Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

The Conference

The Empire expects an immense improvement of conditions to come from this Conference. We shall see, in a few weeks, but more want still in a few months, how far our hopes are going to be satisfied. For our part, we hope with everybody else that the dawn of a new prosperity is breaking over Canada.—La Tribune, Sherbrooke (Lib.)

Lure of Unearned Profit

Speculation cannot be sharply defined. The desire for profit enters into all commerce, and no one may say at what point honestly earned profit eliminates the implication of gambling. It is the desire for unearned profit that lures the speculator into rashness and makes all gambling demoralizing. The odds against winning are a hundred to one—often much more. For one man who gains a fortune by speculation a thousand reach comfortable affluence by slow but sure methods.—Brantford Expositor.

The Ancient Grudge

There isn't a battlefield in all of Europe not billowed by English and Irish graves. But though they have marched and fought and died together on a thousand fields, and their dust will forever mingle, the Irish and the English at home refuse to be friends. Knowing in their heart of hearts that their common interests lie in co-operation, they continue their bitter, futile memories of a dead past, continue to let suspicion and exaggerated nationalism and racial arrogance and pride dominate their relations. This Ottawa Conference cannot interfere. But is it too much to hope that the example which this Conference is giving of the possibilities and the value of right co-operation will contribute something to a more reasonable and better feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen?—Ottawa Journal

Agriculture's Prior Claim

The problem for the Government to decide is whether to allow the great industry of agriculture and the other primary industries of the country to remain in the doldrums for lack of a market or to permit a crushing blow to be dealt to those secondary industries which can not exist without high protection. It is a difficult choice. For fifty years under the National Policy, Canada has fostered her secondary industries, that was in the days when her primary industries had a chance at the world's markets. There are no open doors. It may be necessary, under the circumstances, to make a change. The primary industries, in a country of primary production like Canada, cannot be allowed to die. If they go, the secondary industries will die too. There will be no market for their goods.—Vancouver Province.

Debts and Ar nament

It is totally erroneous to suppose that if debts and reparations were cancelled, British or French armaments, to name no others, would be virtually subsidized by the American taxpayer. Nothing of the kind could happen. Absolutely nothing. Germany — and for our part we are very far from objecting to it—would be the sole financial beneficiary. Britain and France would lose somewhat on balance. They would not have more means but less to pay for armaments. In the circumstances, the American taxpayers might possibly find themselves, to their astonishment, subsidizing the restoration of the Hohenzollerns, but could not, in any circumstances, pay a cent towards British defence or French security. If this truth were more widely known across the ocean, the world's moral air would be cleared.—London Observer.

Pure Milk Supply

Readers of the Montreal Star are so familiar with the long, arduous, and persistent fight for pure milk in the columns of this paper that it will come in the nature of a genuine surprise to them to learn that conditions in the City of London, the world's metropolis, are far less satisfactory than in Montreal, so far as milk is concerned. A report just to hand, presented at the Mansion House by the People's League of Health, recommends that with the exception of "certified" and "grade A" milk, all milk supplied to the public ought to be submitted to pasteurization before being sold. Many firms already do this, but it is not compulsory, and there are a large number who do not. Canadians have a special interest in the matter, since Lord Dawson of Penn advanced at the meeting as a powerful argument in favor of compulsory pasteurization the fact that bovine tuberculosis has been stamped out by this means.—Montreal Star.

Recapture of Cheese Market

Ontario is to have its own five-year plan. It was announced in Toronto by Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, and is concerned with the reorganization of the dairy industry of the province with a view to again capturing the British cheese market. As far as this eastern section of Ontario is concerned no more welcome statement has come out of Toronto in years. The prosperity of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec has largely been built up around the dairy industry, with cheese the most important factor. This has been true of the cities and towns just as much as of the farming community, for no urban community can flourish in the midst of impoverished farms. As far as cheese is concerned the apex of our dairy prosperity was reached some 20 years ago, but since then there has been steady decline, until at present the predominant position held formerly by Ontario cheese in the British market has disappeared.—The Ottawa Journal.

Makes a Plea For 20-Minute Sermons

One of the problems of the churches these days is lack of attendance at the Sunday evening service. Often the night congregation is less than half the "full house" of the morning service. Many factors, no doubt, contribute to this undesirable lack of interest. Many ministers apparently have the idea that it is necessary to preach half an hour or even forty minutes. The result is a good deal of uninteresting and unnecessary repetition. Anyone who does much public speaking of any kind has a tendency to be led into verbosity. For instance, a minister often suffers from a scarcity of words. Gradually he learns to elaborate a simple idea very skillfully. In the end he may become so proficient in enlarging upon his theme as to be carried far beyond the requirement of the occasion. In our humble opinion the speaker in twenty minutes gets the best hearing and usually has said something. — St. Marys Journal-Argus.

THE EMPIRE

Britain's Progress

Thanks to her abandonment of the gold standard, Great Britain's competitive power has been greatly increased, and she is securing a larger percentage of world trade than at any time since the bursting of the post-war boom. But there is now so much less trade for everybody that Great Britain necessarily suffers. All that can be said is that things would have been far worse if she had stayed on gold, and that she is immensely better off than most other countries, and in an excellent position to take advantage of any improvement. The outstanding economic fact of the present day is the failure of the gold standard system to grapple with the terrible fall in prices. Our London financial correspondent mentions to-day that prices in Great Britain are the same as last September, whereas gold prices have fallen 1 per cent. lower. Thus the sterling system in its effect on prices is more stable than gold.—Cape Argus.

Bermuda and Canada

Vegetable growers of Bermuda and members of the Trade Development Board of that colony are very anxious that additional shipping facilities should be provided to enable producers to send larger quantities of their tomatoes, potatoes, onions, celery, and other articles, to the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. Time was, and not so long ago either, when Bermuda's dependence for the sale of her vegetables was centred on the United States. Twelve years or so ago, Bermuda, like Jamaica, was very chary about entering into a reciprocal trade agreement with the Dominion Government. But Canada, out of a spirit of generosity, held out the olive branch to these colonies, by admitting some of their products into her market under preferential rates even when she got nothing in return from Bermuda and Jamaica. The outlook of these colonies, in conjunction with every other unit in the British Caribbean zone, has changed since that period. Their vision is Canadawards in the marketing of a fair proportion of their crop. — Kingston (Jamaica) Gleaner.

Protection and Trade

Protection carried to the extent of killing trade is not beneficial even to the industries it professes to protect, because their productive scope is limited by the purchasing power of the people at large and if trade in general is unable to create wealth the protected industries languish.

OTHER OPINIONS

Trade With Russia

Many Americans have noted with great disappointment the heavy decline in our trade with Russia in spite of its great need of many American products and the diversion of that trade to England and Germany. Moreover, they are convinced that the present Russian Government is going to last whether recognized or not, and that in persisting in placing obstacles in the way of Russo-American trade it is this country which is losing out, especially at the present critical time. With the continued decline of business and the increasing number of Americans who believe that Russia, dangerous or not, will be more dangerous by becoming a customer, it is not unlikely that continued pressure will finally disclose some path pointing toward recognition.—Baltimore Sun.

Adversity

A general storekeeper and his wife out in a small Iowan community wrote off $75,000 worth of debts from their books the other day—and told their debtors to forget it. At about the same time a chauffeur in New York, who owed two brothers $50, was lured by them into a dentist's chair, where all his bridgework was taken from him, and, after he had been robbed of all his clothes except his trousers, was left to shift for himself as best he could. Adversity brings out the best and the worst in human nature. The duty of brother-keeping is put to a severe test. The whole country is in the same boat. Those who exact their pound of flesh rock it. Those who live by letting and helping others to live, are casting bread upon the troubled waters that surround it.—Detroit Free Press.

World's Champion Sprinter

Eddie Tolan, crack colored sprinter of the United States olympic team, who defeated Percy Williams and Bert Pearson, the Hamilton flash, winning the Olympic championship in the 100 metres race.

Driving power of Tolan's legs is shown clearly above.

Relief From Arms

By Hugh S. Gibson, in a speech upon the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Up to the present, the world has never known the appeasement which will come to it through a general treaty for the limitation and reduction of arms and the relief to every country from the danger of surprise by its neighbor and from the necessity for costly competition in arms and men. Once the world experiences this relief the tension will relax and we will be enabled with ease to go further than ever has been thought possible.

The peoples of the world may not know the technical difficulties of disarmament, but they have the will to surmount them.

39 British Astronomers To Study Eclipse

Quebec — Thirty-nine astronomers travelling 3,000 miles to spend less than two minutes observing an eclipse of the sun arrived here July 27 on the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm The scientists, headed by Sir Frank Dyson, K.B.E., astronomer-royal brought with them an assortment of scientific instruments weighing tons.

There are four eclipse expeditions in the group each choosing a different vantage point for its observations.

Attending Ottawa Conference

Hon. Viscount Hailsham, secretary of war in the British cabinet, is snapped with his lady at Ottawa, where the viscount is playing an important role in empire economic discussions.

New Imperial Airways Terminus in Paris

Large increases in passenger traffic by Imperial Airways between London and Paris—figures for June show 4,311 travellers flew between the two capitals in the company's air-liners, as compared with 2,206 for a similar period last year—have led to the transferring the arrival and departure point in Paris from the Avenue de l'Opera to the Hotel Bohy-Lafayette, in the Square Monthelon, Rue Lafayette.

Great difficulty has been experienced, owing to growing pressure, in dealing with large numbers of passengers, and increasing quantities of luggage, in the space at present available, while traffic congestion in the Avenue de l'Opera has rendered it no easy matter, at busy periods, to deal with the cars and taxicabs of passengers.

Definite advantages have accrued from the change to the Hotel Bohy-Lafayette. For one thing, it is six minutes nearer to the air-port of Le Bourget than are the former premises in the Avenue de l'Opera; and, for another, it is outside the area of heavy traffic congestion. Furthermore, it is near the Gare du Nord, and provides every convenience for passengers, including baths, hairdressing saloons and a theatre ticket office; while as yet another advantage it is extremely easy to locate, the Rue Lafayette being direct from the centre of Paris to the Gare du Nord.

Bug—"Say, where are you going? The Florida season is over."

Snail—"Not for me. I'm on my way for the 1933 season."

Soviets Sow Seeds From Planes

Agriculture by airplane!

"We must consider the technique of agriculture from an entirely new standpoint." Professor Tulaikov declares to his students of the Soviet Agricultural cademy; and without further ado his students set out to sow their seeds by airplane and dirigible.

Next year, we read in a Moscow dispatch to the London Sunday Observer, whole fleets of planes will be operating over Russian fields, starting with the southernmost regions of the Soviet territory, and working northward as spring advances. Experiments have already demonstrated the practicability of this newest of Soviet plans, and it is related:

"A hectare (2½ acres) can be sprinkled with seed in less than a minute. The harvest yield in the rice fields increased after the air sowings, and this year the rice area which will be sown in this way will amount to 7,000 hectares.

Speed in sowing is very important in the arid regions of Southeastern Russia and Russian Central Asia, which habitually suffer from insufficient rainfall.

"It is calculated by some agricultural experts that in regions which are subject to drought, the saving of four or five days during the spring planting may mean an increase of 15 or 20 per cent. in the harvest yield. In the case of the airplane sowing may open up the possibility of gathering two harvests in the same year.

"A main disadvantage of air sowing lies in the fact that it has thus far proved impossible to distribute seed with requisite evenness. Until this can be remedied air sowing is recommended primarily for crops like rice, where the hand planting is very laborious; or like clover, timothy, and some other feed plants, which require relatively thin seeding."

Tests Show Fruit Has Little Arsenic Residue

A chemical analysis of apples grown in Connecticut in the Summer of 1931 showed the crop to be free of harmful amounts of the arsenate of lead applied in sprays, which confirms the general experience of growers in that State, according to a recent report by W. L. Slate, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Suspected fruit has been analyzed in several cases in years past, but spray residue in objectionable quantity was never found.

It has become an established practice in this country to spray fruits and vegetables in order to control insect pests and plant diseases. If poisonous materials carry over to the marketable product, the health of the consumer may be affected. In the last ten years both growers and food control officials have given increased attention to the problem of spray residues and all have co-operated in an effort to safeguard the consumer. Some parts of the United States have had considerable trouble in exporting apples because the fruit had a spray residue as a result of the heavy applications needed to control the codling moth, and the infrequency of rains that might wash off the spray.

Food and drug officials in the United States have agreed that .01 grain of arsenic to a pound of fruit is harmless to the consumer, but for the present a slightly more liberal tolerance (.012 grain) is recognized administratively. Exporters must meet the standard of .01 grain known as world of international tolerance which eventually will be observed in this country, says Mr. Slate.

Skyscraper For Bachelors Nears Completion in Vienna

Vienna.—This city's first skyscraper, sixteen stories high, which is approaching completion in the Herrengasse, will be a stronghold of bachelordom. The Austrian capital is full of huge flats and old aristocratic palaces which are empty because the impoverished population cannot afford the cost of upkeep of roomy quarters. Unmarried persons are all obliged to live in furnished rooms.

The skyscraper attempts to remedy this. With the exception of a few small flats, it consists of single-room dwellings, generally with kitchenette and bathroom. A binding clause of the lease is that none of the "bachelors" of either sex inhabiting these dwellings may marry.

Birdsong

Birdsong alone is cool
In this hot place;
A fountain and a pool
That thought can trace,
Knowing the way it fares
Through leaf and bough,
Parting the heavy airs
And curving, now,
To fall back upon the ground.
Under the tree—
Forming the pools of sound
Could we but see.
—David Morton, in the North American Review.

The Rainbow

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began,
So is it now I am a man,
So be it when I shall grow old
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man,
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.
—Wordsworth.

News Oddities

Telegraph Mile Long

Gainesville, Fla.—Over a mile by telegraph at the Florida Station here recently a printing machine broke down. Using the pulsator, which sends current to alternate from front to back, it was broken. The part had ordered from New York. But there were thirty cows to be milked in them fields.

Johnnie Wilson, station agent, took an ordinary telegraph sounder connected it with the pulsator and would make and break the circuit which alternates the machine, operating the ticker at a speed of from 30 to forty-eight times a minute. Although he were sending a message over the wire, he caused the machine to do its work nicely.

Mother Spanks Son in Jail

Youngstown, Ohio. — Mrs. Harper went to the city jail and administered a spanking to her 21-year-old son.

The son, booked as "Charles Harper," was arrested for stealing cookies from a bakery.

Mrs. Harper walked into the police station and asked permission to spank him "a good spanking." The officers were agreeable and she took off her belt and went to work. The young man received fifty times.

"Curley" said he ran away from home because of previous spankings.

Heat Swells Bank Vault

Macomb, Ill.—The National Bank operated in this city was crowed from other banks and from Chicago because its vault was stuck. Heat made the vault door and nobody could open it. There was ample room in the vault to care for the bank's business, but it still was safely in "mothballs."

Von Luckner Was Here

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Count von Luckner, former German raider commander and veteran of the war, suffered his first attack of seasickness on Lake Superior.

The Count at first refused to admit it when Commander Ernest Donald's yacht Mizpah met him, but fellow-guests on the ship soon had him away.

"I have never lived in a place where I was 13 years of age," said the Count, "but the lake was very choppy and the short, choppy sea got the best of me."

Woman to Accompany Polar Expedition

Moscow.—Irina Rustsova, one of Arctic exploration at the age of thirty, will be the only woman participate in the daring polar expedition headed by Professor Otto Schmidt in search of a northern route from the western plains.

When the ice-breaker Sibiryakov leaves Archangel, chief seaport of Russia, this month, Miss Rustsova will be the only woman among the five men, thirty-five of whom constitute the crew and three administrative and scientific officers.

The Archangel-Vladivostok route hopes to accomplish what has been the great dream of explorers and adventurers for centuries; namely, to find a navigable passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Three times before attempts have made this passage, but twice before, or three years, with the ice packs. The last of these expeditions was made in 1918 by Roald Amundsen. The present venture aims to pass across the top of the world without wintering in the ice. The route is through the Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and Pacific to Vladivostok.

A score of women applied for a place in this expedition, but Professor Schmidt chose only Miss Rustsova, whose personality and experience, his opinion, made her the equal of the men scientists.

When she was only twenty years old Miss Rusinova passed a winter among Eskimos as companion to a party making the Nova Zembla Islands in the Arctic Ocean north of Asiatic Russia. The next year, also on Nova Zembla, she had nine Russian men as companions. One of them was Nikolai Zakharevsky, to whom she was married during that Polar night, the ceremony being performed by a winged angel over the radio—the first marriage on record. Later she divorced him.

She is of medium height, with black hair, close-clipped, and an energetic manner. She is a mathematical magnetologist, interested in the scientific study of the Polar regions.

Driving on Wrong Side Cause Most Fatalities

According to the records of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Ontario Department of Highways, motor vehicle accidents during the month of August, 1931, were more than 33 per day. Included in this number there were 17 deaths and 1025 persons injured. This record, be it understood, is for the Province of Ontario alone, and not for the whole country as one might imagine from the size of the country.

The causes of the accidents recorded were various, but it is worthy of note that more than one-third of the motorists involved came to grief while driving on the wrong side of the road and almost as many were driving too fast for traffic and road conditions.

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SEPT. 10 1932
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Smiles and Sinkers

e eyes are blue and bright,
ery hair is crisp and light,
et so are her pies.
—Judge.

kes a picture day by day,
fairy turns my head.
—this I grieve to say—
s terro-concrete bread.
—Boston Transcript.

Dangerous

and Mrs. Cohan were touring . When they arrived at Pisa, han pattered her two hundred ty pounds up the spiral stairs the famous Leaning Tower, her husband below. She leaned from the topmost rampart, a handkerchief at her husband, uted, "Hi, Come on up!"

e looked up to the top of the tower for the first time and , "Becky, Becky, for your life, k! You're bending the build-

Summer Complaint
ve found Baby's Own Tablets the of all children's remedies for Summer Complaint, Colic, Teething and Constipation," writes Mrs. George Walker, Thomasburg, Ont. Certificate of SAFETY in each 25c package. More than 1,250,000 packages sold in 1931. 242
Dr. Williams'
BY'S OWN TABLETS

ISSUE No. 32—'32

Sheep Raising In the Highlands

By Julia W. Wolfe in "Anima: Life."

The Highlands of Scotland are great sheep-farming districts, where thousands of flocks graze during the spring and summer months, to furnish the British Isles and elsewhere great quantities of wool and of the very best. In many respects this region is well adapted to this industry.

Nearly the whole of the region known as the Highlands is deeply trenched with valleys, and penetrated by long arms of the sea. The surface is rugged, the rocks project in innumerable bosses and crags, which roughen the sides and crests of the ridges. These hills and mountains are covered with coarse herbage, such as rough heather and rushes, which gradually become finer and tenderer as the low chalky downs of the south are reached. Vast areas of mountain land are given over entirely to wild grasses and rushes, which grow with almost tropical luxuriance on hillsides and valley; and miles upon miles stretch out sometimes in every direction without a sign of habitation.

These immense grazings are in many cases rented by farmers—residents of the south of Scotland, who only visit the Highlands from time to time. The management of their flocks is entrusted to overseers, whose duty it is to be constantly on hand, and to report to the owners of the sheep at stated priods.

The hill-country flocks, as the Highland sheep are called, are really but half-breeds, for, with the exception in winter months, they are allowed to pick up their own living on the mountain sides. Of later years, however, large areas of rough, natural pasture has been converted into fields, where luxuriant crops of turnips, oats and the cultivated clovers and grasses are grown.

As this work goes on, for the half-bred sheep are substituted for pure-bred ones. Still, on the hilly grounds halfbred flocks, which rival in numbers those of the ancient patriarchs, roam under the management of flock-masters.

The work of tending the flocks of sheep in these wild and stormy districts is hard and difficult, and much vigilance, promptitude and courage are required on the part of the shepherd to look after the countless hordes under his protection. Heavy snowstorms, that blow up without much previous warning, are prevalent in the Highlands, and the sheep must be driven to a place of safety before the whirling snow buries them. It would be impossible to perform this task, even partially, were it not for the faithful shepherd dogs, who serve their masters with untiring zeal, and never shirk from any duty until they break down from sheer exhaustion.

The Scotch Collie or Sheep-dog is bred for no other purpose than sheep-raising. Of late years, farmers have taken to breeding the dogs in America in order to introduce them to the breeders on the Western plains.

Dogs are divided into six races as follows: Wolf-dogs, Greyhounds, Spaniels, Hounds, Mastiffs and Terriers; this division is founded to a certain extent upon the form and development of the sense.

The Collie belongs to the first named race, and, like the mountain wolf, its intelligence is surprising. It is easily trained, and a word from its master is sufficient to make one of these sheepdogs gather the flock, scattered for miles around, to one place.

Without the assistance of these sagacious creatures the Highlands of Scotland would be almost valueless for sheep-farming purposes. The shepherd would be unable to gather his flock together in time to place them under shelter on the approach of a storm. Lost sheep are also hunted by these dogs, and driven home after several days' absence.

If an enemy approach the grazing sheep, the Collie is the first one to discover its presence, and if it is unable to protect its master's property by its own efforts, the shepherd will soon be notified of the fact.

Volumes could be written of instances of the Collie's wonderful bravery and sagacity. During one wild, stormy night on the mountains, a large flock of sheep were separated by a heavy snow-storm, and while the shepherd, with his faithful dog, were housing one division of the flock, the other frightened party wandered away among the hills.

The snow fell heavily, and, in a short time, covered the earth to the depth of over two feet. In spite of this, the dogs kept up the search all night, and did not return to their master until morning, and then completely exhausted, but one dog showed by his manner that he had news to convey. A warm breakfast was given him, and then the shepherd prepared to start out with the animal in search of the sheep. After tramping for miles, they suddenly came to a halt in a small glen, where the dog began to throw up snow with his front paws. The shepherd knew then that sheep were buried there. He soon found the glen filled with the creatures—buried several feet under the snow. This clever dog aided the man in getting the sheep out before they were frozen.

This strange phenomenon of sheep being buried in snow-drifts for any great length of time without sustaining injury is a common occurrence in Scotland. It is supposed by naturalists that they pass into a semi-hibernating state, in the same way that the hare will often spend weeks beneath the snow. It is not perfect hibernation, for the animal maintains respiration throughout, and a very small airhole is always kept open by the warm breath of the animal.

The wilder the sheep, the better climbers they are, and one often sees sheep perched on giddy crags that look impossible for them to gain a foothold. Often whole flocks of sheep have been discovered, frozen stark and stiff, on the summits of high ranges, where they had wandered, and were unable to find their way back again. A Highland farmer tells the story about such a flock of lost sheep, and how they were rescued. Two shepherd dogs were sent out in search of the sheep, which had been missed for several days. It was a long time before the dogs got on scent of the sheep, and when they did, they were many miles from home. The paths led them up one of the highest ridges of the mountains, which they soon climbed. The bleating of the sheep soon attracted their attention, and, following the sounds rather than the trail, they soon caught sight of the lost creatures.

The sheep had clambered up a rough, slanting wall of rock, on the summit of which a fertile piece of pasture land had been growing, but on attempting to return had become frightened. he two Collies sprang up among the sheep, and began to make investigations. They soon came to a mutual understanding, and, while one started ahead to lead, the other one drove the sheep along behind. Their course, however, was up the mountain, not down. The wall slanted more perpendicularly as they proceeded; but urged by the dogs, the sheep managed to scramble up among the rocks without injury. For half an hour, this curious cavalcade mounted higher and higher until a safe plateau was reached. Leading from this plateau was a small footpath, which connected two ridges of mountains together. A misstep would prove fatal. To drive a flock of sheep over such a place seemed impossible. When urged by the dogs, sheep always make a rush for any particular point in a body, and, if the leader of the flock should start across the chasm on the footpath, the other would attempt to follow, and hundreds would be crowded into the deep abyss. The dogs seemed to know this, for they both took their station near the footpath, and, after singling out one of the sheep, they drove it across the chasm. The others attempted to follow, but the savage snarling of the Collies proved a wholesome antidote to their strong desire to make a rush for their leader. A second sheep was then sent over in the same way, and the process was repeated till the whole flock was scattered about on the other ridge. Then the two Collies crossed, and began to collect the sheep, and soon conducted them down to safety. Was not this almost human?

During the entire season in the Highlands, the sheep subsist on the natural products of their pastures, except in times of heavy falls of snow and severe frosts. To provide against such emergencies, the shepherds have at suitable parts of their beats, stalls or artificial shelters, which consist of a simple, dry stone wall enclosing a circular space twenty yards or so in diameter, with an opening on the side. This will protect the sheep from wind, no matter what point it blow. Hay is also kept here.

The flocks are often intrusted to the sole charge of the dogs during the daytime, and if a storm blows up, the dogs know just what to do.

Although gentle and obedient when on duty, the Collie will display its savage, wolf-like nature when it comes to defending its master's property. It will attack men who look and act like prowlers.

To make the sheep acquainted with the dogs, they are usually put into the pen with the flock when a puppy. In this way a lasting friendship between the dog and the sheep is created, and when the dog is grown, shows no desire to leave the flock. It is not allowed to associate with other members of its kind, and its whole life is spent almost entirely out of doors on the hills and mountains. It is partly owing to these causes that the type of Scotch Collie is so well preserved, and its sagacity and intelligence increased rather than diminished with each successive generation.

"This world would be a pleasanter place if there were not so many fools in it."

"Yes; but it would be more difficult to make a living."

Trivialities

The man called to a great work must not waste his time on trivial things. He must not act like the keeper of the lighthouse who gave to the people in the cabins about him the oil which was intended for the mighty lanterns of the sea.—Maeterlinck.

What New York Is Wearing

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A Mystery Tree

Growing at the foot of the Acropolis, one of the most famous ruins of antiquity, is one of the strangest phenomena of all plant life—a tree which is described as literally bleeding itself to death, says The Richmond Times-Dispatch. Early each June this mysterious woody plant, which is known as the "Tree of Destiny," shoots its long trunk into the air as if by magic out of a soil apparently devoid of all nourishment. After several weeks the trunk of this tree which is also called the "temple of the light of the Acropolis," because of its resemblance on occasions to a giant candelabra, suddenly extends its branches, at the ends of which appear spongelike growths. At maturity the tree bursts into a mass of crimson blossoms from which drops a liquid that has the appearance of blood. When the last blossom has shed its last drop of "blood" the tree then dies and its trunk become fragile, hollow stalks that are easily broken by the first wind that blows. The "Tree of Destiny," which reaches maturity within two months after its shoot has thrust its head above ground, is supposed to obtain its nourishment from large parasitic plants growing at its base. These plants closely resemble the cactus that grows on American deserts, although the leaves are not as coarse, but they have sawlike edges and are sharply pointed.

Bacon, Ham Exports Rise Six Times Greater Than '31

Ottawa—The export of Canadian bacon and ham continues to make definite progress and at present is more than six times what it was a year ago, states a report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

Last month the total was 3,339,000 pounds at $355,013, whereas in June last year it was 567,300 pounds at $116,924.

The six months' export to Great Britain has increased from 3,246,200 pounds at $338,462 to 13,895,700 pounds at $1,320,207.

Four men were settling down to a game of bridge when the host's manservant appeared. "Forgive me, sir," he said. "I omitted to mention earlier in the evening that I had a telephone message at five o'clock saying that your aged aunt had died." "Dear, dear," said the host. "How sad. One diamond. Or perhaps—in the circumstance—one spade."

Wings

By ZONE GALE — Novelist

Often I hear the following:

"But imagine living in a town of six thousand, even with travel, if you could live in New York—or in London—or Switzerland!"

Then I have the satisfaction of replying:

"It is true that I do live in the town of six thousand where was born. And from choice. But that seems irrelevant."

"Irrelevant- to what?" the catechism goes on.

The somewhat sententious answer is:

"To life. To living. To being."

For the spot of earth on which one lives is secondary to the relationships with life itself which one chooses to develop. This is not compensation. This is reality.

One hears a man or a woman say: "I'm tied to one town. I never get away. I might as well be dead."

One longs to answer:

"If you have a home to create and a family to enjoy and enough work, do you know that you have these, do you enjoy them enough—and at the same time, do you recognize and follow all the avenues of escape that are open to you?

"If not—if you are slipping through living without real awareness, and if you do not open doors and cross thresholds which you actually have, then already you are a good deal dead."

A wise man said that zest is the last gift of the immortals. Zest is another word for awareness, for the gift of missing no lovely implication in the routine of the day—including all the daily paths to far places.

For one may accept the wings of the morning, fasten them on, and go!—even though one's body seldom leaves one's home.

Wings have always captivated the world. One of the most enchanting of the old gods was Mercury, with wings on his cap and on his heels. One of the best beloved Arabian Nights stories is that of the magic carpet. Also, except the human being, no form of life so enchants us as do birds.

This charm may be because of our love of liberty—to be free of time and space, to be everywhere at once. It is as if flight, not rest, were the normal state of the human being.

Flight of the body alone?

Flight of the mind above all—to all countries, all periods and to all other minds.

Indeed, sometimes it is even true that physical rushing about has been observed to cut one off from the flight of mind and spirit, on daily paths to far places.

How shall one take daily paths to far places? How open doors and cross thresholds and meet other minds?

By thought, by attitude; and by reading, which feeds both.

To look deep within printed pages, to catch there the reactions of others to problems and to circumstances, to find reported there the treasure mined from life by human beings of all times and of all places—this is to take daily trails through time and through space.

Whenever I look at "The Reader's Digest," which is of its chosen power to provide one with wings—to emphasize that one's horizon is not that seen by the eye, but that opened to the mind.

Brilliantly Hued Parrots Color Australian Skies

Adelaide, S. Aust.—The owner of a northern sheep station, Mr. Byron McLachlan, has reported flights of large numbers of brilliantly plumed shell parrots which are coloring the skies of central Australia.

Mr. McLachlan was awakened as early as 5 a.m. in the morning by a whirring noise and discovered these birds sweeping overhead in millions. "They were like clouds at times," he said, "and actually darkened the sky." To estimate their number would be impossible, the observer said, although he believed that any number from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 passed over every 10 minutes.

Happiness is increased, not by the enlargement of the possessions, but of the heart.—Ruskin.

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WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

AM LOOKING FOR WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Ontario which I could lease for a term with purchase in view. Send particulars to Box 12, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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RICHARDSON DOUBLE CABIN cruiser, about thirty feet, in excellent condition for five months in two seasons; complete equipment including carpets, bed and table linen, china, glassware and silver as well as all mechanical equipment and many extras. This cruiser with its two cabins and its well equipped galley is an unusually comfortable boat for week-ends or longer cruises for four to six people. It is exceptionally seaworthy and has cruised all over the Great Lakes. It has a high class and very economical 60 horsepower, six-cylinder power plant with complete electric lighting throughout and speed of 12 to 14 miles per hour. It is a 1932 coat paint job and very attractive in appearance. Great value at only half its original cost. H. Watkins, 13 W. Adelaide St., Toronto.

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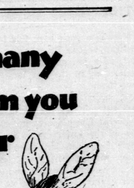

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AEROXON is the improved fly catcher with the wider and longer ribbon that stays flat. It is coated with a specially prepared glue which flies find irresistible. Every AEROXON FLY CATCHER is fully guaranteed not to dry out or deteriorate and is good for three week's service. If you find any difficulty in obtaining AEROXON FLY CATCHERS, we would be glad to help you. Please write for our FREE colored booklet entitled "The Fly and its Extermination". Use coupon below.

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