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**Guide-Advocate**
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921

## CURRENT COMMENT ORIGINAL AND CLIPPED

Paderewski finds it harder to create harmony in Poland than he does on a piano keyboard.

* * *

Evidently Chinese hens do not receive union wages. According to Hon. Dr. Tolmie the Chinese egg is a cheaply produced low grade product.

* * *

The Yankees now want to buy the West Indies, but Great Britain has no intention of letting their holdings there go. "What we have we'll hold."

* * *

Boys will continue to leave the farm as long as agricultural papers and farmers themselves continue bitterly to decry their own calling, says the Orillia Packet.

* * *

The man who makes a suggestion for the betterment of the business in which he is employed, even if he is dead wrong, is worth two of the chap who does as he is told and plays safe.

* * *

Teaching the young "how to make a living" rather than "how to live," is the curse of popular modern education. Materialism in education, as in every other phase of human life, can have but one result. It makes for materialism and develops a people without a sense of appreciation for the spiritual beauty of life.

* * *

Woodstock Sentinel-Reveiw:—Mrs. Ralph Smith of Vancouver declined the honor of the Speakership of the British Columbia Legislature. Had she accepted it she would have been the first woman to hold such a position in any Parliamentary body. But under our Parliamentary system the Speaker does not speak, or speaks only when it is necessary to give a ruling. Perhaps Mrs. Smith saw the point.

* * *

We read the other day of a farmer's wife who is supporting a native preacher in India on the tithe of her egg money. Did it ever strike you that ten tithers can support a preacher and keep him as well as they themselves live. And if the Lord only had the money the church people put into automobiles there would be no difficulty in financing missions. We wonder if any of our readers are putting more money into their autos than into their religion.

* * *

Those who think that flying is not much more risky than travelling on a railway train will be interested in the figures of the English Air Ministry for a period of eight months in 1919. The conclusion of the investigators is that had the same rate of accident, journey for journey, been maintained in railway travel, 28,000 engineers would have been killed and 280,000 injured, and that 105,000 passengers would have been killed and more than a million injured.

* * *

Child welfare matters are receiving more attention each year in the Old Country. By an amendment to the Employment of Children Act, 1920, County Councils can now pass and are passing bylaws forbidding the employment of boys under 14 after school for more than two hours or on Saturdays for any period which does not give them five hours of continuous rest and recreation. They cannot be employed for more than five hours or before 8 a.m. or after 7 p.m. No child under 12 years of age can be employed. There are also a number of prohibited employments at which boys under 14 cannot be employed at all.

* * *

When the budget is brought down, Sir Henry Drayton should modify the provisions of the Income Tax Act in regard to penalties for noncompliance with the law. In the early days of the measure the Government was severely criticized for laxness in enforcement. To meet this criticism the law was so amended last session of Parliament to make every man his own tax collector and to provide for the most drastic penalties. The penalties in many cases are absurdly heavy and cannot be enforced. If they are enforced to the letter of the law, many an innocent man will find himself either fined to pay enormous fines or subject to months in jail. No effort has yet been made by the Government to make public the nature of the new act or to inform taxpayers of the changes in the law. The Government has a responsibility on this score it cannot shirk.

* * *

Man commonly thinks of himself as being body, intellect and spirit, and we might be led by much that we hear and read to believe that these were three distinct entities existing in the one man. The truth is, man is a unit. Experience is a process and no one can form any concepton of himself as a body only, a spirit only or an intellect only. These are only different phases of the one life and these phases are so interdependent that no one side can possibly be developed apart from the others. In fact, one might say that the physical is fundamental to the intellectual and moral development. It follows that the exercise and development of the body are as essential as the exercise and development of the intellectual and spiritual. Hence, gymnasiums, skating rinks and other means of physical culture for our boys and girls are as important as our schools and churches.

* * *

Henry Ford, in an interveiw last week, said, he believed cities would eventually disappear as industrial centres. All manufacture, agriculture and transportation could work to greater mutual advantage if grouped in small communities. Mr. Ford is planning to get a large part of his manufacture away from great cities. He is already putting into operation a plan to set up small industries with motor car production in smaller towns and even villages, where farmers, now unemployed through the winter months could use the time to their own profit. Mr. Ford forsees the day when both horses and cows are done away with. Milk will be produced from the same cereals the cow eats, and will be superior to the natural article and much cleaner. A scientific food will take the place of beef, while small motor engines will replace horses on the farm. "The cow" he said "is the crudest machine in the world." Mr. Ford has already built a factory to manufacture valves in a town of 1,500 inhabitants and will extend the scheme in other directions. This flavors of the "Me and God" talk of the ex-Kaiser.

## THE COUNTRY TOWN

An exchange says:—As a result of a survey of social conditions in the Middle Western States, the conclusion is reached that the country town is rapidly dying. The survey was made in the states of Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Arkanas, Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois and Winconsin, and the conclusions reached was that "Almost everywhere the country town is either actually losing its population or barely holding its own. Instead of being the capital, as it were, of the surrounding farming district, leading in business enterprise, education and progress, almost everywhere the country town is outclassed by the farmers."

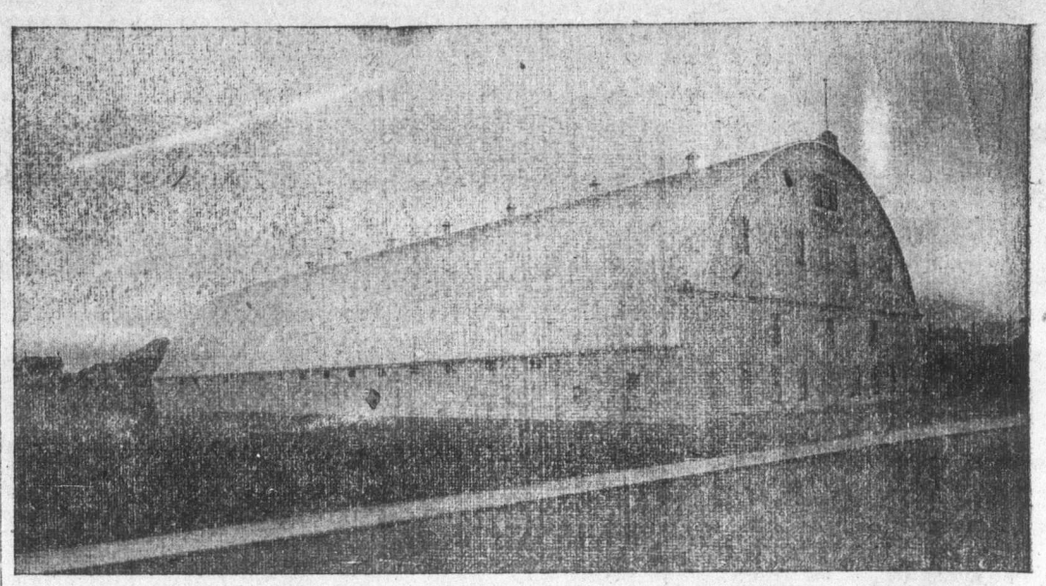
According to this survey the country town merchant conducts his business by time worn methods and as a result the mail order house has largely taken his business from him. It is pointed out that leadership in the small towns is lacking, that there is nothing to develop leadership and no satisfactory opportunity is afforded the young people, and as a result they go elsewhere. In one community 90 per cent. of the young people went to the city. Great pride is taken in schools but in every town there were from one to five dead churches. Signs of establishing a community church were apparent in some of the towns.

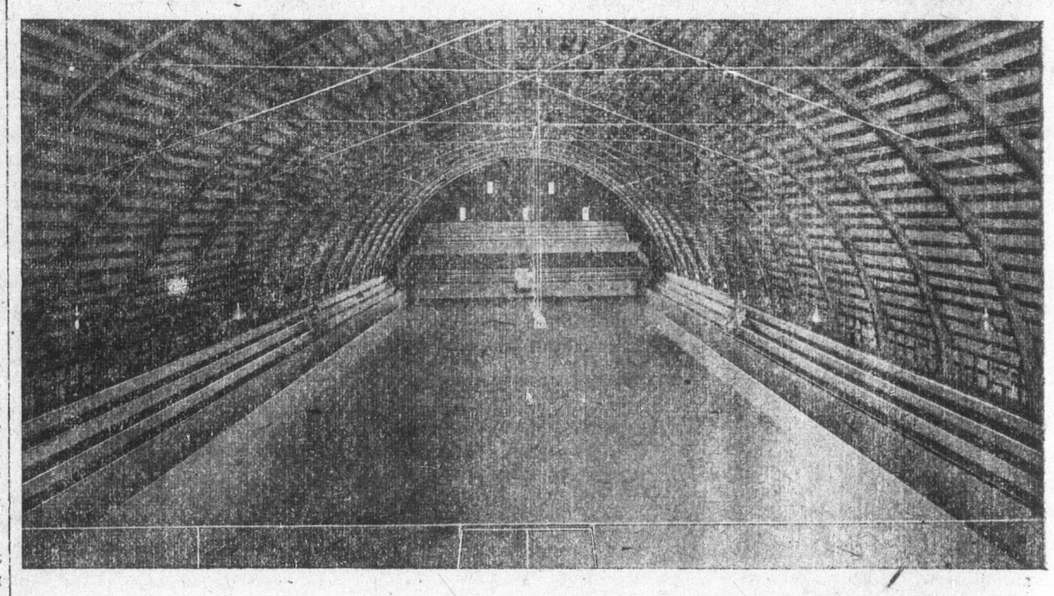
On the other hand it is pointed out that the farmer is wide awake and progressive as long as he remains on the farm.

Co-operative enterprises are springing up everywhere, including stores, mills, elevators and enterprises of a similar nature. Farmers receive their inspiration, from National and State Departments of Agriculture, from agricultural colleges and from farm papers. In the country there are agricultural agents, women demonstrators and other agencies which tend to put the farming community on its metal. "There is nothing like this for the country town—no organization for improvement." In concluding the survey, the report says, "The two great needs for the farm are better equipped homes and good roads." This survey might be written about Ontario towns and Ontario farms.

Census reports in both Canada and the United States show that the country village and small country town have decreased in population as the farming community has decreased. On the other hand where there is a progressive and growing population the towns in that vicinity are growing and prosperous. The lesson to be learned from the survey is that the country town and the farm community have much in common, and that only as the rural districts prosper can the country town hope to thrive. In addition to that there is the lesson that progressive steps are needed by country merchants to keep pace with the modern business methods adopted by the city merchants and manufacturers.

# WATFORD'S NEW RINK AS PROPOSED





This is the proposed new Watford Skating Rink. Note the modern design and steel construction. This is a real rink—one that will put Watford in the front row among Ontario towns, and will give the citizens of Watford a pleasure place to be justly proud of. This Rink will cost $8,000; of which $6,500 is already subscribed. Every citizen, young or old, should be a booster for this fine new building. Is your name on the subscription list ?

**What are YOU doing to help along this good cause?**

**---Buy your shares at once---**

## EATING OUR FORESTS

The Chicago Tribune publishes a full- page advertisment in various United States newspapers extolling its own enterprise in the Province of Ontario. The information is of special interest to Ontario people.

"Into The Tribune's great mill at Thorold, Ontario, go hundreds of thousands of electric horsepower from Niagara Falls, millions of gallons of water from the Welland Canal, trainloads of coal, shiploads of logs, cars of sulphur and limestone and clay—and out of the mill streams paper at the rate of 600 to 1,000 feet per minute from each of five machines.

"The sheets delivered from the various machines range from 160 to 187 inches wide. This means that the product is the equivalent of a strip of paper one foot wide and five miles long every sixty seconds.

"To produce the newsprint used in an average issue of The Sunday Tribune our paper mill consumes:

"Fifty-four acres of timber.

"Twenty-one tons of sulphur.

"Six hundred and sixty-five tons of coal.

"Sixty-three thousand electric h.p.

"Eighteen million two hundred thousand gallons of water.

"This great mill represents an investment of millions of dollars, and employs 650 men."

This is excellent publicity for Ontario's natural resources and industrial development, but it prompts the question. How long can the Province continue to keep pulp and paper mills in operation and United States newspapers supplied with paper unless its pulpwood growth is replenished? If one edition of a Sunday newspaper eats up 54 acres of Ontario timber, how soon will all the newspapers printed on Ontario-made paper eat up all the timber ?

In Quebec some of the pulp and paper companies are planting a tree for every tree cut down, the Government having made an offer of free planting stock to all holders of timber licenses, with the privilege of deducting the cost of planting from the current annual stumpage dues as an incentive to reforestation. How many trees is The Chicago Tribune replanting in Ontario, assuming that it owns timber limits to keep its mills supplied, or the other papermakers or timber licensees who are denuding the forests of the Province ? It is profitable to certain interests for the moment to furnish the wood and make the pulp and newsprint for the Sunday papers across the line, but the Province will be lost, if an efficient policy of reforestation is not adopted soon and carried out with vigor.—Globe.