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# PREMIER BALDWIN'S NOTABLE MONTREAL SPEECH

## A True British Conception of What Empire Unity Means and What Britain is Doing About it HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC

Delivered before the Montreal Canadian Club while visiting the Eastern Metropole.

"Gentlemen: I have been overwhelmed by the reception given by the City of Montreal to your guests last night and this morning. So far as the welcome was extended to me, I recognize fully that it was not so much to me as a man, but to the Prime Minister of the Mother Country, and I know that an equally warm welcome would have awaited any statesman, to whatever party he belonged, as a mark of your sense of sympathy with the man who bears perhaps the heaviest burden today in the whole Empire.

"I may say that the spirit of that welcome was such that when I got back to the hotel after it I tore up everything which I had meant to say to you except a little bit which I am going to give you now, and I meant to rely upon the inspiration of the moment, if you will allow me, when I have said what I have to say, just to talk with you as man to man.

"I want to tell you first of all, because you are all business men in Montreal, something of what we are trying to do in England today to help both the Empire spirit and Empire trade.

### The Empire Marketing Board.

"We are, as you know, devoting a considerable sum of money every year, a maximum in one year of \$5,000,000, to the services of a new board called 'The Empire Marketing Board,' and although that body is a new one, and although it is essaying to do something never attempted before, I believe that it has made progress, and I believe that it is going to play a very important part to the benefit of us all in two different ways which I will try to make clear to you.

"This board works in very close cooperation with the Government of the day, and the bulk of the money which it is spending at present is being devoted to a campaign of what you understand in the New World as publicity. We have enlisted the services of a board of writers and artists of imagination to aid us in that work. The board, to use their own words, have set themselves to advertise an idea rather than a commodity. They are trying to create the consciousness of Empire among the people of Great Britain and they want to carry with that consciousness a sense of the obligation on the part of the individual, first of all in Great Britain, to men and women in other parts of the Empire, and subsequently, I hope, throughout the Empire to men and women living in other parts of it. That is the first step to create an atmosphere.

### Leaven Already at Work.

"I am quite sure that at home this leaven has already begun to work. If you go into any of the big shops today, not only in London or the chief provincial centres, you will find now that people are actively alive to the demand for British and for Empire goods, and that these phrases are gradually acquiring a real sales value. I am quite confident that it is only a question of time before that habit will take root among the people in Great Britain; for whatever our faults may be in the Old Country, we have a certain amount of tenacity and obstinacy, and if that idea is once firmly engrained, our people will never lose it. (Applause.)

"Now, there is another side to this work, I think of equal importance, in which we have enlisted the co-operation of men from all over the Empire. The Imperial Conference spent some time discussing it last autumn, and it is this: It is the prosecution of scientific research throughout the Empire.

"Now, I need not talk to an audience like this of the value of that kind of research. The number of pests of all kinds that attack crops and live stock is tremendous, and I have been told by a man learned in these matters that about one-tenth of the crops of the whole world, or one-fifth of the crops in tropical countries, are sacrificed to the ravages of some kind of pest—insect or otherwise—every year.

### Enormous Work for Humanity.

"Now, nearly half the Empire lies within the tropics, so you will soon see of what importance that is to the Empire. But we at home suffer from things like 'foot-and-mouth' disease, and from various crop ravages, and you suffer from rust, I think, rather badly at times in the West, and from other pests that attack the grain crops. If you can control the tremendous wastage that occurs, you will be doing an enormous work for humanity.

"We started in Surrey, in England, a new kind of zoo, a parasite zoo, and they are working there to try to discover, to breed, and to send all over the Empire the right sort of parasites to attack the insects that do the damage.

"Then poultry production is another thing to which science is now devoting itself. We want to make the hen lay more and to lay faster. There is an enormous egg market in Great Britain, of which we want a good share. So, moreover, and while at present we are getting enormous quantities of eggs from British countries, I want to say that the eggs that we cannot get

duce ourselves coming, as they ought to come, from the Dominions.

### Mathematical Prospectors.

"Then there is another subject on which I must confess myself profoundly ignorant, but in an enlightened audience like this, probably you know all about it. I have been told by scientific men that it will be very important in future for men who go prospecting, whether for oil, gold, or whatever it may be, to equip themselves first, not with a boring tool, but with a knowledge of higher mathematics.

"We have a number of scientific men, reinforced from the Dominions, working in London on what is called geophysics and experiments are being carried on between the Mother Country and Australia in several new methods of detecting minerals under the surface without having either to dig or bore a hole. These methods are known as gravimetric, electric, magnetic and seismic, and I am told that they are revolutionizing prospecting both for minerals and oils. I am quite sure that in a country like this the results of such investigations will be of the greatest interest.

### At Work on Fishery Problems.

"Then, again, there is an industry in Great Britain which has suffered very much since the war, and that is the fishing industry, and I am glad to say that two of your leading fishery experts have come over to consult with us and take counsel, and possibly learn something themselves, so that we may enjoy expert knowledge about fishing and fishery beds, and as fish, that we may be able to spread throughout the Empire.

"All that work is the kind of work that is never advertised, and you do not see much about it in the papers; but that is the kind of work that can effect more for human progress and human happiness than almost any activity that is going on to-day. And apropos of that, I think we all want to bear in mind that we are all trying to work together throughout the whole Commonwealth of Nations to-day within our Empire according to the various stages of economic development in which we are. We at home are urbanized and industrialized to about as great an extent as any country in the world, and at the other pole we have some countries in the Dominions that are still in the pastorage. You in Canada are in the very happy position at present of occupying an intermediate and, I hope, fairly balanced position, leading neither to the one pole nor to the other; and what I would say is this: I hope you will long keep it so. That is by far the happiest condition for a country to be in. Humanly speaking, you cannot be urbanized too much for centuries, because of the room you have, but I do hope that for generations to come happiness and prosperity may flourish, and that you will maintain some kind of equilibrium between industrial and agricultural interests. (Applause.)

### Give Empire First Choice.

"Let us never forget that we have in the Empire, especially in the tropical parts of it, enormous quantities of primary products which you cannot possibly grow, but which you will need, things like rubber, cotton and tea. Although I know you are growing sugar now, and tobacco—and I do believe successfully—yet it may be that for some years yet you will have to buy a considerable quantity from outside of Canada. Remember then, to give the Empire your first choice in all these goods rather than go anywhere else.

"Remember this, too: We in Great Britain have forty millions of people who are consumers, and who are doing an enormous lot of business with you. We buy a great deal from Canada, and the more we buy the better I shall be pleased. But we can only buy successfully, and as we ought to do, if we can sell our goods; and the whole export trade, at any rate, of the Old World has been discontinued and thrown out of joint by the war.

"We are recovering our position, struggling hard, but we are doing it. We are selling about one-half of our manufactured exports to the Dominions to-day, and they are incomparably our best markets, and I want you to feel that, as your purchasing power grows with your prosperity, the only way in which the Old Country can continue to be that market which you desire to see for your primary products will be by doing what you can in dealing with the Old Country in her exports where you do not make the things yourselves.

"Now, if I might just take a few minutes of your time, I would like to make one or two observations.

### Anything But Despondent.

"I have not been in Canada long enough to know what you think about Great Britain, but if anybody tells you or if you read anywhere—no matter by whom it is written—that Great Britain is despondent in any way, that is the biggest mistake in the world to-day. (Applause.)

"We have our difficulties; I do not minimize them; but these never have been a thing with us when Britain has abandoned her position, more usually or in some abandoned to Germany and to go down. (Applause.)



When our Royal Visitors entered Toronto they officially opened the New Union Station waiting so long for the spark of life. From right to left, Hon. W. D. Ross, Lt.-Governor; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Mrs. W. D. Ross; Prince George; Premier Stanley Baldwin; Hon. Howard G. Ferguson.

There never has been a time when there was more life, more keenness for progress, for education, for science, for discovery. There has never been a time when the Old Country was more quivering with life. We may, as I have said, make our mistakes; we have our difficulties, but the heart of the country has never been sounder. It has been tempered by that terrible experience we all went through. We are suffering from the loss of a whole generation of young men, but we know it, and are determined to make good, and the young men coming on are proving worthy successors of those who fell in France and Flanders, and they are determined to take their places; while the older men are determined to stick it until the younger ones are ready. (Applause.)

"Now there is no doubt that the half century ahead of us is going to be a momentous one in the history of the world, because one of the serious results of the war, lasting as long as it did, was that we passed through half a century of progress in ideas in about four years. That applies to the Old World; I do not pretend to speak about Canada. So you cannot wonder that things in Europe sometimes are puzzling to those who have the good fortune to live in a country where you can make a fresh start, and do not forget that.

"The problems are going to be extraordinarily difficult, and they will be made difficult by the rapid advance in science that is bringing people closer together than they ever were in the past, and is causing the older civilizations to impinge directly on those who have not their civilization and culture in a way that has not happened before. The great problem is whether we are going to educate the whole world and train it to be fitted for governing itself, or we do in our democratic countries, be fore the whole areas of civilization break up and are swamped and go under.

"That leads me to this, and it is a subject on which I feel very strongly, and you must forgive me if I say that I am speaking merely as an Englishman with his experience of England. There has always been in England a tradition of public service, but though I have been in public life many years, and have always been interested in it, I have never known in England such interest taken in public life by our people as since the war.

### The Problems of This Age.

"There is a recognition that the problems of this age will demand the best brains, the highest and the coldest courage that the world can find, and I rejoice to think that in the politics of to-day in England—in the politics of the whole country and in local affairs—the best stamp of our young men are coming in, sacrificing in many cases the prospects of making what undoubtedly many of them could make, large fortunes, and sacrificing an enormous amount of their leisure and legitimate fun of life, to say nothing of the illegitimate, and it is the illegitimate joys that breed bolshevism—and they are largely recruited in England from men who went straight from school into that far harder school of the war, where they, boys themselves, got that idea which has never been held in this way before, of the fellowship and brotherhood of man and the opportunity there is for the fellows who have the good luck to have better education, to use that education, and the advantages they have had to help the fellows who have not had such opportunities, for the rest of their lives instead of thinking only of themselves.

### A Word of Advice.

"In Canada you know far better than I what your problems are; but even as I regard them 3,000 miles away, I can see as the years go by that the highest test of statesmanship will be called for in reconciling the interests of agriculture and industry, or reconciling the interests of East and West, of binding together East and West and Central Canada, and of guarding the progress of the country, remembering always that you in Canada typify—especially in this part of Canada—the finest civilizations in Europe, that of France and that of England; civilizations that have worked against each other, that have fought each other for ideals over the centuries, but always in the van of progress. Try as the years go by, and let your statesmen try, that kind of civilization never gets too much diluted, and do not be in too much of a hurry to become wealthy. Remember that the

### Belgian King Dedicates British Memorial



King Albert Dedicates British Memorial

### A Fashion of Passion With Interest

quality of the nation is far more important than the quantity. Time is on your side. You have a thousand years before you in which to develop this great continent.

"Nothing can stop you; you must progress with the world's progress. You may some day be the greatest nation in the world. But lay your foundations deeply and firmly. Give the best you have got in your men to guide the fortunes of your nation, that when, in the future years, she has attained that position which I pray to God she may attain, she may be a nation to which all the peoples of the world will look with respect and with affection, and it may be that she will still typify in the highest degree the magnificent civilization in which her roots were first planted centuries ago in Europe."

### Prince of Wales to Attend Polo Match in U.S.

New York—The Prince of Wales is expected to be among the thousands who will witness the international polo matches between the United States and England starting September 5 at the Meadowbrook Club, Long Island.

The Royal box is being completed at the field, which will have a seating capacity of more than 40,000 persons. More than \$200,000 for tickets has been subscribed for the international event, testifying to the unprecedented concern over the resumption of the classic series. This amount has come entirely from polo players and clubs associated with the United States Polo Association but hundreds of applications from all parts of the world are yet to be considered.

With the line-up of America's "big four" already determined and the British Army-in-India selection imminent, players of both teams are at the intensive period of their training.

### Canada Builds More Automobiles

Ottawa—For the six months ended June 30th, 1927, automobile production in Canada totalled 126,808 cars, having a sales value, f.o.b. plant, of \$80,945,909, a gain of 2 per cent. in number and per cent. in value over the corresponding period of last year, when 124,378 cars valued at \$75,769,450 were produced in Canada.

During June, the apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada as determined by adding the imports of 4,621 to the 15,998 cars made for sale in Canada, amounted to 20,229 cars. For the first half of 1927 the apparent consumption, thus computed, totalled 116,032 cars.

### Canada's Seed Grading System Held in High Regard

Commerce in seeds in Canada is conducted on a basis of legally defined grades, and the quality of seed sold must conform to prescribed grade definitions. This involves responsible duties for the inspectors of the Dominion Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, who grade all agricultural seed and a large part of the field root and garden vegetable seeds required for domestic use and for export. According to the latest annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, 32,617 central samples were examined and graded at laboratory points during the fiscal year 1926-27. The total quantity of seed represented by these samples amounted to several millions of bushels. That the system followed in this country is noted in a report by the minister given at Ottawa recently in connection with official studies of seed and grain laws.

### Popular Hero Retires

#### Admiral Beatty Quits Post as First Sea Lord; Seven Years' Service Saw Heavy Naval Cuts

London—Lord Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, has gone for the last time to the Admiralty as the First Sea Lord; he will be succeeded by Sir Charles Madden. On the occasion of his retirement from office he has been made a Privy Councillor, an honor only thrice previously conferred on a naval officer.

Lord Beatty's term at the Admiralty is memorable not only for the length of over seven years but for the far-reaching changes made owing to post-war conditions. Lord Beatty is still only 56 years old and will remain on the active list another nine years.

His brilliant war services have been largely responsible for his advancement. His tactical handling of the British battle cruiser fleet in the Jutland engagement will long remain a matter of controversy, but his courage was reflected in his famous remark after seeing two of his vessels blown up:

"There seems to be something wrong with our ships today. Turn three points nearer the enemy." Outstanding features of Lord Beatty's regime at the Admiralty have been carrying out the reduction of the naval strength laid down by the Washington Conference, the application of war lessons to ship designs, the plan for enlarging the Singapore naval base, the development of the Dominion navies and the creation of an air arm for the fleet.

It is a smaller but scientifically well-equipped fleet that Lord Beatty hands on to his successor. His wife is the eldest daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.

### Gold in Canada

Gold has been found in every province of Canada, except Prince Edward Island. The first recorded discovery was made in 1824 on the Gt. River, 50 miles south of Quebec city. Placer mining operations commenced here in 1847 and intermittent operations have been carried on ever since. Placer discoveries were made in Ontario, in British Columbia, and in Yukon Territory at much later dates. Lode mining for gold began at Tangier river, Nova Scotia, in 1858. Last year the total production of gold in Canada was 1,729,000 ounces, valued at \$25,749,000. Approximately 86 per cent. of this production was obtained from mines in northern Ontario, and 14 per cent. from British Columbia.

### Motor Accidents

How many serious accidents occur because cars fall in the ditch alongside the road. What earthly use can there be in these ditches, three or four feet deep, since as a general rule our highways are made like an ass's back and drainage is a natural process, thus doing away with the necessity of a deep ditch like this. Moreover, not all the modern roads to the United States have ditches. . . . The time has come when our roads should be wider and better. More money will of course be needed, but the price of automobile licenses can be raised. The great majority of motorists will pay without complaint, knowing that it is for their own advantage.—La Manda Courier (Ind.).

The road problem in Pennsylvania, says La Manda, is serious, the worst.