BRITISH INTEREST IN CANADA

One very notworthy feature of the year 1924 which has compelled attention in very many ways, has been a drawing closer of Canada and the British Isles with the consequent achievement of a clearer understanding of Canadian condition and need by the people of the British Isles which is so much to be desired by the people of Canada. In a consideration of the wide distance separating the two countries with the tremendous difficulty of adequate conception and the great possibilities for misrepresentation, such a coming together is fraught with a good deal of significance to the future economic development of the Dominion.

In the course of the present summer more Canadians than ever before would seem to have visited the British Isles, and the British Empire Exhibition has been the occasion of the advent of many important delegations and organizations, all missionaries to preach Canadian opportunity and wipe out misrepresentation. But at the same time the Dominion has undergone a particularly gratifying invasion at the hands of the British people, of societies and individuals standing at the top of their professions and callings, whose impressions and views are likely to have the greatest bearing on Canadian future.

Value of Wembley Exposition.

It is difficult to overestimate the value of the British Empire Exhibition and Canada's adequate representation there. Canada and all the Dominion stands for has been more thoroughly advertised, and to a greater number of people, than possibly ever before. Visitors not only from the British Isles but from all over the American and European continents, have carried away impressions of Canada portrayed in the completest manner. As many as two thousand inquiries a day have been received from people contemplating emigrating to Canada. Business inquiries have come from all over the European continent, many originating in sources in which Canada had never dreamt of penetrating with her products.

The visit to Canada of the British Association for the Advance of Science will have effects it is difficult to overestimate. The decision to hold the annual meeting of such an important body in Canada was in itself a tribute to the importance of Canada in the scientific world, and the Dominion's foreshadowed influence on future world progress by reason of its wonderful and vast natural possessions. The uniform astonishment at the rate of Canadian development of all kind, and at the great possibilities of expansion, aptly typified the inadequate knowledge on such affairs existing in the British Isles, whilst at the same time indicating what a power for truthful and reliable representation these people will be on return to the British Isles.

Scottish Editors Impressed With Canada.

Nothing so benefits Canada as the visits of such bodies who receive their impressions at first hand and cannot but return to their native lands as active Canadian propagandists. This was well represented in the recent visit of five important Scottish editors who toured the Dominion investigating condition with a view to discovering for themselves how their countrymen thrived there. "Our Scottish people are most desirable settlers for this land," said one of them. "You have a great deal to offer them in the way of great rewards for hard work. All over the country we have talked to contented Scotsmen who agree that their labor brings just rewards." . . .

"On my return," stated another, "I intend to deny emphatically all stories portraying the horrors of Canadian farm life, especially on the prairies. Cheap motor cas and the radio are everywhere in evidence. I met an extremely large number of my countrymen in all walks of life, all happy in their new land."

E. G. Walker Expresses Delighted Surprise.

The possibilities of a greater British tourist traffic were noted recently by Hirod G. Walker, editor of the "Bristol Observer," the "Bristol Evening News" and the "Western Daily Press," who after a visit to Canada twelve years ago when he wrote "Canadian Trails," is gathering material for a new book. "Notwithstanding the cycle of human progress, never has a country made the physical strides accomplished by Canada in the last twelve years," he states. "This evolution of the Dominion is absolutely beyond the imagination of the average Englishman. Speaking of Banff and the wonderful development of the Rocky Mountain region he says "I find graded roads running for hundreds of miles in the Rockies, better kept and far superior to many of our celebrated English roads. If English tourists knew this I am sure they would forsake the Continent and come over here with their motor cars. Right at Banff, Canada has got hot sulphur baths, every bit as good and medicinally as valuable as the Spas in England and the famous Hercules Yourdo in Hungary. With these baths, with Canada's excellent roads, and the marvellous scenery of the Rockies, this country should soon become the tourit Mecca of the world."

British Unable to Conceive Canada's Progress.

The inevitable astonishment exhibited at the condition and state of development of the country leaves no doubt as to the inability of the great bulk of the people overseas to conceive of the Dominion as it exists and progresses. For this reason such interchange of visits are of the greatest value and to be encouraged. Canada has nothing which she need hesitate an instant in exhibiting to the impartial visitor. She merely wishes to be more generally known as she actually is. It is noteworthy that, almost without exception, the overseas visitor who comes to Canada ignorant, but with an open mind, returns to his homeland a staunch Canadian propagandist.

In the Wind.

I love all blowing things,
Youth with tossed back hair,
The soft garments of maidens whipping against their limbs,
Trees new in leaf, long grass in the meadows,
White doves against a white sky,
The sails of fair ships,
All things young, all things free,
All things happy in the wind,
I love all blowing things.

—Beulah May.

Color in Home.

The old flat, drap, colorless interiors of a decade ago are passing. Color in the home is the modern home-maker's ideal.

PLEASANT SMILES AT HIGH RIVER

At E. P. Ranch, near High River, Alta., the Prince of Wales is seen in conversation with Professor W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Ranch, and Mrs. Bertram Smith, of Calgary.

A party of surveyors of the Topographical Survey of Canada, with horses and outfit, are shown floating down the Peace River to the location of their season's work farther dwnstream.

Autumn Days.

Along the line of smoky hills
The crimson forest stands,
And all the day the blue-jay calls
Throughout the autumn lands.

Now by the brook the maple leans,
With all his glory spread,
And all the sumachs on the hill
Have turned their green to red.

Now by great marshes wrapt in mist,
Or past some river's mouth,
Throughout the long, still autumn day
Wild birds are flying south.

—Wilfred Campbell.

Latch-Key Lore.

Most of us, when we use a latch-key in entering a house, have no thought of the historical significance of the action. Yet the latch-key has a symbolism entirely its own.

Examine the images of the Egyptian deities in the British Museum, and you will notice in the hands of some of them a cross with a circular handle. It represents the Ankh, or key of life, one of the oldest of all religious symbols, denoting the power to open and close the doors to heaven.

The key had a magical meaning for the Greeks and Romans. Their gods were often given the title of Key-bearer, as for example, Janus, the god of gates, who was supposed to unlock the doors of war and peace. In early Christian history the symbol of the key was associated with St. Peter, with his two keys of gold and iron.

In the Middle Ages the key was used to assist in the idenification of guilty persons. If, for instance, a theft had been committed, a key was laid on the open page of a Bible, when it was supposed to move towards the culprit. Wedding rings had their origin in the key presented to the Roman bride by her husband, as a sign of her authority in his household.

MANUFACTURING IN WESTERN CANADA

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS.

Government Statistics Show the Growing Importance of Industry in Western Provinces.

It is difficult to visualize the West of the Dominion in any other but an agricultural perspective. The vast panorama of farming land, virgin and productive, the vista of countless farmsteads and ranches, completely holds the view to the exclusion of other phase sf activity. In the startling agricultural development Western Canada has experienced, the allied industrial march has been overshadowed, though as persistently advancing and making as respectively big strides as the first occupation of the land. Recently published Government statistics illustrate the growing rate of importance of industry in the Western Canadian provinces.

In the year 1922, with which these statistics deal, there were 3,264 industrial establishments in the provinces west of Ontario, 768 of these being in Manitoba, 60 6in Saskatcheman, 652 in Alberta, and 1,238 in British Columbia. In these there was a total of $366,407,408 invested, divided as to $84,662,378 in Manitoba, $30,268,144 in Saskatchewan, $51,283,982 in Alberta, and $200,192,904 in British Columbia. A total of 51,367 persons found employment in Western Canadian industry, receiving in salaries and wages a total of $63,143,892. Th value of the industrial production of these provinces was in Manitoba, $94,417,608; Saskatchewan, $38,672,828; Alberta, $51,509,887; and British Columbia, $148,996,468; making a total industrial production value for Western Canada of $33,596,791.

Vegetable and Animal Products Lead.

Naturally the manufacture of vegetable and animal products leads in an area so essentially agricultural as Western Canada, these representing respectively, in the value of production, $87,709,646 and $73,148,209. In British Columbia however, the manufacture of wood and paper leads with a total production valued at $61,833,933, whilst non-metallic mineral products was important with $9,317,627. In Manitoba the manufacture of wood and paper was important with a production of $16,428,610; in Saskatchewan non-metallic minerals ranged high with $9,552,997; and wood and paper stands third on the list in Alberta with $5,563,453.

By individual industries flour and grist mills headed the manufacturing activities of Manitoba with a capital investment of $7,226,455 and a production value of $15,955,796, followed by slaughtering and meat packing, in which $4,540,162 was invested, and which had a production of $12,874,950. The butter and cheese manufacturing industry, which comes next, had a production value of $6,459,836. Printing and publishing accounted for a production value of $5,642,393, and the manufacture of cotton and jute bags for $4,428,652. The manufacture of electric light and power, coffee and spices, prining and bookbinding, bread and bakery products all accounted for productions in excess of $3,000,000, and woodworking and sash and door factories produced in excess of a value of $2,000,000.

Results in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Flour and grist mills lead in Saskatchewan with a capital investment of $3,744,079 and a production value of $12,390,891, followed by the manufacture of butter and cheese, which was worth $4,553,541 in output. Electric light and power and bread and bakery products were worth in excess of $2,000,000, and woodworking and sash and door factories more than $1,500,000. Other important industries are dyeing and cleaning, aerated and mineral waters, saw, lath and shingle mills and printing and bookbinding, in the order named.

Flour and grist mills again lead in the case of Alberta with a capital investment of $6,527,767 and a production value of $12,389,873. A close second was slaughtering and meat packing, with a capital investment of $5,303,592 and a production value of $10,703,983. The manufacture of butter and cheese was worth $6,831,470; that of electric light and power in excess of $3,000,000; and that of printing and publishing and bread and bakery products more than $2,000,000. Breweries produced to the exent of nearly $2,000,000, biscuits and confectionery and printing and bookbinding and sash and door factories nearly reach this figure.

Situation in British Columbia.

Sawmills naturally lead in British Columbia there being an investment of $42,864,840 in this branch of activity, which had a production valued at $39,423,368. Fish curing and packing run closely together for second place, the former being worth in production $14,733,685 and the latter $13,684,369. The manufacture of electric light and power was worth $7,500,000, and slaughtering and meat packing $7,250,000. Fruit and vegetable canneries, bread and bakery products and butter and cheese were all worth more than $3,000,000 in production; sheet metal products and coffee and spice mills produced in excess of $2,000,000; dyeing and cleaning, flour and grist mills, planing mills and coke ranged between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in the value of their annual production, and printing and bookbinding is worth $1,400,000.

Western Canada has nearly twenty cities and towns important industrially with productions valued annually in excess of a million dollars. The city of Winnipeg leads among these, with an annual manufacturing production in 1922 of $67,894,075, followed closely by Vancouver with $63,172,964. Calgary, the third in industrial importance falls far behind with $17,833,762, almost equalled by Edmonton in the same province with $17,386,618. The following come in order:—Regina, $14,228,413; St. Boniface, $11,394,288; Victoria, $8,777,622; Moose Jaw, $8,758,133; Medicine Hat, $7,305,998; Saskatchewan, $7,272,562; New Westminster, $6,561,061; and Brandon, $4,005,610.

THE MOON MOTHER

A Legend of the California Indian

By Clara Spalding Brown.

The country all around the present beautiful city of Los Angeles was once inhabitated by a great tribe of Indians, who spoke a soft and simple language abandoning in expressive terms. They were divided into forty sections, each having its own village and a chief for government.

Many of their rules and customs were so good that people might even now profit by them. They had no distinguishing name, until after the Spanish came to live in the land, when they gradually became known as the Cahuillas. The word means "master," and was their salutation to the strange people who had taken up their abode among them. Many were the pretty legends they delighted to relate to their children and among them was one called "The Moon Mother," and this I will tell you.

Two great spirits, wise and kind, created the earth and peopled it with the animal kingdom. This made them very tired and they rested awhile. Then the eldest ascended to heaven, while the youngest remained upon the earth.

But he became very lonesome and sad in the absence of his brother, and began to consider what he could do to make his life more pleasant. He decided to create some sons of earth, to dwell with him and keep him from being lonely. So he fashioned them very carefully, and breathed the breath of life into them, and after that the days were spent by him and his sons in enjoying each other's company and giving and receiving instruction.

At this time the moon inhabited the earth and each night, when the father and sons retired to their dwelling, she came and kept watch at the entrance of their lodging place.

A love for this kind moon sprang up in the hearts of the children, which ripened into intense affection. Happiness was the lot of all, while the children by day received the parental instruction of their father, and by night the affectionate care of their companion, and protectress, the moon.

But, after a time, this state of unalloyed contentment was interrupted in consequence of the discovery by the sons that the affection of their father was bestowed less upon themselves than upon the nightly guardian. He so far forgot them that he frequently deserted their dormitory and spent whole nights enjoying the light of the moon.

Not many months passed before there was manifested in the actions of the moon a shyness and timidity which filled the hearts of the children with sorrow.

Their thoughts by day and their dreams at night were continually reverting to the strange change of deportment in their beloved moon. It was not long before their grief turned to despair.

They were awakened in the night by a strange cry, and found themselves not only shrouded in darkness, but abandoned by their father. The night was spent in tears and regrets at their deserted and forlorn condition, and they were glad when the first rays of morning dispelled the gloom.

There was a great surprise in store for them, for on the doorway of their habitation they observed a new-born babe, the first they had ever seen, their father, the spirit, was nowhere to be found, but in the midst of their sorrow and affliction the children devoted themselves to the care of the helpless infant.

It was a long and tedious day for them—this first one that they had ever passed without the protection of their father. In suspense and anxiety it wore away, and as the evening shades were drawing around them, and they began to fear the blackness of another night, they beheld the full and blushing moon, arrayed in golden robes, ascend above the eastern horizon and enshrine herself in midheaven.

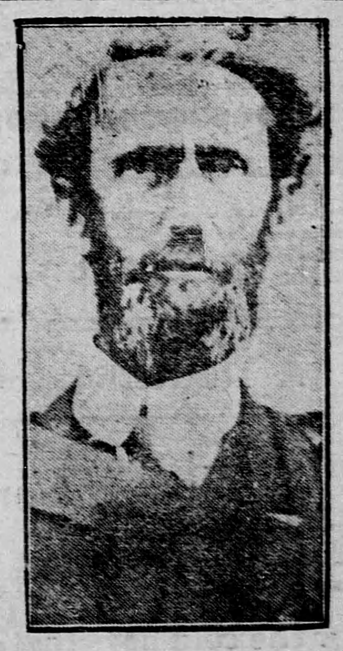
At this majestic sight joy and gladness filled their hearts, and with renewed pleasure they devoted themselves to rearing the beautiful pledge which had been intrusted to their care by the Great Spirit and the moon when they ascended from the earth.

With unceasing watchfulness the first female child on earth grew up, fresh as the morning and beautiful as light. For long years afterward the periodical appearance of the moon in her splendor was ever hailed with delight, in remembrance of her ancient solicitude for the welfare of man, as well as with filial feelings for the maternal ancestor of the human family, while the fickleness of her daughters, instead of disarming love, has always been the subject of leniency, in consideration of the changeful nature of the first maternal parent, the "Moon Mother."

Oldest U.S. Date Tree.

The oldest date palm in the United States was planted near San Diego by the Spanish missionary Junipero Serra in 1776.

Use plain, straight, wide-mouthed jugs for milk. No vessel that is difficult to wash should be employed as a milk-holder. A common cause of milk turning sour is the imperfect cleansing of jugs, owing to their construction.



Prof. McAulay, mathematical instructor of the University of Tasmania, who has been stricken with blindness, is said to be the world's greatest authority on quarternions. He has invented an apparatus by means of which he

Royal Japanese in Peril as Sleep Malady Gains

A malignant epidemic of sleeping sickness, spreading throughout the main island of Japan, took a death toll of 2,230 out of 4,200 cases reported during August.

Physicians are at a loss to combat the spread of disease as the medical authorities here have been unable to isolate the germ. A few scattered cases of the disease were reported in Japan three or four years ago, but until this year the number of sufferers has never approached the present proportions.

The epidemic has spread to Tokio, where fear is being expressed for the safety of the Prince Regent and the Crown Princess. Plans for the Prince Regent to supervise the military manoeuvres in Toyama prefecture, where the malady first was reported, have been canceled unless the epidemic is under control before November, the date set for the military demonstration.

Memorial Chapel at Ypres Planned for Mourners

Church of England authorities have completed plans for the erection in or near Ypres of a memorial church to be used by the many thousands of persons annually making pilgrimages to the graves of the British dead who fell during the four years' fighting in the Ypres salient.

The church will be designed by one of the foremost of British architects and will be erected in the form of a cross, with belfry, chancel and nave.

The great-grandfather of all boat races is the national race in the harbor of Malta on the anniversary of the siege of the town by the Turks in 1565, an annual event since that time.