body to function well mechanically, while faulty posture may lead to the displacement of important organs, thus interfering with their proper functioning, which in turn may cause pain or other symptoms.

An understanding of the causes of poor posture enables us to prevent or correct the condition. An important cause is fatigue, because when the muscles are relaxed, as a result of fatigue, there occurs loss of the support which the muscles normally provide, and the result is poor posture. The afternoon rest for children up to school age is one practical means of avoiding fatigue and, in this way, securing good posture.

When the young child is lifted or carried, adequate support should be given him, as otherwise, a stress is placed upon the muscles which they are unable to meet because they are not sufficiently developed. The mattress of the child's bed should be firm and even with no sagging. The child who has never been given a pillow does not miss it and, in fact, is better without it.

Good posture cannot be hoped for unless the body is properly nourished by a balanced diet. Poor posture is one symptom of malnutrition which, in turn, is often associated with fatigue. An adequate supply of vitamins and minerals is essential for good nutrition, and that is why cod liver oil and orange juice are introduced early into the child's diet.

Poor posture may be largely a matter of habit, growing out of a slouching position while reading at a desk. Clothing which constricts the body or restricts its free and comfortable movement interferes with good posture and may cause stooping shoulders.

The securing of good posture depends, in large measure, upon attention to the points mentioned. Without making the child self-conscious, he should be encouraged to sit and stand erect, and to develop his muscles through play.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS

Summary of 17th. Annual Convention Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Toronto, July 2nd—(Central News Bureau) — "The cost of industrial accidents is high, but cost is a secondary consideration. The humanitarian side of accident prevention is the important side. The cost is really only an index of how well we are helping to protect our fellow men from dangerous hazards and unnecessary injury."

In these words O. H. Shenstone, newly elected president of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, summed up the work of the organization at the final session of its annual convention at the Royal York Hotel here last Friday afternoon.

Mr. Shenstone admitted that accidents cost industry a huge sum of money every year, and he also admitted that from a financial standpoint, industry was anxious to have this cost reduced. But he insisted that the most important consideration of all was the responsibility which each employer owed to his employees to make their work as safe as possible. Cost or no cost, he declared, no man had the right to submit any other man to the risk of bodily injury or death where there was any possibility of it being avoided.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations were doing a wonderful work in figuring out new ways of avoiding such risks, Mr. Shenstone declared.

There were 1,187 delegates from 81 cities and towns in Ontario registered at the two-day Convention, which mirrored safety activity during the past year in 10,000 industrial plants throughout the province. The delegates participated enthusiastically in the two-day program arranged by R. B. Morley, general manager of the I.A.P.A., and devoted many hours of study to the latest modern methods of protecting workers from the risk of injury.

Although prevention of accidents was the keynote of the sessions, rehabilitation of unfortunate victims of accidents that had not been prevented in time was also shown. One of the features of the Convention was the demonstration put on by the Rehabilitation Clinic of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario.

The clinic was moved holus bolus from its permanent quarters in a downtown office building, and set up on the Convention floor of the hotel, where the delegates could see it in operation.

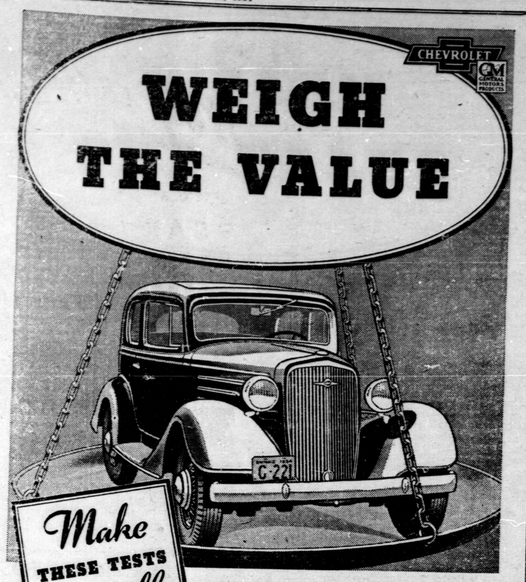
Before a large gallery of interested spectators, actual patients took actual treatments at the Rehabilitation Clinic during the Convention. Men who had been brought here from all parts of the province to receive treatment for injuries received in accidents at their work, served as models in the demonstration of how the Workmen's Compensation Board strives to restore to them as great a measure of their earning power as possible.

Latest inventions and newest devices for preventing industrial accidents were also on display at the Convention. There was a new type of flexible glass, clear and smooth as crystal, but which could be bent almost like rubber. An ingenious machine twisted a strip of this glass back and forth all day without causing it to crack, chip or show any sign of strain. Delegates also saw a new "safety" glass which could not be penetrated by a .33 revolver bullet. These two new kinds of glass will be put into use in a thousand and one ways in industry where a combination of visibility and safety is required.

Demonstrations of new methods of illumination formed another most interesting feature of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations Convention. At one of the sessions there was a miniature stage set up at one end of the Royal York ballroom and the delegates were treated to a series fo playlets illustrating the difference between proper and improper lighting. The essence of the demonstration was that it costs less to have good lighting in a factory or office, because good lighting does not waste electricity. Records of how many accidents had been caused by poor lighting were presented and it was also emphasized that fatigue and nervousness caused by eyestrain in poor light were at the bottom of many accidental injuries.

The Convention demonstrated that the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, under the direction of their general manager, R. B. Morley, are meeting with a substantial degree of success in their efforts to make industry safe for the worker. Awards were presented to a number of large firms for clean records. The Goodyear tire people showed a handsome trophy won by their plants at New Toronto and Bowmanville, where they had operated a full calendar year without a single lost time accident. The Aluminum Company of Canada exhibited another beautiful trophy won in a similar manner. Four smaller plants in Windsor and Walkerville were awarded bronze plaques for having completed five years' operation without a lost time accident.

Speakers at the Convention included: V. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario; P. J. Wood, of Ottawa; Harry L. Sain, of the Industrial Commission of Ohio; R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association; C. S. Ching U. S. Rubber Company, New York; R. L. Calder, K.C., Montreal; Major F. H. Rutherford, Hamilton; George D. Leacock, Toronto; R. D. MacPhee Toronto; Frank T. Groome, Toronto; O. H. Shenstone, Toronto; Grattan O'Leary, Editor, The Ottawa Journal Reverend Richard Roberts, D.D., Toronto; Professor S. N.F. Chant, University of Toronto.



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Drive a CHEVROLET

Chevrolet's Extra Weight means Extra Value . . . More Comfort . . . Greater Safety . . . Longer Car Life

HERE'S something important to remember: Chevrolet gives you more *weight* than any other car in its class. More pounds of rugged, high quality materials in the Fisher Bodies, because Chevrolet doesn't skimp on comfort or safety! More pounds in the husky, solidly-built Chevrolet chassis, to safeguard dependability! And, best of all, you get these advantages of ample weight without any sacrifice of economy. Because, while it's a bigger, heavier car—*faster* and more powerful—*Chevrolet uses less gasoline than ever!* Drive the new Chevrolet and you'll never be satisfied with *any* other low-priced car!

C-134C

CHEVROLET

Leatherdale Motors

THE BEST TIME TO PRUNE HEDGES

Hedges are made of different kinds of plants some of which are deciduous, that is, they drop their leaves every fall, while others are evergreen.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, about one hundred and thirty different varieties of trees and shrubs have been tried and there are now about sixty different hedges growing side by side, some of which were planted in 1889.

The deciduous hedges are generally trimmed about the end of June or when the season's growth is almost completed. This gives them time to make enough new growth to cover the wounds left by the clipping. The evergreen hedges are trimmed a little later as their growth is slower.

Sometimes a few odd branches may grow large and spoil the neat appearance of the hedge after the trimming. If this occurs the branches are cut off.

The trimming should be done annually as it is difficult, if not impossible, to remake a hedge which has lost its shape. It is better to clip the hedge at the wrong season rather than not clip it at all.

The shaping of a hedge is very important and it has been found at the Central Experimental Farm that it is better to have it widest at the base. It can be tapered to the top or it can be rounded or flat. In districts where there is much snow, a tapered top is much the best, as the snow will slide off instead of settling into the hedge and spreading and breaking the branches and thereby spoiling the shape. If the hedge has rounded sides and is wider above the base, there is danger that the lowest part will grow bare and ugly.

Over 3,000,000 Tourist Cars

A total of 3,096,887 tourist automobiles from the United States entered Canada in 1933, of which 2,232,418 came in for a period of 24 hours or less; 863,136 on 50 day permits and 333 on permits good for six months. Of the total 2,339,097 came to Ontario; 436,385 to Quebec; 152,503 to New Brunswick; 102,863 to British Columbia; 31,700 to Manitoba; 17,701 to Saskatchewan; 15,366 to Alberta; 6,209 to Nova Scotia and one to Prince Edward Island.

The "Back Seat Club"

While the percentage of women drivers is steadily increasing, more than 75 per cent of the women in the car-owning group are members of the "back seat club," according to information obtained by Oldsmobile from various motor vehicle officials, who made a check of the driving licenses which they have issued. Information from a number of sources shows that approximately 24 per cent of those having drivers' licenses are women. They prove the point that most members of the "back seat club" are women and it is to them that Oldsmobile's new "knee-action" cars are going to make a special appeal. The reason is that this new type of car affords a degree of comfort in the back seat that has not been approached hitherto. The car does not bounce or pitch going over bumps and holes in the pavement, and it glides over the rough roads smoothly. The wheels just step over obstructions without disturbing the passengers.

er designated premises.

Simple Capitalization

Walkerville Brewery's capital structure is very simple. It has outstanding only 375,000 shares of stock, which constitute its sole capital obligation. According to the estimates of the management, with operations at 75 per cent of capacity, the company should be able to earn $1.86 per share on the outstanding stock and, if the present demand be any barometer, an even higher operating ratio is reasonably probable.

Strong Financial Position

The company is strongly entrenched financially. The last annual statement as of December 31st, 1933 showed net working capital of $315,000, with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities nearly forty to one.

Able Management

As the management of the company is both efficient and aggressive it should be able to derive maximum benfit from the impending changes.

Dividend Prospects

As the company's plants are up to date in every respect, no money will be needed for capital expenditures. Both on this account and because of the company's strong financial position, the shareholders can look forward with confidence to obtaining a return on their investment at a relatively early date, as a large proportion of future earnings can be conservatively distributed in the form of dividends.

Prospects

In view of the numerous favorable aspects of the company's position, its shares offer considerable attraction at current level around $9.25.

WALKERVILLE BREWERY

Prospects Greatly Enhanced by Impending Changes

Favourable Outlook

Walkerville Brewery today finds itself in very much the same position that National Breweries did in 1919. The change in the Ontario beer laws, following the election on June 19th, seems certain to result in a tremendous increase in the consumption of beer in that province. Due to this expectation, as well as to substantial orders already on hand, Walkerville Brewery has been operating at full capacity in the recent past.

Greatly Enlarged Market

As the company was able to show profits even during the depression, with only 256 outlets for its products under the old System of beer distribution in Ontario, its past record lends confidence to its ability to make a far better showing in future, with these outlets increased to between 8,000 and 10,000, when the sale of beer by the glass is permitted in hotels, restaurants, clubs and oth-