

VARIOUS KINDS OF CANADIANS

The following is from The Davidson Leader, Davidson, Sask., Feb. 16, 1938:

There are various kinds of Canadians. We have Westerners, Easterners, free-traders, protectionists, Maritimers, Islanders, people from Bruce County, Ont. and the lady who told the immigration officer that the country of her birth was Nova Scotia. There are people who conceal private greeds and grudges behind veneers of patriotism and there are others who would have national questions settled for the benefit of the local committee. The one we like best is the man or woman who is just plain Canadian, thoroughly assimilated.

Sitting here in the West, where we think we can survey Canada and the world with clear vision, we are convinced that the adjective Canadian (whether the adjective is "Western" or "Eastern") needs to submerge his sectionalism into Canadianism.

We in the West, generally speaking, do not believe in tariffs. Mainly, doubtless, because we seldom if ever benefited from tariffs directly and find it difficult to believe that we benefit indirectly. But we can believe in a united Canada from Cape Breton to Victoria and think we have benefited from such a union. In believing this we in the West will have to examine carefully the claims of some Eastern towns that complete withdrawal of protection will destroy industries.

These thoughts come to mind on perusal of the Dunnville Chronicle, which is at hand with a front page averring that, if Western free-traders have their way, grass will be growing on the streets of that pretty Ontario town in which are two or three textile and knitting enterprises.

It may be that our Dunnville contemporary is unduly excited, but there are scores of towns in Ontario and Quebec, and even in the Maritimes, which are dependent, or think they are dependent, on protection of the Canadian market for their made-in-Canada goods. They all will be pleading with their parliamentary representatives to protect them from the ideas and plans of Western free-traders.



ers. In the aggregate, the East can outvote the West in any parliament and in any political party.

Exhibitions of brute voting strength on matters of sectional interest leave the section defeated by such means in a bitter mood which lasts for a long time. To avert such a condition in the coming year, one would hope that the Western viewpoint and policy should be those of conciliation and co-operation. To put it plainly, we should fight for the closest examination of tariffs and for lower tariffs whenever we see justice in such. To fight for the abolition of tariffs, or a further lowering when study reveals that none can be obtained without interfering with the payrolls in Eastern communities, is merely to court defeat and ill-feeling and encourage sectionalism.

FORD AND THE C.I.O.

From out of the confusion which is besetting the United States during its present business recession, W. R. Campbell, head of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada who visited Montreal last week, sees one good point. If Mr. Campbell gauges the situation properly—and chances that a man in his position would do otherwise are remote—the point is better than good. It will bring relief to the minds of those who are interested in the well-being of our economic structure.

The always militant and more often than not misled C.I.O. has had its day, according to the Ford of Canada president. "It has made its mistakes," he says, but it will not have an opportunity to repeat them.

Mr. Campbell's appraisal of the C.I.O. is that it sprang up, mushroom-like, with the upsurge of business during the past few years. But, he rightly points out, the minute business began to recede, the C.I.O. lost a large part of its following. Membership began to fall away quickly. In fact, with each passing week, the ranks continue to thin out.

The visitor from Windsor might have gone further and pointed out the reason for this shrinkage in the ranks of John L. Lewis' group of insurgent unions. That reason is not hard to find. The building of trade union—that is, of a union of the right type, that eschews stay-ins, sit-downs and stand-ups—takes a long time. One has only to turn to the history of the A.F. of L. to find that out. Unions that are built on the spur of the moment and based upon some fancied grievance are not real, they are merely organized trouble-makers.

If the current recession rids the business scene of these noisy agitators, who have done their following no good and the country at large a great deal of harm, it will have served an end for which all of us should be ready to give thanks.—The Financier



Prepare Farm Horses For Work In Spring

The mechanically-minded tractor farmer no doubt has his tractor thoroughly overhauled in preparation for the spring work. The farmer who depends on horse power may well take a leaf out of the same book, for while horses attend to their own repairs, nevertheless a certain amount of "tuning up" is necessary even with horses if economical power is to be obtained. This is a good time to look into this matter, states G. W. Muir, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Most idle horses will have been wintered on a good maintenance ration and rightly so, as horses fattened during the winter are inclined to be soft and in poor condition for hard spring and summer work. The maintenance ration of rough feeds should now be gradually replaced by a medium grain ration and better quality roughage, preferably timothy hay, increasing the quantity until a full working ration is being fed at the start of the heavy spring work. The preparatory grain ration may consist of from 10 to 12 pounds of grain daily in three feeds. At heavy work the ration should consist of 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of grain and 1 pound of hay for every 100 pounds live weight. A 1,500 pound horse would thus receive 15 to 19 pounds of grain and 15 pounds of hay per day. A good method of feeding is as follows: morning, 6 pounds grain, 5 pounds hay; noon, 6 pounds grain, 3 pounds hay; evening, 4 pounds grain, 8 pounds hay. Rolled oats or whole oats with a little bran are ideal grain rations. A little barley or corn, rolled, may replace some of the oats for heavy working horses. Cut the grain ration to one-half on idle days and at week ends. A bran mash on Saturday night, made with molasses and an occasional dash of saltpetre, will prove beneficial both during the fitting period and while at work. Make all changes in feeds gradually.

Salt, preferably in rock form, should be before the horses at all times. Allow water freely and frequently with the larger supply before rather than after feeding. Water as frequently as possible when working.

If the hair is long and heavy, clipping is desirable and thorough grooming is energy well spent at all times. Clean and fit collars and harness

WHAT PARENTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DIPHTHERIA DANGERS

Every child between six months and 12 years of age—if not already protected against diphtheria—should be given toxoid treatment.

This warning is issued by the Health League of Canada, which points out that the earlier a child is given protection the better. Special attention is drawn to the subject at this time because in the past many parents delayed until late in the spring with the result that the summer holidays arrived before the third inoculation.

Up to the beginning of this century diphtheria epidemics took a terrible toll in this province. With the discovery of anti-toxin in 1894 the control of diphtheria really began and in a few years, the death rate was considerably reduced.

Diphtheria is a most dangerous disease. When it occurs, the child may complain that the throat hurts or there may be a croupy cough. Usually some fever is present, with an increased pulse rate. Before the doctor had anti-toxin from 25 to 40 per cent. of diphtheria victims died. Today, among those given treatment within two days not one in fifty dies. Delay means death in many cases.

When toxoid was discovered, a further reduction in diphtheria deaths occurred, for toxoid prevents the disease being contracted. This newer product is diphtheria toxin modified in such way that its poisonous qualities are removed, yet it retains its power of stimulating the tissues of the body to manufacture their own supply of anti-toxin. This remains as a barrier against the disease for a long time, probably for life. Toxoid is not a serum. It is administered

carefully. Daily washing of shoulders after the day's work with cold salt water will cleanse and toughen the skin, especially in young horses.

Particular attention should be paid to the teeth and feet of the horse. If necessary have the teeth examined and "floated" to provide proper grinding surfaces. Trim the feet carefully, keeping the wearing surfaces level. For work on the land, shoeing is not always necessary, but where needed frequency and correctness of shoeing is important. Lice, worms, and bots take their toll of the horse's energy and should be eliminated early in the campaign.

Plenty of good feed, timely attention and thought, not unmixed with the milk of human kindness, will work wonders in the development of basic power and rippling force in man's faithful friend, the noble horse.

Night Watchman Says He Is The French King

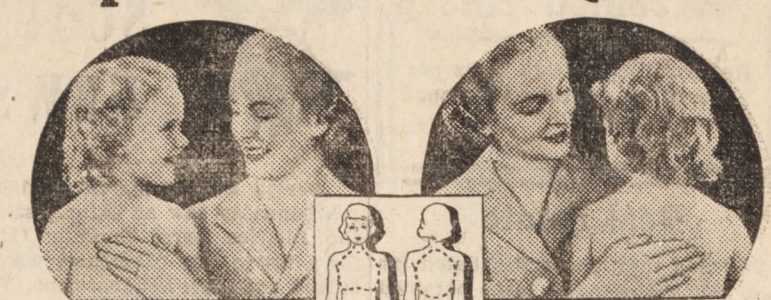
He says he is Louis XIX, King of France and Navarre, Duke of Normandy, Prince Louis Philippe de Bourbon, the rightful King of France grandson of the lost Dauphin, son of the guillotined Louis XVI, who, history says, died in the tower of the Temple, a prison in Paris, in the French Revolution. Romantic tales, however, have maintained that the lost Dauphin was spirited away to this continent. King Louis XIX earns his living as a night watchman in New Orleans, and lives in a modest boarding house. His eldest son, who he says, will be the rightful King Henry IX of France at his death, is working in a cleaning and pressing shop in Oklahoma City.

CHOLERA INFANTUM THE FATAL DISEASE OF CHILDREN



Is a valuable preparation that has been on the market for the past 88 years. It effectively off-sets the vomiting, purging and diarrhoea of cholera infantum. Price, 50c. a bottle at all druggists or dealers; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Helps END A COLD Quicker



The 3-Minute VapoRub Massage

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to bring relief two ways at once—two direct ways:

1. **Through the Skin.** VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. **Medicated Vapors.** At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat and chest.

This combined poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion. While the little patient relaxes into comfortable sleep, VapoRub keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

Avoids Risk of Stomach Upsets

This safe, external treatment cannot possibly upset the stomach, as constant internal "dosing" is so apt to do. It can be used freely, as often as needed, even on the youngest child.

Now White—Stainless

Thanks to a new process, VapoRub now comes to you in white stainless form. Only the color is removed; it is the same VapoRub—the same formula and the same effective double action.

VICKS VAPORUB
Mothers! Look in your VapoRub package for full details of Vicks Plan—a practical home guide to greater freedom from colds. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half! Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

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The First **SUPER-THRIFT** Engine

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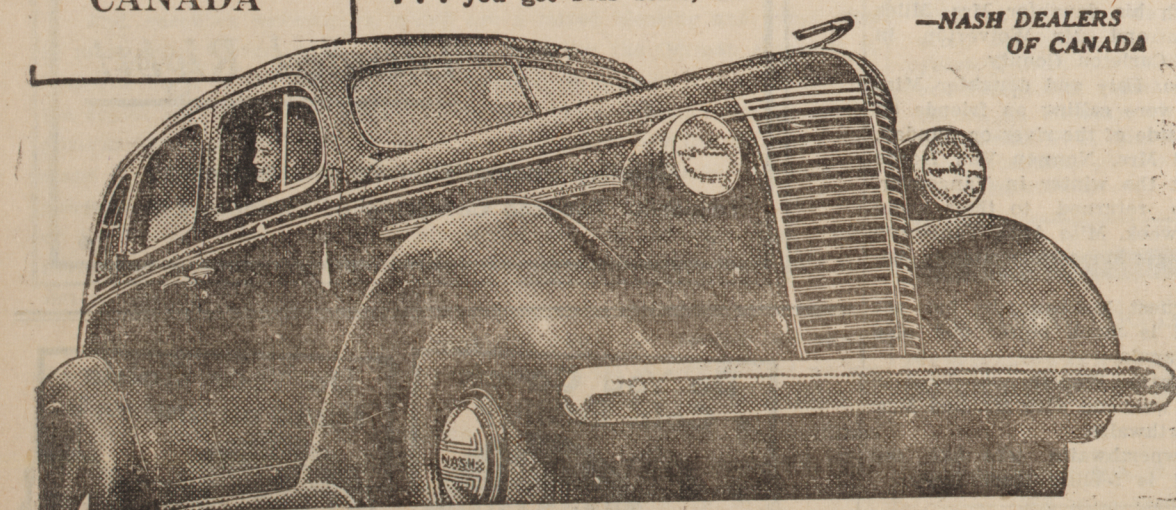
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"Take Your Time," says Mrs. Picobac

It is the considered and declared opinion of Mr. Picobac that if it were not for Mrs. Picobac he, Mr. Picobac, would not amount to much. She is the ballast and the motive power of the Picobac ship, and the compass, too, on many an occasion.

"You eat too fast," said Mrs. Picobac. "You should give yourself time to finish your breakfast."

"Now mother," chuckled Mr. Picobac, who very well pleased with the state of his digestion was busy filling his pipe from a Picobac "SEAL-TIGHT" Pouch—"Don't you worry about me. I'm not losing any weight. You never see me smoke when I'm eating."

"What are you doing now?" said Mrs. Picobac.

"I'm waiting for you to pour me another cup of coffee," said Mr. Picobac. "And after I finish that I'll be all ready for a mild... cool... sweet smoke. There's nothing better for a man's disposition after a square meal than a mild... cool... sweet smoke of Picobac."



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1 1/2-Lb. "LOK-TOP" TIN 60c

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