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'WOULD FORCE YOUNG MEN TO STAY ON FARMS

Quebec Minister of Agriculture Has Scheme to Equalize Conditions of Labor by Prohibition of Strikes

Compulsory retention of young men on the farm and the prohibition of strikes were points of Hon. J. E. Caron's address at the opening of the Ottawa Exhibition last week. In addition to Mr. Caron's address, agricultural exhibitors heard Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who in a strong speech emphasized the place agriculture had in the life of the Dominion.

How to Do It. Mr. Caron had a scheme to keep young men on the farms by preventing them joining Labor Unions unless they had technical training. He would also prohibit strikes, and have a special tribunal for the hearing of every kind of industrial conflict.

His main theme was the tendency of young men to seek shorter hours and more money in the cities. Sound prosperity could not be hoped for if industrial development was made at the expense of agricultural progress.

Must Restore Balance. "The equilibrium between the revenue of the farmer and the industrial worker is upset, and it will have to be adjusted again if we want to see our agricultural situation on a par with industrial activity," he said.

"All the fine things said about the advantages, pleasures, and stability of country life will be of no avail if we are not able to equalize the revenue of a hard-working farmer with the earnings of Union workers. A change of sentiment and policy is needed at once if we want to escape the serious condition which is depopulation of the country and the over-population of the towns are going to bring. Urban centres are fast becoming too heavy, and more than one ship has capsized from the passengers crowding all on one side.

What Farmers Need. "I grant it is almost impossible to lower the scale of wages in towns, but we should have better competencies among the expert workers and less hoarding of their hours of work. Any farmer's son, handy with tools, can be admitted as a Labor union member, and though he is not qualified for any trade in particular, employees will have to give him work and pay union wages.

"This brings young farmers to industrial centres. The system lowers production and increases the costs of everything. If we could create labor competencies and authorize the exercise of the different trades only by those industrial workers having a certificate of competency from our technical schools, we could close at once one of the large avenues through which young country men are coming to towns.

Should Prohibit Strikes. "I am aware of the serious objections which could be made to this proposition, insofar as the limited number of competent industrial workers would bring another raise of salaries, against which the public should be protected, but we could settle this question by the organization of a special tribunal for the speedy hearing of every kind of industrial conflict. Strikes should be prohibited by law, as detrimental to production as well as to the welfare of the worker.

"I think if this were fairly put to patrons and industrial workers they would give assent. They would have more protection, and some competition would be eliminated.

All Would Benefit. "More farmers would be kept on the land. Industrial workers would profit by the stable conditions; they could rely on more permanent employment; their credit would increase by the prohibition of strikes, and their claims would be promptly settled.

"I am not blind to the fact that this would not meet with the favor of Labor organizers. Their calling would suffer. But I think the whole country and workers could spare with advantage most of the interested activity of those groups."

Mr. Doherty spoke of Ontario's industrial development. Farmers knew the value of industrial development. But the basic industry of the province and of the Dominion was agriculture. The two billion dollars' worth we produced every year was only a fraction of what might be produced. The financial prosperity of the country depended upon agricultural production.

Ontario had been blessed with wonderful crops this year. There was a 20 per cent. increase in fall wheat of which 12,000,000 bushels was produced. Barley amounted to 16,000,000

bushels, and oats to 128,000,000, which was 60 per cent. more than last year, and was the second largest in the history of the province.

Getting Fine Men. Mr. Doherty outlined the immigration policy of his department, and said that he expected that a number of young farmers of a superior type would come out from England in the spring as a result of Dr. Creelman's mission overseas. The 200 who had already come had gone on farms to learn how it was done in this country, and later they would buy farms for themselves. The department had not had a single complaint about them. An energetic system of immigration was being worked out.

The importance of live stock was urged, the Minister claiming that it paid better than good crops. The department wanted to establish grading of butter and meat as far as possible. It was the intention to spend as much money as could be spared upon improving live stock in provincial institutions. These would be allowed to exhibit only animals bred by themselves.

ABOUT CANADA.

One of the hardest fought battles in the war between the United States and Britain, beginning in 1812, was that at Lacolle Mills. The mill was occupied by Major Hancock with about 340 men of various units. It was a stone structure, two storeys in height, with a wooden shingle roof and situated on the Lacolle River about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth. It had been made a fairly good fort by filling in the windows with heavy squared timbers with loop holes for the discharge of the muskets. A bridge that crossed the river a little below the mill led to a small house which had been converted into a blockhouse and surrounded by a log wall. On every side of the mill the land was cleared so that there was no cover for an enemy while heavy snow made movements difficult.

Against this place General Wilkinson advanced but his march was a hard one for trees and other obstacles had been placed in his way and he was harassed by a deadly fire from an unseen foe. When he did reach the mill plenty of time had been given the defenders to prepare for the fight. A terrific fire was opened from the Americans as soon as their front appeared in the clearing. It was not until the invaders had suffered considerable loss that they succeeded in placing three cannon in position to fire on the mill-fort.

Hancock made a gallant attempt to carry the three guns by a furious assault, but the supporting forces were too strong and he was compelled to retire within the mill again. A second charge met with no better results. Then a couple of war sloops fired into the invaders from a position they had taken up where the ice permitted them that March day to reach.

Then the mill fire ceased because all the powder had been used. But the Americans had suffered terribly in the fight, and the ceasing of the fire seemed to the invaders a trick to lure them into greater losses. So with the British ammunition exhausted the Americans withdrew from the field with a loss of 154 men against about 63 on the victors' side.

MEDICINE FOR THE SOIL.

Farmers are fast learning to be doctors. Not that they are attempting to prescribe for themselves and their families, but they are giving medicine to their lands in the shape of plant foods of all kinds.

Everything that grows in the soil needs food. Unless this food is supplied in a natural way by crop rotation, the soil becomes sick and refuses to perform at its best. Even crop rotation does not put back what the farmer takes away from the soil and the losses are supplied by applications of different kinds of fertilizer, depending on the soil's needs.

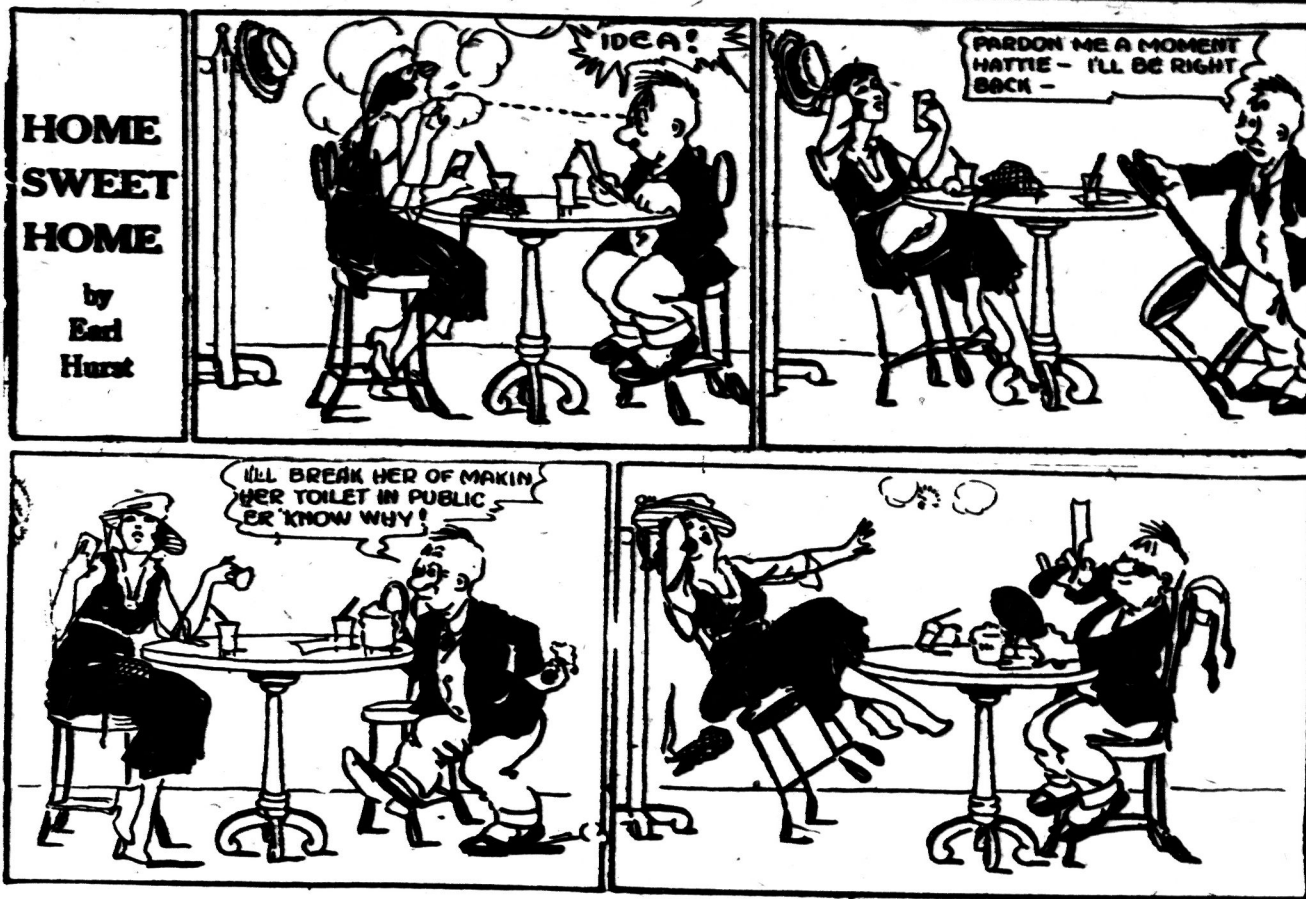
Experiments conducted by the state agricultural colleges and at the experiment stations have developed some wonderful facts about soil feeding. This information is available to every farmer. Those who do not avail themselves of the knowledge that is obtainable without any cost are not doing themselves or their farms justice.

"Black Beauty," the famous classic known to readers in every language all over the world, is being filmed by Vitaphone.

Every effort is being made to have Anna Sewell's appealing story made into a special production of a caliber that will make it occupy an outstanding position among the big special film offerings of the coming season.

David Smith, whose artistry in his powerful production of James Oliver Curwood's novel, "The Courage of Marge O'Doone," establishing among the leaders of his profession, is directing "Black Beauty."

THE JARVIS RECORD.



PROSPERITY FOR FARMER, PROSPERITY FOR ALL.

By Dr. William M. Jardine.

It is to the interests of business men everywhere to see that economic conditions are made such that the farmers will receive their just share of the wealth which they produce, not only from the standpoint of increased supply of foodstuffs for the nation, but from the standpoint of increased business for them. Farmers are large buyers of manufactured goods. They would be much more likely to buy if they had the money. If in the next 10 years it were possible to make the business of farming profitable enough to permit the installation of modern lighting, heating, water and sewage systems in three-fourths of the farm homes, the addition of power machinery to the farm equipment of a similar number for use in plowing, threshing, silage making, wood cutting, running the milking machine and the family washing machine; and permit half again as many farmers to purchase automobiles as have them now—what a boom it would mean for the manufactures of electrical goods, tractors, furnaces, plumbing supplies, milking machines, electric irons, and automobiles! Demands for manufactured goods mean work for labor at good wages. Prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for the whole country.

Fattening and Marketing Poultry

Naturally fat fowls sell better than lean ones, and we should use particular care to see that they are in promising condition before marketing if we expect a fair profit. No special appliances are necessary. Simply place the fowls in clean, dry quarters. They should not have too much space but enough not to be cramped and to be able to take a little exercise, which is essential in fattening. Keep fresh, clean water before them at all times, and give them all the wheat or oats they will eat in the morning and all the whole corn they will clean up in the afternoon. A light feed of corn meal and the middle of the day. This is not absolutely necessary but it will hasten somewhat the process of putting on weight. A good supply of coarse gravel or grit, cracked china, and so forth, must be kept before them constantly. By this method of feeding, a fowl can be fattened ready for market in ten to twelve days.

Ducks are fattened more easily and quickly than other poultry if they are properly fed and handled. Here is an excellent fattening ration: Corn meal, wheat bran, middlings and crushed oats in equal parts. To this add about four per cent of coarse sand or grit and mix together. Give them all they will eat up clean of this mixture three times a day if you are in a hurry to force them along, but if you haven't the time to do that give them the mash as often as convenient and keep dry grain feed before them in boxes always.

See that they have before them at all times an ample supply of clean drinking water. Do not give them too much freedom; they do not require so much exercise as other fowls; in fact, they fatten faster in rather close quarters.

To secure the highest returns one must keep posted on the best methods, prices, seasons and times to market the products in question. Sell nothing but the fresh, large, clean eggs, which always command the highest price. See that chickens are put in neat and attractive boxes.—W. H. H.

ANTIQUITY RUG-MAKING.

It will, perhaps, be news to some that quite a lucrative trade is done in the manufacture of "genuine antique" rugs and carpets, the appearance of old age in this case being got by an entirely novel process. The makers of Oriental rugs, finding that there is a better sale and bigger prices to be got for goods which have an atmosphere of antiquity, have adopted the rough and ready "converting" process of placing their rugs outside their houses in the roadway. On these the passer-by is not only allowed, but is invited to tread, and in Bagdad and elsewhere one may often see the rugs acquiring their "antiquity" in the filth and litter of narrow streets and alleys, ground beneath the tramp of men and beasts. It is a strange taste that prefers a "matured" and such insensate rug conditions to one fresh from the loom.

Whenever a large town in the British Isles changes its source of water supply, a sample is taken by the tea-blenders, in order that the right blend of tea may be made to suit that particular water.

The finest emeralds known are owned by the Rajah of Patiala. He has a turban ornament 10 inches long and set with diamonds. The lower edge is fringed with large, pear-shaped emeralds, which are almost priceless.

Racing a Cold Engine Is No Sign Of A Good Driver; Far From It

Advisable to Warm Up Engine Slowly and Replenish Motor Oil

A gasoline motor is essentially a heat engine because it derives its power by converting fuel into heat. That is why a motor operates more efficiently when it is warm and why many motorists make a practice of racing their motors when first starting them. They want their engines to become warm quickly for satisfactory operations.

In the speeding up of a cold motor there are two points that should be considered:

1. Because the engine is cold a richer and better gasoline mixture is needed for winter driving than at ordinary temperatures.

2. Because alcohol is added to the water in the cooling system to prevent the radiator from freezing, cylinder walls naturally tend to become intensely cold.

So the combination of these two conditions necessarily requires cautious handling of the motor in cold weather. Several things might happen as the result of too much haste in preparing the motor for efficient operation.

First, let us see what actually takes place in a motor when it is started on a cold day. Because low temperatures greatly reduce the volatilization of present-day gasoline, it is necessary to send an extra rich mixture of gasoline into the cylinder chambers.

Now, when this mixture rushes into the cylinders, portions of it strike the cold walls and immediately condense or return to the liquid form. The gasoline naturally runs down the cylinder walls, washes out the oil between the pistons and cylinder walls and finally weakens the lubricating qualities of the oil in the lower half of the crank case.

After several explosions in the cylinder chamber, the rich gasoline mixture firing above the pistons creates an intense heat on the heads of the pistons. And the pistons expand much faster than the cylinder walls, which are kept cold by the alcohol and water.

With the oil washed out from between the pistons and walls and with the pistons expanding faster than the walls, the increased friction might cause the pistons to score the cylinders if the motor is raced on starting. It is even possible for the pistons to cease or stick to the cylinder walls.

So it is advisable to warm up the motor slowly and to drain off and replenish the motor oil more frequently in winter than in summer. Taking an additional minute or two in preparing the engine for cold weather driving is the mark of a good motorist.

WHAT IS A CHAUFFEUR?

The first man to dub a motor driver a "chauffeur" must have had a sense of humor, for the word has no connection at all with motoring, but means literally "one who makes things warm." (The word is, of course, French.) The name was applied to a band of criminals who infested France in the 18th century, and carried on in much the same way as do the villains in our modern film serials. They wore masks, dressed themselves in fantastic costumes, and sometimes blackened their faces. Stealing money and valuables was their chief object, and to make their victims dislocate hiding-places these brutes used all sorts of horrible tortures. It was from one of these tortures—that of binding a person and tossing his feet at a roaring fire—that they got the name "chauffeur."

BLIND GIRL'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Miss Sadie Isaacs, Shoreditch, London, England, 19 years of age, is the first blind girl to pass the London matriculation examination, writing and reading, by Braille system. She has been blind since she was eight years of age. After learning Braille for three years she was accepted at the Central Foundation School, where she has won many distinctions and prizes including a Dickens Fellowship prize.

NAPOLEON FAILED TO MAKE PRUSSIA KEEP ITS PROMISE

"Limited Army" of 42,000 Grew to 271,000 in Five Years

The London Times, in an article published last week, says that Napoleon failed to make Prussia keep its promise. Napoleon, after he overran middle Europe, imposed upon Prussia the obligation not to maintain an army of more than 42,000 men and not to raise an exceptional force of militia, or of citizen guards, or any force of a kind to increase the regular army. Prussia pledged herself to observe these conditions (September 8, 1807), and immediately set to work to evade them. Everybody knows the success with which she did so. Scharschmidt and Gneisenau invented the scheme, and Hardenberg and the king supported it underhand, while openly they loaded Napoleon with fulsome assurances of fidelity and devotion. In 1813-14, after a course of lying and dissimulation by Frederick William and his chancellor, which moves even Treitschke to disgust, Prussia put in to the field 271,000 men, one in every seventeen of her inhabitants. The "militarists" had kept the word of promise to the ear. They had seemed to limit the army to 42,000, but they had passed through its ranks for a short period of intensive training in successive drafts the whole population of military age. The regular army, with its veteran officers and non-commissioned officers, was the school of the "People in Arms" during the truce and its nucleus when summoned to war.

There is the fullest evidence that ever since they recovered from the first shock of the armistice, German soldiers and German statesmen have been repeating these tactics. Some they scarcely trouble to conceal. New formations under a half-dozen names were immediately enrolled. Their character was unmistakable. They were troops, and some of them picked troops, with organization, discipline, arms and equipment, fitted for war, and for nothing but war. In response to Allied complaints, some of these forces have been ostensibly dissolved. Their names have been changed, but in substance the most effective have been preserved. The most formidable of them, the so-called "Security Police," has not even been changed. It is a real corps d'elite, composed of veterans, armed to the teeth, equipped with artillery, and even, it is said, with airplanes. It has just been employed to "intern" Polish troops which have crossed the frontier—remarkable work for mere civilian police, as the German Government declares this as modified in favor of Germany, limits its regular army to 200,000, to be reduced to 100,000 by January 1, 1921. Nominally she has reduced it to the 200,000, but in fact she is using it, exactly as Prussia used the royal army after Jena, as a mill through which she is passing the material for a huge conscript army. The officers do not conceal that the creation of such an army is their purpose. Attempts at concealment from competent observers would be hopeless. The whole machinery for conscription remains intact to baffle them.

Conscription in Force.

Germany, it is true, has pledged her oath and her honor not to maintain a conscript army. She has undertaken to substitute for it a long-service voluntary army. She is not keeping her word; that is all. She says she cannot get recruits for long service—no recruits to feed an army of 100,000 out of a population of 60,000,000, of whose military spirit every historian boasts. So she has not repealed her conscription law. It is still in force, and every German of military age is still bound to serve under its provisions. They are serving. There is no difficulty about getting recruits. They are being passed through the mill of the Reichswehr of the German democratic republic precisely as the Krumpers were passed through the mill of the royal Prussian army of the Hohenzollerns in preparation for 1813. Each batch of recruits is kept with the colors for a few weeks, and then sent home to make room for the next. They are sent home, but their addresses are carefully registered. A high proportion of the veteran regulars demobilized are not even sent home. They are transferred from the ranks of the Reichswehr to the sham police forces or to other organizations under a civilian disguise, from which they can be immediately called up. On paper, indeed, the whole military population can be called up almost as expeditiously as in August, 1914. The old lists and indexes have been preserved and brought up to date. Up to the retention of non-commissioned officers and members of the technical services. Neither can be improvised both are indispensable for the projected conscript army. The N.C.O.'s are necessary to give the finished touches to the Krumpers; the technicians to handle their special weapons and instruments, from heavy guns and aircraft to field telegraphs and poison gases.

But far more eloquent than all the rest of Germany's intention to defy the treaty and restore her army on pre-war lines is its projected formation. It is from no mere desire to have a second 100,000 in the ranks that her soldiers are pressing so eagerly to have the numbers of the Reichswehr fixed at 200,000. It is because 200,000 can be distributed into 17 divisions, and by the plans already in partial operation, the 17 divisions can be readily expanded into as many army corps. With 200,000 Reichswehr distributed into 17 divisions on the