FALL FAIR TIME IN ONTARIO

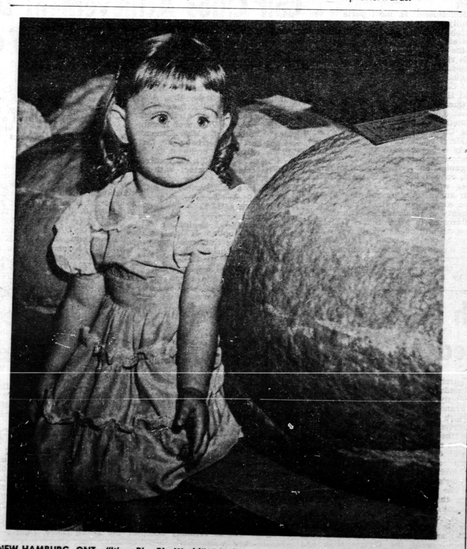
1952

TIMMINS, ONT.—"Who Called It 'The Frozen North?'"—To most of us Timmins seems pretty far north, but they grow fine grain up there as you can plainly see.

BEAVERTON, ONT.—"Wi' a Hundred Pipers"—well, not quite a hundred, but even half a dozen pipers will make enough noise—we mean music—to satisfy most folks.

COOKSVILLE, ONT. — Just Nice "Clean" Fun — Pie eating contests are enjoyed by spectators and participants—not so much by the mothers who have to clean up afterwards.

PETERBORO, ONT.—"Mary Had a Little"—Only, in this case, the young lady happens to be—not Mary—but Linda Russell, aged four, and the lam b isn't so very little either.



NEW HAMBURG, ONT.—"It's a Big, Big World"—It was a case of either sacrificing part of the young lady, or part of the squash—and although the latter was a prize winner, you can see where our preference lies.

COOKSVILLE, ONT. — "Oh Give Me a Home" — Cooksville isn't situated exactly in those "wide open spaces"—but they do things Western style now and then for all that.

Photos by Molson's

Your Skeleton Tells Everything

Given the skeleton of a human being scientists can quickly tell its sex, race, age, and height from an examination of the skull and main limb bones. They can frequently discover what disease the person suffered from during life, and sometimes even the cause of death.

Years of burial do not hamper their analysis, for bones are amongst the most durable objects on earth.

There are over two hundred in the human body, from the large femur in the leg to the tiny stirrup bone in the ear. But scientists do not need the two hundred in their investigations.

From the skull alone they can usually tell the sex. The capacity of the female skull is two hundred cubic centimetres less than the male, while the brow ridges are less prominent.

Racial characteristics show clearly in a skull. The nasal structure in a white person's skeleton, for instance, is more highly developed than in the negro.

Disappeared

The age of any skull is disclosed by the sutures which hold it together. After twenty-one these sutures or divisions disappears as the bones of the skull knit together.

This fusing is universal. The three on top of the head start to link at twenty-two, twenty-four and twenty-six years. At thirty-five, forty-two and forty-seven they have disappeared entirely.

Information based on scientific facts like these has been accepted in the courts. In Oklahoma some years ago oil was found on a tract of land which was registered in the name of an Indian youth who had disappeared when he was eighteen.

The father insisted that, as the boy had been killed in Arkansas while riding on a freight train, he was sole claimant to the royalties, a claim which was contested because of lack of proof of the boy's death.

The court ordered the exhumation of the body in Arkansas, and scientists said that the skeleton was that of an Indian youth, eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet seven inches in height.

Proof of Death

This and other information corresponded closely with the record of the missing boy, and the court accepted it as proof of death.

A single leg bone is enough to find the height of a skeleton, the data being based on a special formula.

When the scientists have a complete skeleton they can almost write a life history. A skeleton found in a well was believed to be the remains of a Marine, John Ellison.

Anthropologists judged the skeleton to be that of a left-handed man of military bearing. Giving their estimation of his age and height, they also reported that he had suffered from pyorrhoea.

The left-handedness stemmed from the left humerus (bone in the upper arm) being heavier than the right. The erect spinal column indicated a military career, while pyorrhoea was obvious in the dentures.

Sex was based on the skull but confirmed by the pelvis, age from the sutures, and height from the femur bone. Ellison had been murdered, but after identification his killer was found.

Avoid Facial Wrinkles With Foot-ease Exercises

BY EDNA MILES

YOUR feet are your surest method of getting from one place to another. All day long, they take you shopping, walking, move you quickly about on your household duties, then sometimes take you dancing in the evening. In return, you should give them the utmost consideration and care.

When your feet hurt or ache, your face quickly reflects the pain. To a dancer like Allyn McLerie, now appearing in the Broadway musical, "Desert Song," tired lines and sagging facial muscles would be disastrous. Here, then, are her expert tips on keeping in good shape by exercise.

To strengthen her arches, she likes to spread a towel on the floor, sprinkle it with marbles and then attempt to pick up the marbles with her toes. Practice makes perfect and you'll get better as you go along. You will also acquire stronger arches, the better to support you, as you acquire skill at the game.

A second important exercise from Allyn McLerie's beauty notebook is good for toes, arches and for toning up leg muscles as well. To do it, alternately stand on your tiptoes on two piled up telephone books, then slide back on your heels. Do this for 20 counts each day.

When you take your nightly bath, brush your feet briskly. That's an aid to circulation. Massage your feet with oil or cream several times a week. You'll find a mentholated cream is soothing to aching feet.

Be sure that your stockings fit properly and that they allow enough room for your toes to wiggle easily. It's preventive care such as this that will going away severe foot aches and pains that women frequently develop in their middle years.

Graceful actress-dancer Allyn McLerie demonstrates her favor. ⟶ Its arch-strengthening exercise. Scattering marbles on a towel, then retrieving them with her toes tones up foot muscles, makes them ache-free and comfortable even after her many dance routines in Broadway musicals.

Fortune for a Watch

Four years ago, M. Dargier de Saint Vaulry, a French fine expert, tired of winding his wristwatch every day. Applying his knowledge of electronics to the watchmaker's craft, he decided that a new motive power could be substituted for the old-fashioned mainspring.

Impressed by his idea, a French firm of watchmakers placed their resources at his disposal. In secrecy Saint Vaulry and the firm's technicians went to work.

As the months went by the piles of calculations grew. Then at last a prototype machine began to take place on the benches behind the locked doors of the laboratory. But its component parts were on such a minute scale that each had to be fashioned under a powerful magnifying glass.

Eventually they were assembled, and the first electronic watch was ready for testing. It had cost $300,000.

Recently exhibited in London, the new timepiece, in appearance just another wristlet watch, is powered by the world's smallest electronic generating set. The generator itself is tinier than a piece of confetti, while the motor is no bigger than the finger-nail of a new-born baby.

Runs For a Year

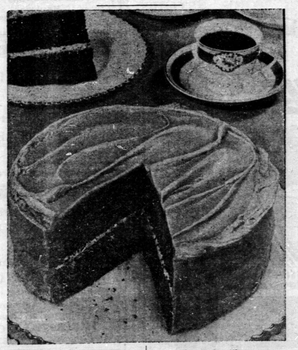
Its winding coils of insulated wire, one-sixth the thickness of a human hair, measure 10,000 feet! Current equivalent to one seven-millionth of one horsepower is sufficient.

Replacing the conventional mainspring, this Lilliputian power station will keep a watch running for a year. No winding is necessary and accurate timekeeping is assured. Tests applied in France's National Observatory of Chronometry have proved its margin of error over a period of months to be less than one second.

When the generator is exhausted, it can easily be removed and a new one fitted by any qualified watchmaker.

Costing something like $20,000 to manufacture at present, the new electronic watch is to go into quantity production as soon as factories have been tooled up. When it reaches the market around 1954 M. Saint Vaulry's non-stop timekeeper may sell at a price no higher than that of any good quality watch.

TABLE TALKS
Jane Andrews



Nothing like a good chocolate cake to make the family happy. When made with economical, non-fat dry milk, it carries first-class nutrition at a lower price. When covered with coffee frosting, your cake will have even further appeal.

Nonfat dry milk, which is milk with only the fat and water removed, is an excellent source of protein, calcium, riboflavin and lactose. A one-pound package yields five quarts of nonfat milk at a very economical price. It will keep almost indefinitely on a cool, dry shelf if the package is closed carfully after each using.

Coffee and cake make a delicious snack-time combination, especially when the rich, dark coffee flavor is repeated in smooth cake frosting. Serve this mouth-watering ensemble to your guests drooping in on a Sunday afternoon. Better yet, whip up this delicious icing and surprise friends with a coffee-iced cake and hot coffee after an evening at bridge or the theatre.

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CHOCOLATE CAKE
(Makes two 8 x 1½ layers)

1½ cups sifted flour
½ cup non-fat dry milk
1 teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon baking soda
½ cup cocoa
⅔ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 cup water

Sift together flour, nonfat dry milk, salt, baking soda and cocoa. Cream shortening; gradually add sugar and cream until light and fluffy. Add vanilla and eggs; beat until well blended. Combine vinegar and water, stirring only enough after each addition to blend well. Grease and line with waxed paper, two 8 x 1½-inch layer pans. Pour mixture into pans. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 30 minutes until cake springs back when lightly pressed with finger. Remove layers from oven; allow to cool in pans 5 minutes. Turn onto cooling rack.

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COFFEE FROSTING

¼ non-fat dry milk
2¾ cups sifted confectioners sugar
1 tablespoon instant coffee
⅓ cup butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 to 2 tablespoons water

Sift together nonfat dry milk powder, sugar and coffee. Cream butter. Gradually beat in half of dry ingredients. Stir in vanilla and 1 tablespoon water. Stir in remaining dry ingredients. Add remaining water if needed to give a good spreading consistency. Beat until fluffy.

ONE-AND-ONLY JOE

Joe Frisco, the stuttering comedian, is an unending source of stories for the hard-pressed columnists. One of the latest chronicles the touch he made from Charlie Farrell, the ex-movie star and present hotel magnate in Palm Springs. "It's only a hundred d-d-dollars," pleaded Frisco. "I need it for a new set of teeth the dentist is making f-f-for me." Farrell gave him the century note, but three days later Frisco was back asking for more. "What did you do with the hundred I gave you Tuesday?" asked Farrell suspiciously. "I had b-b-bad luck, Charlie," confessed Frisco. "My t-t-teeth finished seventh!"

Another Frisco story had him lost in the fog while driving his roadster from Palm Springs to San Bernardino. There was a car ahead of him picking its way through the enshrouding mist, and Frisco decided to follow closely behind it. This labor-saving device worked fine until the car that was guiding him stopped short—and Frisco's runabout smashed into its rear bumper.

The excited comedian jumped to the ground and hollered, "Why don't you s-s-stick your hand out when you c-c-come to a stop?" A voice hollered back, "Why should I—in my own garage?"

THE FARM FRONT
by John Russell

Great interest has been shown by potato growers in a recent press release about the possibility of using zinc sulphate and other zinc salts to increase potato yields. Perhaps more was read into the release than was intended, for the work on which it was based is still experimental. It is not recommended at present that growers use zinc sulphate as a seed treatment, or as a supplementary fertilizer.

In reporting more fully on the work being done at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, L. C. Callbeck, says that the studies developed as an interesting off-shoot in testing new potato fungicides. It had been observed, for example, that one organic fungicide, excellent for controlling fungus diseases on certain vegetables, seriously depressed the yield of potatoes. On the other hand it is frequently reported that zinc-containing fungicides encourage increases in potato yields and observations indicated that there may be some justification for these claims. The-increase—if it is assumed that there is an increase, may be induced from one of the following: (a) zinc-containing fungicides are less phytotoxic (less poisonous to plants); (b) the zinc in the fungicide stimulates growth or satisfies a minor element deficiency; (c) a combination of both factors.

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At present zinc is the only metal other than copper that has found its way into Prince Edward Island's commercial plantings, reaching them chiefly in the form of zinc sulphate. For this reason the elemertt zinc has been given priority in this new phase of fungicide research.

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Tests have been conducted for two years and although small increases in yields have resulted from treating the seed pieces in zinc sulphate solutions, from incorporating zinc sulphate in the soil, and from including zinc sulphate in the copper spray mixture, no real conclusions may be drawn from the results of these experiments. The tests were conducted in the Laboratory plot area near Charlottetown and it is conceivable that the results might be quite different if the tests were carried out on other soils. Tests in other areas have been set out this season.

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In conclusion, Mr. Callbeck emphasizes that these studies are still in the early stage of experimentation; that considerable research will have to be done before definite conclusions can be reached; and that it is not recommended that potato growers use zinc sulphate as a seed treatment, or as a supplementary fertilizer. Rather, he suggests they should "wait and see."

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The decline in the sheep population of Canada during the last three years has become less marked indicating a halt in the reduction of flocks in the near future. However, the building up of flocks will likely lag behind the building up of beef cattle herds which is already under way, so that prospects for lamb prices relative to beef prices appear favourable for the next few years.

Per capita consumption of lamb and mutton in Canada has dropped very appreciably since pre - war years, but due to the increasing human population, total civilian domestic consumption has not decreased as rapidly as per capita consumption. In 1951 total civilian domestic consumption exceeded the estimated total weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered in Canada for the first time since 1939, and Canada had a deficit of some 305,-000 pounds of mutton and lamb. It appears likely, even if the pre-war per capita consumption level is not regained, that there will probably be a good domestic market for a large proportion of the lamb and mutton that is likely to be produced in the next few years.

Farm income from the sale of wool in Canada has usually been of secondary importance to income from the sale of sheep and lambs for meat. Wool from western range sheep is usually of finer quality than that from sheep raised in the East, and farm income from wool production in the West constitutes a larger percentage of total farm income from sheep and lamb operations than it does in the East. In the ten years 1941 to 1950, income from the sale of shorn wool in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes averaged 167 per cent of the total farm income from the sheep and lamb industry in that region. The comparable figure for the Prairies and British Columbia is 21.9 per cent. Thus although sheep are raised primarily for meat, especially in Eastern Canada, farm income from the sale of wool constitutes a valuable addition to the total.

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The sheep industry in Canada has been faced with serious problems, some of them problems of production, others problems of in the reduction of the Canadian sheep population to a very low level. But there are indications that the reduction in sheep numbers may be coming to a halt, and that prospects for lamb prices in the next few years may be reasonably good.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

REV. R. BARCLAY WARREN, B.A., B.D.

Davids Religious Contribution
2 Samuel 7:18-19, 25-29; 23:1-4

Memory Selection: Serve the Lord with gladness; come before his presence with singing. Psalm 100:2

No man has contributed so valuably to the world of poetry and song as David. Though nearly thirty centuries have gone David's psalms are sung the world around. He wrote in varied circumstances and moods. He wrote when fleeing from mad King Saul, when smitten by conscience for his own sin, and when in a state of rejoicing. In all his ways he sensed that God was o'ershadowing his life. His theme was always the Eternal God. If he climbed into heaven, there was God. If he dug down to hell, God was there, too. There wasn't room for him to hide from the Lord in the world, or in any world. The stars weren't just stars to him—they were God's lamps. The hills weren't just hills—they were God's footstools. If he saw the deer pant for water in the desert, that was how his heart panted for God. He did not confuse God with nature but he saw God everywhere. Nature was his landiwork.

David wanted to build a temple. When this privilege was denied him he took the disappointment with great grace. Of course he should have, for at the same time he was assured of a far greater honour. Of his seed there would come one, the throne of whose kingdom would be established forever. Yes, Jesus was of the seed of David. Today He reigns in millions of lives. The great climax of His triumph is yet to come.

The sick enjoy the psalms. They are truth in music. They echo the needs of the soul and portray the God who can abundantly satisfy who played his harp before the king came to well deserve the name, the Sweet Psalmist of Israel.

Her Grievance — Madge—"Your mother wouldn't like it if she saw you in that skimpy bathing suit."

Marge—"Wouldn't like it! She'd be furious! It's her suit."

"If it's all the same to you, Davenport, I'd like you to break them like all the other boys!"

Sittin' And Lion—19-year-old Barbara Logan shows that when she tames a lion, he stays tamed. Shopely Barbara, a television singer, learned to tame the big cats when she was only 14 in her California home.