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A. L. MILLER, Editor

WE LIVE ON THE SOIL-

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION is none too bright. Solution of the problem em-phasizes not only Ruskin's memorable dectum: "If you want food you must toil for it," but the need, too, for understanding and education and

This means that we must realize how utterly dependent we are upon the earth and its fruits. Canadians have a country which by virtue of the gifts of Providence is one of the largest suppliers of food to the world market. While many other countries have skidded far down the road toward national suicide by destroying the soil which alone makes possible their survival, we have still time to save our soil and expand its usefulness.

Only a few inches of topsoil stand between the human race and oblivion. It is the one natural resource besides air and water without which human life cannot exist. The land is not only the source of life-sustaining food, but the base of our economy. It stores up energy and releases it when we need it. Knowing its capabilities, treating it according to its needs, using the proper methods of cultivating it, conserv ing its goodness: these form the basis of the farmer's responsibility to the land. But the city man is equally concerned, because no matter what his business may be he depends absolutely upon the soil for what he eats.

As to co-operation, we need to recognize that loss of productive land anywhere on the face of the globe affects the people of every other part of the world. This is so because, as R. H. Musser pointed out in the Canadian Agriculture Institute Review: "Every acre which goes out of production means that the pressure s increased on the remaining good acres." Unless we understand this, and do something effective about it, the people in barren countries will be driven to poverrty and hunger and discord, and this, says Dr. Musser, "is the condition of which strife is born."

Is man really wise? He is building rocketships in which to fly from this planet to some others. Unless he improves his food supply he may need his space ships, but he has no guarantee that he will find a better source of food supply on any other world. Perhaps, as was suggested in a recent Montreal Gazette article one may ask whether man needs to escape the earth

or get down to it. Erosion is the serpent in our food production garden. Over immense areas of the world, precious topsoil has been wholly or partially lost or is threatened with removal. It took ages to build up its balance between climate, microbes,

Photographs in our periodicals usually show the eroded lands of far-away countries, but even North America presents a dismal and foreboding soil-erosion picture. An estimate published last Spring said that every twenty-four hours erosion carried away the equivalent of 200 of the best forty acre farms in the United States. In one month in 1947, more than 115 million tons of topsoil in Iowa were swept away by wind and

Vogt declares that American civilization, founded on nine inches of topsoil, has now lost one-third of this soil. Dr. Hugh Bennett of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service dramatizes the figures by saying that if the soil lost annually by erosion in the United States were shovelled into ordinary railway gondola cars it would fill a train reaching four times around the earth at the equator. It may be going to build another Atlantis for some future geologic upheaval to raise from the bottom of the sea, but that is of little consolation to this generation or its children's children.

Even Canada, as was pointed out in our Monthly Letter of August, 1946, has a serious erosion problem affecting many places. Heavy drifting started in Saskatchewan soon after the prairie was ploughed. Control has been successful but so sporadic, says Vogt, that the total effect has been slight. On experimental farm land at Ottawa, with a rainfall of fifteen inches in four months, eight tons of soil per acre were washed off a corn plot planted up and down a per cent slope, while twenty-two tons were lost off an eleven per cent slope. In one hour on a June day in 1946, a rainfall of three inches removed soil to the extent of 72 tons per acre from a summer-fallowed area on an eleven p-r cent slope. These records show the extent of the menace.

In addition to removal of soil, there is depletion of soil by washing out needed chemicals. In certain parts of Florida and Louisiana, says Louis Bromfield in his popular Malabar Farm chronicle of conservation efforts, one can see cattle walking kneedeep in grass, with their ribs and hipbones showing, while on the ranges of New Mexico and Arizona and western Texas, where a superficial glance reveals scarcely any vegetation at all, cattle look sleek, healthy and well fed. The difference is in the mineral con-

The growth, health and intelligence of people in whole regions are affected by the extent to which vital elements are retained in the soil. In one southern state, says Bromfield, where the soil has been badly leached by generations of poor agriculture, the United States Selective artists and craftsmen.

Service examinations showed a rejection record of nearly seventy-five per cent.

THE RUSTLING OF PAPER-- By Lewis Milligan -

LISTENING to the newscast from the BBC in London the other evening, there was a pause, and I heard the rustling of paper. is a common occurrence and not worth mentioning in view of the fact that we listen regularly to perfect reproductions of speeches, choirs and orchestras on the radio. But the rustle of that piece of paper somehow struck me as a mir-I imagined myself back fifty ears ago in the family circle (fading in):

"You may laugh, but I believe the time will come when even the rustle of a piece of paper will be heard around the world."

succeeded in doing just that in an experiment on a farm at Brantford, Ontario. As school boys we used to do the same thing with a line shame could narry be pointed at us if we innocently went into the place of string, with pill-boxes at both ends for transmitters and receivers. Whether the pill-box

telephone was preceded by many attempts to produce it. The principle of voice transmission produce it. The principle of voice transmission was discovered by different men at so nearly the same time that there are disputes as to who the solid walls, nor did the cutlery was the first. The best that could be achieved crash on the marble top tables. They by earlier telephones, however, was the trans-mission of a musical pitch, without any variation White linen decorated the tal by earlier telephones, however, was the transn tonal quality. It was not until Bell introductops. The waitresses were black ed the diaphram which vibrated to sound waves, as in the tympanum of the human ear, that speech could be transmitted. The present micophone is really a telephone transmitter, and although Bell may not have fully realized it at their business in the public prints - the time, his invention was the forerunner of radio, for without his transmitter there could be

radio broadcasting.
Young people who were born within the last at various stages of consuming a din ner that excelled in every particular renty-five years take the radio for granted, and the food that used to be served in radio. television, etc., — when we pause to reflect on those inventions — realize that we are living in an age of miracles. Shakespeare was indulging in fantasy when he made Ariel declare that he would "put a girdle around the earth in forty minutes." We can do that now in a fraction of a second. The magic carpet of The Arabian Nights is out-dated by the airplane; and the figurative saying, "He, being dead, yet speaketh," is now a literal and actual fact in the gramophone record.

How can we account for the performance of these miracles of modern science Are men wiser and cleverer today than they were a hunn-livery and cleverer today than they are a hunn-livery and cleverer today than they were a hunn-livery and cleverer today than they are a hunn-livery and cleverer today than they are a hunn-livery and the first this tremendous change is a serious particularly and the sandard of living we enjoy the far end of the room a young fellow in white coat stood before a large mirror prepared to mix anything the customers could think up. He was well equipped with material.

Despite this tremendous change is a treat that they are fall they are gradually losing some of their rights as democratic citizens. Whether this is true or not, we are not in a position to judge. Our one we met, particularly and they are particularly and they are gradually losing some of their rights as democratic citizens. Whether this is true or not, we are not in a position to judge. Our one we met, particularly and they are gradually losing some of their rights as democratic citizens. Seemed to regret as a call spindly glass filled with amber coloured liquid with a new knowledge of conditions the word was well evident to sover and we are back in Canadian Plowmen series. Our trip candian Plowmen series. Our trip canadian Plowmen series. Our trip canadian Plo

these miracles of modern science Are men wiser and cleverer today than they were a hundred or two thousand years ago? Were Bell, Edison and Marconi more gifted or brainer than Aristatle, Bacon, Newton and Faraday? No; they inherited the wisdom and knowledge acquired and accumulated by all the great and lesser scientists of the past. But that does not detract from the credit due to Bell, Edison and Marconi for their marvelous achievements. They were not only men of penetrating intellect; they were men of intense purpose and unflagging industry — above all, they had indomitable faith in what they had set out to accomplish. While others were saying "Impossible!" they were quietly working to achieve the impossible!" they were quietly working to achieve the impossible that the place well satisfied with what we were served and not feeling too bad about the size of the check. We saw nothing to offend our sensibilities but, we confess, were slightly confused in seeing the type of persons who were frequenting the place. Probably few will agree that such establishments are any asset in our society but one thing sure is that the serving of food is being given a new importance that, on the whole, will be appreciated by stomaches that for too long have been aggravated by the little attention to this.

Whether this is true or not, we are not in a position to judge. Our general impression of conditions in Britain are, on the whole dulte favourable. It is true that they are not he whole with the serving britain are, on the whole will agree that such candidates the governments at the place. Probably few will agree that such establishments are any asset in our heads about the size of the check. We saw nothing to offend our sensibilities but, we confess, were slightly confused in seeing the type of persons who were frequenting the place. Probably few will agree that such candidates the probably stanting to food is being given a new importance that, on the whole, will be appreciated by stomaches that for too long have been aggrava While others were saying "Impossible!" they were quietly working to achieve the impossible.

Bell and Edison were poor and obscure men in their early days, but they did not complain about their lot in life and claim that the State AN ANSWER TO CURRENT owed them a living and social security. Their endeavours were beset with financial and technical difficulties and repeated disappointments, but these obstacles only served as a challenge to owed them a living and social security. Their these obstacles only served as a challenge to their talents and perseverence. There was no magic about the performance of the miracles of modern science. All the great inventions were the result of individual effort, and when you hear the rustle of a piece of paper from the other side of the world, remember how Alexander Graham Bell worked alone for long years to perform that miracle.

offered a prize for the best answers to dereat a prize for the best answers to certain statements which a great led so car fully that it was not exampled so car fully that it perform that miracle.

BLENDED VARIETY-

THE ENTRY of Newfoundland into Confederation set some Canadians thinking and the contribution the new province, with its of the contribution that the contribution the new province is the contribution that the contribution the new province is the contribution that the contribution the new province is the contribution that the contribution the new province is the contribution that the cont out the contribution the new province, with its hardy, devout, hard-working citizens, will bring o the pattern of life in Canada.

The rugged island has its own culture and wholly unimportant. Prime Minister St. Laurent, in his speech welcoming Newfoundland into the Canadian family war, we can have good times in peapromised that culture will be preserved. The provincial government now being set up will Wood of the W. C. Wood Company, guard its heritage and guide its future, just as Guelph. His answers to these quesprovincial parliaments elsewhere in Canada pro- tions were very good indeed, and tect the regional flavor of the different sections were as follows:

1. False. The world owes us a

Mr. St. Laurent put it this way: "A Canadian province is not a mere admin- 2. False. The greater part of the strative unit of a central government. The world is very, very short of even the provincial legislature has jurisdiction over education, property and civil rights, charitable, local seen for use. Production nas always been for use. Profit, the by-proand municipal institutions. To the province duct of efficiency, is used to create also falls the responsibility for public health and further progress.

social welfare. "In entrusting such jurisdiction to the pro-vince, the Fathers, in their wisdom, left to the province the primary responsibility for the pro- men tection of the family, the school, the church, the very foundations of our society.

This can only be achieved under real freedom of entervery foundations of our society.

"Our constitution thus assures to each province the preservation of its ancient traditions, tion and a free market.

6. False. A huge national debt "Our constitution thus assures to each proits own culture and all those distinctive characteristics which add variety and color to our restricts productive capacity, increases teristics which add variety and color to our

Those are matters which intimately affect research.

7. False. Eventually we, or our Those are matters which intimately affect the way of life of every citizen. The men the citizen sends to make the laws in his provincial legislature determine the region's pace, guide development of its resources and encourage its artists and craftsmen.

7. False. Eventually we, or our children, must make the sacrifice caused by the wastage of war.

These assertions and the answers to them deserve the widest publicity. If the majority of people unedrstand the wisdom and soundness of these

could will be envied by others in the business in the ambitious city. This business in the ambitious city. This particular restaurant long since gave tway to other enterprises the exact type of which we fail to recall at the moment. We remember this resmoment. We remember this resmoment. We remember top taurant with it's white marble top taurant with it's white ma

A sign across the front of the establishment now tells the public this establishment is "The Golden Rail."

We must confess we suspected the westablishment was a support of the suspect o "Ridiculous!"

"Impossible!"

"Tell that to the Marines." (Fading out)
Seventy-three years ago Alexander Graham
Bell, a young Scotsman, who had been fiddling with a gadget which he believed could transmit the human voice for some distance along a wire, succeeded in doing just that in an experiment the advertising was restricted to food. Consequently the finger of shame could hardly be pointed at us if we innecestly went into the place

What a change. The bright lights telephone preceded Mr. Bell's invention I do not know; it may have prompted the young Scot's experiments.

Like many other notable inventions, the telephone was preceded by many attempts to the control of the process of the process of the process of the control of the process of the process

> uniforms with white collars and cuffs place. Yes that's right, it was one of those places that can't advertise

for too long have been aggravated by too little attention to this im-

living only in proportion to our ser-

4. False. Unemployment can on-

prise; that is, unrestricted competi-

Pen, Scissors and Britain's Foreign Minister

Pastepot

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin. M.P., a supple and efficient mass Britain's Foreign Mn's r. at the workings he knew intime Britain's Foreign Mn's r. at the work

result being the establishminimum standard wage hers, which earned him he "The Dockers' KC." Be ected chairman of the Gencil of the T.U.C. in Septemand re-elected in the followin May 1940 he became Volume and in October de year a member of the Wa Mr. Bevin has been brit Secretary since 1945. It given to few men in historin such a way from the hi

ERNEST BEVIN

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had higher crop yields than Ontario sin in Sa

standard of living.

4. A reduction of the working day their program is the right one to This is the third yet to six hours and two weeks holidays the people we talked to expressed and I believe it has be with pay, while retaining the same the common that in the same that the people we talked to expressed and I believe it has be

duction so as to give every Canadian a much better standard of living.

6. The size of the national debt is cryman, Published in Toronto, Ont.)

dards of judging at the Canadian Counthings stand, the Canadian Country and Country and Canadian Country and Canadia

TEACHER'S PET



Above are Dorothy Jane Goulding and the deve spaniel who sometimes accompanies her to the ios in Toronto for her show Kindergarten of the All is heard Monday to Friday at 10.15 A.M. on Trans More often he stays home and listens to the program Dorothy Jane's two-year-old daughter.

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11.00 A.M. — Morning Worship
7 36 P.M. — Community Service
Garret Church:

Garret Church:

1.36 P.M. — Sunday School

2.30 P.M. — Service of Worship TRINITY LUTPELAN CHURCH
Rev. W. D. Bauer, Pasto:
FISHERVILLI

10.00 A.M. — Sunday School and
Dible Classes

Bible Classes
11.00 A M. — The Easter Service with Holy Communion The Feast of the Resurrection our Lord. 12.30 P.M. — The Lutheran Hour over WHLD
Dr. Walter A. Maier, Speaker
Good Friday, 8. P.M., The Good Friday Service. In Noonday Darkness

ANGLICAN CHURCH John M. Cameron, Rector SUNDAY SERVICES Christ Church, Nanticoke 10.00 A.M. Sunday School 10.00 A.M.
St. Paul's Church, Jarvis 11.30 A.M.
Sunday School 10.30 A.M.
Beginner's Class 11.30 A.M. Sunday School 10.30 A.N Beginner's Class 11.30 A.N St. John's Church, Cheapside 2.30

PRESBYTERIA HURCHES Rev. W. H. Fuller, Th. B., Minist Sunday, April 17th

10.00 A.M. — Sunday School 11.00 A.M. — Easter Service Special music by Junior and Serior Choirs.
7.30 P.M. — Easter Service

halmers, Walpole: 2.00 P.M. — Sunday School 3.00 P.M. — Easter Sermon BRETHREN IN CHRIST

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