

THE AUTOMOBILE

Canada Attains Second Place.

This year will see Canada attain to the position of second biggest of motor owning countries. In fact it is not at all improbable that at this time Canada has attained to that status, for since the beginning of the year car purchases have been extremely active, as is indicated by the increasing registrations in every province. At the end of 1921, however, Canada stood third among the world's automobile owning nations. The United States naturally lead with a gross registration of 10,488,632 cars and trucks, about 81 per cent. of all the automobiles now in operation. Great Britain and Ireland ranked second with 497,532 cars and trucks, and Canada was a close third with 469,310 machines.

While it is certain that English and Scotch cars have been extremely popular this year, the big thing established by the great volume of automobile exports to the United Kingdom, as well as by the heavy production of cars by home factories, it is not regarded as probable that the purchases have been as numerous as those effected in the dominion, and consequently it is confidently predicted that by the end of the year Canada will be second only to the United States. There are several reasons why the United Kingdom cannot expect to hold its lead over the dominion. One of these is that there is a really less need for motor cars, that they are less of a necessity there than here, for the older modes of travel are better established, and the railway services are immeasurably superior, particularly for local travel. Another reason is that automobile prices in the United Kingdom are very much in excess of prices maintaining in Canada, usually about twice as high. A third reason is that the automobile is very much more heavily taxed in Great Britain, and a fourth is that the operating costs are about three times as high, the price of gasoline per gallon, for instance, being almost three times as much as in Canada.

In point of number of cars per unit of population Canada is already far ahead of Great Britain, as is evident from the fact that with a population less than 25 per cent. of Great Britain she owns only about ten per cent. less cars. And in point of investment in automobiles per capita, Canada is probably leading the world, for, as is generally known, automobile prices in the United States are materially lower than in Canada, and these in Great Britain are not sufficiently higher to entail a greater per capita investment.

NEW FARMING AREAS OF SASKATCHEWAN

On the American Continent as a Purely Self-Supporting Farming Area.

Principle Edward Island received the name of "The Million Acre Farm," "The Denmark of Canada" and other soubriquets, devised in an endeavor to succinctly describe the unique place the little island province occupies in Canadian agricultural life. The island is, in reality, one large farm of 1,298,000 acres, of gently undulating surface and copes of stately trees and clumps of brush, with wild bits of woodland, and arms of the sea cutting in to the land in all directions. It is a region of transcendent loveliness and rural tranquility, where true beauty blends with agricultural activity to the inhabitants just "the island," for to those who live upon it, it is without rival among the many bright jewels of the ocean.

Agriculture affords direct livelihood to fifty-eight per cent. of the province's population of 88,615 people and indirectly to a large percentage of the remainder. While the domestic rearing of foxes has of late years somewhat overshadowed other phases of agriculture, a revenue of \$1,240,000 being produced from this source in 1921, it is the most economic province of the Dominion, producing enough annually to supply its own needs and having enough left over to engage substantially in export.

In its limited area it has more tillable land than any of the other Maritime provinces and practically the whole island is under cultivation. Mixed farming and scientific dairying are the most profitable phases of its agriculture, while beef cattle are raised in sufficient quantities to supply local needs and permit of export to the mainland. Expert poultry raising has resulted in a voluminous egg export trade; whilst the flavor of island mutton and lamb has long established its popularity. Fruit growing is a pursuit which has attained important proportions and yet leaves considerable room for expansion.

Wisp of Wisdom.

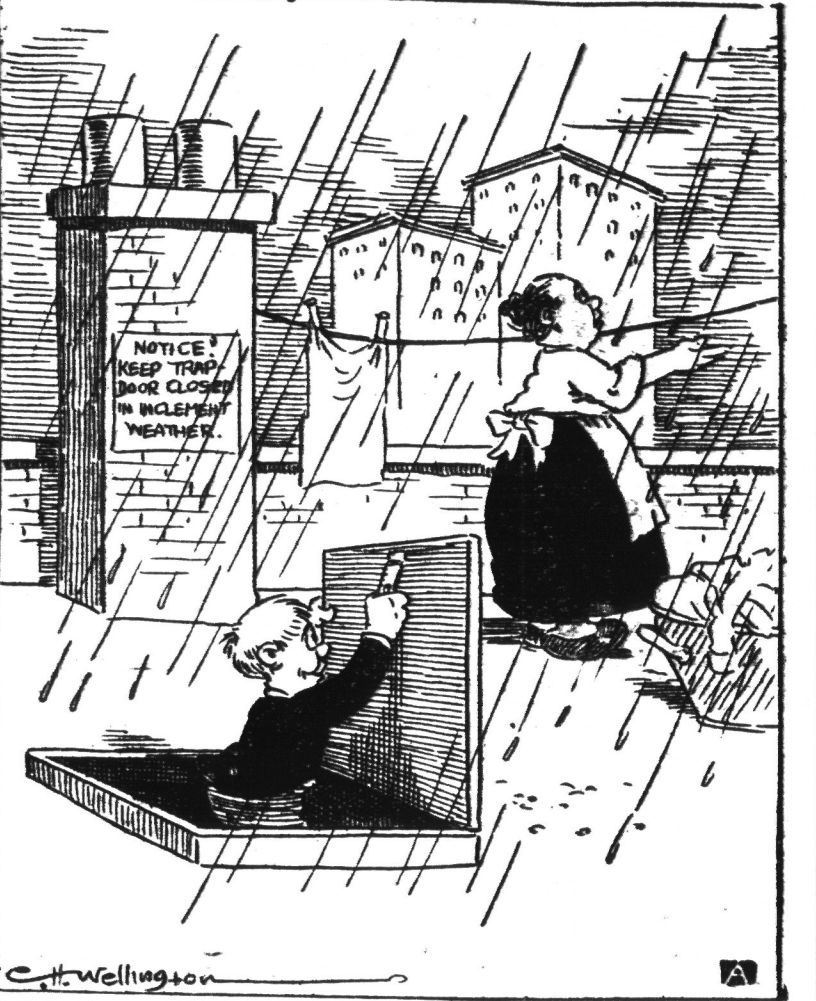
Encourage; don't discourage. Any time is a good time to start carrying out a good idea. If you are ashamed of your position you should be ashamed of yourself. Optimism is the secret of achievement; nothing can be done without hope. Your mind, like soil, will produce nothing unless intelligently tilled—nothing, that is, but weeds. He who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; he who loses courage loses all. Every thought generated in the brain is a seed which must produce its harvest—thistle or rose, weed or wheat. Many foolish persons add to the burden of tomorrow before they are called upon to bear it. We can all increase our worries; it is as simple and surely better, to lessen them. Sad is the day for any man when he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life he is living, the thoughts that he is thinking, and the deeds that he is doing; when there ceases to be forever beating at the doors of his soul a desire to do something larger which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do.

Scouts on Lonely Island.

Boy Scouts of the world over bid fair to become true before long, for a troop has just been established on Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, known as the world's loneliest island. The scoutmaster is the Rev. H. M. Rogers, British missionary, who took up his duties on the island this spring. A London despatcher, writing from the island, says a London despatcher, "The five boys have joined, and according to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rogers they are full of enthusiasm. "As the boys constantly have to do without what we should call necessities," he writes, "and undergo all kinds of hardships, there is plenty of opportunity of practicing the eighth Scout law, 'a Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.' His Prize-Winning Memory. "How are you getting on in school?" asked Willie's uncle. "Fine," said the boy. "Get any prizes?" "Two." "What did you get them for?" "One was for good memory, and the other was a medal for being the best of my class. I forgot what I got the other one for."

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and the worst is yet to come



AGRICULTURE IN PR. EDWARD ISLAND

THE PROVINCE OCCUPIES UNIQUE PLACE

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Lime in the Limestone.

A lump of lime, which can be picked up wherever building is going on, may not appear a very interesting object, yet, probably, no other substance serves such a variety of purposes. No fewer than forty-one industries make use of lime for one or more important operations. Not iron or steel works could get along without it, for lime forms the slag that collects most of the impurities in the metal when it is in the furnace.

Water, however, is not the only thing that is absorbed by lime, for many gases, too, are taken up in large quantities by this useful substance, which is consequently used for purifying all kinds of gases. Coal gas, for instance, is passed through lime to remove the sulphuretted hydrogen, the result being gasoline, which is so excellent as a fertilizer.

Principle Edward Island potatoes have for some years been renowned over the continent and in general demand for seed. Experiments conducted in the states of Virginia, New Jersey, Maine and Vermont definitely established the fact that island grown potatoes meet all the requirements of these states and there has consequently been importation of considerable volume. In the year 1921, 60 carloads, or 43,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were shipped from Prince Edward Island to various parts of the United States.

Dairying, Horses and Cattle. Dairying is an industry on which the island particularly prides itself and one in which every endeavor is made to maintain the fine type of dairy cattle and improve the type of dairy product. Only one of the signal achievements of the island in this regard was the securing of a short white cow of the four-year-old Canadian milk production record by the Charlottetown Ayrshire "Buttercup of Glenholm" which under a 365-day test produced 16,444 pounds of milk and 662 pounds of fat, the milk production being 400 pounds in excess of any previous record in the class. There are thirty-five creameries and cheese factories on the island which in 1921 were responsible for producing 1,681,774 pounds of cheese worth \$294,155 \$440,050.

The primary movement of Western wheat is from the farms to the terminal elevators at the lake ports of Port Arthur and Fort William. From here 24,239,886 bushels were moved by rail and 123,059,577 by water. Of the latter 55,270,899 bushels went to the Canadian ports of Goderich, Midland, Montreal, Port Colborne, Port McNichol, Quebec and Tiffin, and 67,788,708 to United States points—Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth-Superior, Erie, Port Hudson and Toledo. A total of 37,251,394 bushels were exported direct from Port Arthur and Port Arthur to countries other than the United States via United States seaboard ports.

THE MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT

TWO MAIN INSPECTION DIVISIONS.

Question of Exportation Through Our Own Ports One of Vital Importance. The Canadian wheat crop has of recent years come to play a much larger part in the world's wheat trade, to what extent may be gauged from the fact that whilst at the beginning of the century the average amount of this crop annually available for export was about 24,000,000 bushels, it now averages about 225,000,000 bushels. The tremendous increase is, of course, due to the phenomenal development of the Prairie Provinces, which account for by far the larger part of production as well as the bulk available for export. The movement of the wheat, which occurs from the prairie over the railways to various outlets as soon as the crop is threshed and continues in lesser volume practically until the next crop is harvested, constitutes a real problem in transportation, and it is interesting from many points of view.

For the purposes of the grain trade, Canada has been divided into two main inspection divisions, the Western and the Eastern, the dividing line falling just east of Port Arthur. Of the Canadian wheat crop of 1920, amounting to 233,189,000 bushels, a total of 235,059,577 were produced in the western division, and imports amounted to 259,947 bushels, making a total flow into the western port for the crop year of 239,909,547 bushels. The quality of wheat disposed of for commercial purposes in the western division—that is, shipped out of, or milled within, the division—amounted to 187,998,634 bushels. Shipments out of the division amounted to 162,964,892 bushels, exported as follows:—Exports to the United States, 46,272,438 bushels; exports to the United Kingdom and other countries, 37,717,742 bushels; exports to the eastern division, 78,668,563 bushels. The quantity milled for consumption in Canada amounted to 21,404,712 bushels and 2,935,179 bushels were milled but exported in the form of flour. In addition it is estimated that 38,900,860 bushels were retained for seed and 5,257,073 bushels carried in store to the following year's crop.

Shipment Through Terminal Elevators.

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Britain to Buy Art Works.

Britain's masterpieces of English art and literature can be purchased by the government, according to a decision which has been reached by treasury officials. There has been strenuous agitation for the past few months for some means of preventing American collectors from getting the cream of pictures and first editions offered for sale. The trustees of the national gallery, who have only limited funds at their disposal, appealed to the government for aid and it was discovered that under a century-old precedent the treasury would be able to make grants for special purposes, which authority will now be used for the purchase of masterpieces if their present owners are forced to place them on the market.

Buttercup Porridge.

The seeds of the buttercup are so small that we would scarcely think of them as a source of food for human beings; yet it is said that the Indians formerly gathered them for that purpose. At first thought, collecting them in sufficient quantity, would seem like an almost endless task. But after one has seen them growing as thickly as grain the situation takes on a new light.

Concerning Conduct of High School Glee Clubs

A Resume of a Recent Address on Choral Work in High Schools by An Experienced Music Supervisor.

Possibly the oldest form of organization connected with high school music is that popularly known as the glee club. Long before serious attention was given to a systematic course of music in the high school, glee clubs were flourishing, whether the school had a music director or not. Some number of the teaching force, who were a lover of music and had more or less of a voice, or could play the piano, assembled a group of those students who were interested and started a glee club. That he had no special training in teaching music, and no knowledge of the voice problems peculiar to young people of high school age, did not at all dampen his enthusiasm.

The immediate occasion of the formation of many a club rose from some program which was to be given—a Christmas entertainment or a patriotic celebration; a class day or a commencement program, where a vocal ensemble number was desired. The so-called "best singers" of the school were gathered together, and, for want of a better name, called the glee club. With no carefully tested and classified voices with no training other than to use all the voice they could possibly command, they proceeded to make ready for the great event.

Enclosed Please Don't Find.

A certain young man wrote the following letter to a prominent business firm, ordering a razor. Dear Sirs—Please find enclosed 50c for your razor as advertised and oblige. P.S.—I forgot to enclose the 50c but no doubt a firm of your high standing will send the razor anyway. The firm addressed received the letter and replied as follows: Dear Sir—Your most valued order received the other day and will say in reply that we are sending the razor as per satisfactory. P.S.—We forgot to enclose the razor, but no doubt a man with your check will have to need it.

Music is Essential.

Robert Louis Stevenson said: "To make a house of a household, given the raw material—to wit, wife, children, a friend or two, and a home—two things are necessary. These are a good fire and good music. And as much as we can do without the fire for half the year, I may say music is the one essential!"

Cocaine Culture.

Cocaine first obtained recognition as a valuable medicinal drug about thirty-five years ago, and the commercial supply was derived from leaves of the shrub which bears the plant native to Peru. Now, however, the shrub is cultivated on an extensive scale in Java, which will export this year about 4,000,000 pounds of the leaves.

Free State.

Jack—"I spent last evening in the company of the one I love the best in all the world." Phyllis—"Indeed! And didn't you get tired of being alone?"

The boys' glee club is the most difficult problem of high school music. The general condition of the boys' voice during this period is such as to make a sustained effort in singing unwise, if not actually impossible. The course of public school music is non-classical or wrongly classified voices, together with unsuitable material. Boys who should be permitted to sing a first tenor part in a glee club are very few, and are always found among the oldest boys in the school—the ones who leave just about the time you get your glee club well under way.

TRIUMPH... A deep... Free State... Jack... Phyllis... Music is Essential... Cocaine Culture... Britain to Buy Art Works... Buttercup Porridge... Enclosed Please Don't Find... Wisp of Wisdom... Scouts on Lonely Island... Great Agricultural Possibilities... The area considered in the survey is that lying north of the towns of North Bay and Prince Albert, between the Saskatchewan and the Churchill Rivers...