FOURTH PRIZE ESSAY

The Confederation of Canada.

Miss Irma writes in part as follows:

I was very pleased to hear that my essay had won a prize and wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for it.

I was born in Stouffville and have lived here all my life attending the Stouffville Public and Continuation Schools. Last year I tried the High School entrance examinations and succeeded in passing them with honors, and this year, so far, I believe, I have led my classes. Composition has been about my best subject and I believe it is the one subject I really like for I really enjoy writing a composition on an interesting subject though I have by no means any great talent or ability for it.

I am very fond of reading books and have read a great many of them of many different classes and it is very hard indeed to leave my books and attend my school duties. But though I enjoy reading books I am by no means the proverbial "book-worm" because sports of all kind form an important part in my life. In the winter to speed swiftly around the rink on skates, in the exhilarating air which brings the roses to your cheeks, to me is life. Or perhaps it is a long snowshoe tramp to the pond. Just now we are actively engaged in basketball at school and enjoy it greatly, especially as we seem to have the winning team, but we are trying to larn to be good losers as well as good winners for we cannot always win. Then there is an endless list of water sports and land sports too numerous to mention. I am a member of the United Church of Canada here and consequently engaged in the activities of the societies connected with it.

A LOVER OF SPORT

IRMA S. GRUBIN, Stouffville, Ont.

Sportsmanship no Disqualification to a Good Writing.

"The Confederation of Canada."

Through more than three centuries of conflict and doubt, the history of Canada has gradually unfolded itself, until to-day we have a nation. The daring of the early pioneers in war and trade; the courage of the Roman Cathalic missionaries; the Frenchman's loyalty to creed, race and language; the love of liberty of the United Empire Loyalists; these and many other influences have gone to mould Canadian institutions and Canadian character. The men who drew together all these complicated threads into a united whole and held it true to British loyalty while retaining an independence of its own, are known in Canadian history as "The Fathers of Confederation," a band of men drawn together by a great idea. George Brown, Sir George Cartier, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper and others all exercised their influence and used their persuasive powers, seeing the need of unity and working for a great objective, Confederation. All did their best but the man who carried the greater part of the burden and who did more than all to hold the nation together after it was united was Sir John A. Macdonald. They won for Canada Confederation, freedom, independence, unity and still remained loyal to the Motherland; and Confederation—the B.N.A. Act has made Canada a nation, a glorious home for children proud to call themselves Canadians.

The Quebec Act and Constitutional Act had given new forms of government but were not entirely satisfactory. Then Lord Durham was sent out and recommended responsible government and union and was aided by Sydenham, Metcalfe and Lord Elgin. As a result the two provinces were united and responsible government won.

There had been many suggestions of union in the last century. Colonel Morse suggested it in 1777, the independent loyalists in 1791, John B. Robinson in 1822, and Lord Durham had favored it at first but gave it up because of the lack of transportation.

By 1864 there had been in three years, two elections and four ministries and the two parties in Canada were at a deadlock. It was thought that if all British North America were united, new members would come in from the Maritime Provinces and give one party the majority. About this time, although for years they had been bitter enemies, because they were inspired by Confederation and heard the call of Canada, Macdonald and Brown united in her service. Great Britain favored union and the abolition of her Coin Laws forced Canada to look for new trade. In 1851 the Reciprocity treaty gave her free trade with United States but it was soon abolished. So she thought that if she could not trade north and south, why not east and west? To do this there must be a railway to the Maritime Provinces and for this there must be some kind of union. Also, during the American Civil War, fear of a United States invasion made Canada see that for strength she must have unity.

The French had feared that by becoming not one of two provinces but one of four or five, they would be swamped, but Cartier persuaded them of the opposite.

The Maritime Provinces were suggesting union of themselves and sent delegates to the Charlottetown conference where Upper and Lower Canada sent representatives to ask for larger union. They then adjourned to Quebec and drew up a series of Resolutions which in 1865 were passed by the Canadian Parliament.

Upper Canada favored them but Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island objected. However the objections were overcome by Cartier in Quebec, Tilley in New Brunswick and Tupper in Nova Scotia.

In 1866 delegates from Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia met at London where the Quebec Resolutions became a bill. The British Government gave every help but the most prominent figure was Sir John A. Macdonald. At last, the British North America Act was ready and on March 29, 1867, was passed by Great Britain and on July 1, 1867, Canada became a Dominion.

The terms of this Act which made Canada a free Dominion across the sea from her Motherland are:

(1) Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were formed to be one Dominion under the name of Canada.

(2) Upper and Lower Canada were to form two separate provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

(3) The King was to be represented by a Governor-General appointed by the King.

(4) There was to be a cabinet of thirteen members which was responsible to the people's representatives in Parliament, to advise him.

(5) The legislature included two bodies; the Senate; appointed for life by the Governor-General, and the House of Commons elected by the people for five years. Quebec was to have sixty five members and the others an equal number in proportion to their population.

Canada is rapidly becoming a great nation. Population has grown more slowly than in the great nation to the south of us, but it does not follow that she will always lag behind. Her people have made for her so honorable a name that men and women, eager to call themselves Canadians will come to fill up the great North-Western plains. Canadians are honored and heard with great respect wherever learned men gather. Every year thousands of strangers seek health or pleasure along the wonderful St. Lawrence, among the towering peaks of the Canadian Rockies or plunge into the forest to camp and fish. Canada is a country of wonderful resources. Her forests cover over a million square miles; she has millions of acres of rich wheat lands, in mineral wealth she ranks with any country and her manufactures are rapidly being developed.

"Oh Canada! our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command,
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, Oh Canada!
We stand on guard o'er thee."

Trucked Hogs Grade Well.

With the extension of good highways from the marketing centres into the country the number of hogs delivered to the stockyards and packing-houses by truck is constantly increasing. Not only is the delivery accomplished quickly and therefore in good condition, but as was pointed at a number of swine meetings in Eastern Ontario by Mr. Eric D. McGreer, the Sheep and Swine Promotor of the Live Stock Branch located at Kingston, it leads to rapid improvement in the grades because the farmer can see for himself the type of hog for which the highest price is paid. This explains why the percentage of sales in hogs trucked to market is usually higher than where they are shipped by rail.

"The wonder metal of the age" is a fitting term for Aluminum. Its lightness, brightness, flexibility, freedom from rust, and many other good qualities, make it adaptable to a multitude of uses, a chief one being as a container par excellence for good tea—Red Rose Tea is packed only in this modern metal package.

The gentle summer shower is an eavesdropper that seldom hears harsh words of itself.

What tune makes everybody glad? —Fortune.

ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Most of our readers are familiar with the Women's Institutes, a rural organization, established and carrying on for the purpose of securing greater efficiency in the housing, feeding, and clothing of the family, exerting a wholesome influence in local social, life and rendering service in community undertakings.

There are now 1057 of these Institutes in Ontario with the number being gradually added to. The extent and importance of the work of the Institutes is indicated in the following list of committees and provincial chairmen.

Health—Dr. Margaret Patterson, 97 Walmer Rd., Toronto.

Agriculture—Mrs. H. M. Aitken, Beeton, Ont.

Home Economics—Mrs. W. F. Ross, R.R. No. 3, Embro, Ont.

Education and Better Schools—Miss K. McIntosh, Brampton, Ont.

Immigration—Miss E. J. Guest, 9 Evelyn Cres., Toronto.

Legislation—Mrs. W. R. Lang, 55 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto.

Historical Research & Current Events——Miss Appelbe, R.R. No. 2, Georgetown.

Community Activities—Mrs. M. MacBeth, Milverton, Ont.

Relief—Mrs. D. D. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.

Canadian Industries—Mrs. G. Edwards, Komoka, Ont.

The Committee on Health is stressing health education, physical development, and child welfare. The activities have been many and varied in the health work, but always practical and suited to the locality. The general principle adopted in Institute work is to make the best use of available lelcturers and services in the hope and expectation that better service and literature will be provided from year to year, and has ben exemplified forcefully in the work of this committee. A splendid spirit of co-operation has been established between the local Medical Officers of Health, the school and district nurses, the Red Cross, the Children's Aid Society, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, as well as other health organizations and the Institutes.

The chairman for convention areas in different sections of the province co-operate with the provincial chairman in reporting upon activities and formulating plans for further work. By holding meetings once a month for the study of home-making and community problems, the Institutes are doing much to better conditions surrounding rural life and endeavor. The Institutes are assisted with literature and instructors from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, while the members give addresses, write papers, and carry on discusions covering a wide field of practical and culture endeavor. Efficiency in housekeeping, physical development, health principles, and community undertakings have been materially added to through the co-operation of groups of women in the Institute and the various departments of the Government. Reports in these efforts will appear from time to time.

A series of 730 meetings is being held between the middle of May and the end of June. These meetings are being addressed by persons thoroughly familiar with the Institute organization, aims, and activities, who have been engaged as lecturers by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Among the subjects being considered are the following:

"Opportunity," "Pioneer Service," "The Business of Being Women," "Agriculture for Women," "A Mother's First Duty to Herself," "Training for Health, Beauty and Happiness," "Giving the Baby a Right Start in Life," "The Value of Temperature, Pulse, and Respiration," "The Responsibility of Home Making," "Care of the Feet," "Uncooked Foods and How to Use xhem," "Old Age Retarded," "The Four Cardinal Virture—Health and How to Attain it," "The Physical Development of the Child," "School Lunches and other Dietetic Problems," "The Interdependence of Town and Country," "The Principles of Dress," "An Hour with the Poets and Hymn Writers," "Music, What is means in a Community," "Books for Children," "A Girl's Preparation for Life."

THE MOTOR CAMP

No Town Can Afford to Do Without Proper Motor Tourist Accommodation.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

With the summer season almost here and the motor tourist expected, it is time for municipalities to "look to their fences." The Provincial Government has given their official "O.K." to some fifty motor camps in the province that have, in conjunction with mere parking space, proper sanitary arrangements and good water available. They stand ready to inspect and pass, if right, any camp if the Dept. of Health be notified and such inspecion asked for.

Necessary Convenience.

No town on a main highway can afford to be without a proper camp for motor tourists. Such tourists are divided largely into two classes—those that patronize hotels and those that "camp." In the latter or camping class there are two sub-divisions—those that want a small tourist shack for sleeping accommodation and those that carry their own equipment for night camping. If a town is to attract its fair percentage of either of the last two classes it must have a well organized and properly equipped "tourist camp."

Public or Private Camps?

The question must be asked and answered by town councils, "Will we have a town camp or will we officially recognize a certain particular private camp as our towns "Tourist Accommodation?" Either plan will work out satisfactorily provided properly constructed, well-cared-for sanitary conveniences are installed, a proper water supply arranged and if possible a means of supplying hot water and food necessities included. If the camp is "town owned" a concession can be leased to supply the necessities, and if privately owned the owner will soon see the money-making opportunity of supplying the transient with tents, blankets, milk, tea, bread, etc., etc.

Tourists Are Spenders.

Motor tourists are out for a holiday usually and they want comfort at a reasonable cost and if the prices asked are reasonable they will not object to paying for their accommodation. We in Ontario are just entering upon an era of tourist business prosperity which will keep increasing as time goes on. It's bound to be a money producing industry, this catering to the motorist, so now is the time to prepare for and profit by this new opportunity.

MEDICAL MEMOS

Cosmetics

"The cosmetic business has been a perfectly reputable business, but in the absence of a law controlling it (the Pure Food & Drug Act is not specific enough) a number of scamps have crept into the business." Some hair dyes irritate the skin dangerously; others contain poisonous lead. Some freckle removers contain ammoniated mercury, a caustic poison that eats the skin. If a substance is powerful enough to dissolve hair, it may cause cancer. The A.M.A. is seeking laws to "forbid the sale of certain dangerous poisons as ingredients of cosmetics and to compel all makers of cosmetics to make truthful representations of their products.—Arthur J. Cramp.

Painted Legs

In Budapest, one Alice Posics' girl friends cried over her coffin last week First of her set to practice a new fashion, she had abandoned stockings; had painted her legs with fantastic designs. The paint stain polluted her blood.

For Mr. Hanna

To the University of Cincinnati came 300 volunteers who drank good whiskey and then let heir alcoholized breaths pass through a solution of 50 per cent. sulphuric acid containing a trace (1/3) of potassium dichromate. This solution is ordinarily reddish yellow; alcohol vapor makes it change to a bluish green. The more whiskey the Cincinnati bibbers swallowed and the more drunk they became, the more bluish green became the solution. There is so definite a relation between degree of intoxication and the sulphuric acid-potassium dichromate tint, that Cincinnati judges have used its evidence in arrests for driving motor cars while drunk.—Dr. Emil Bogen, University of Cincinnati.

Diabetes

Charts of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and of the U. S. Department of the Interior showed that during 1923 and 1924 the death rates due to diabetes were 10 per cent. less than for 1922 when Drs. Banting and MacLeod discovered insulin and hailed it as a specific treatment, although no sure cure, for diabetes. Since 1924 the diabetes death rate has increased rapidly. No doctor knows why.

Small Babies

If the gestating mother exercises and thus herself uses up considerable of the extra food she eats during her term, her baby is apt to be small and healthy, her delivery easy.—Effa V. Davis of Chicago Maternity Hospital.

Toronto Sculler Defeated America's Fastest

JOE WRIGHT JR.

The broad-shouldered Argonaut oarsman who won the Farragut challenge cup for first single in the American Henley recently at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river. In winning the race Joe jr. set a new record, smashing Joe Kelly's record time by 12 seconds. Wright's time was 7.39 4-5.

FARM NOTES

Community Sheep Dipping.

Now that shearing is practically completed dipping the ewes and lambs is in full swing throughout the country where community tanks have been established. Many hundreds of these tanks have been placed in sheep raising communities during the past few years by the Sheep Promoters of the Dominion Live Stock Branch in co-operation with the provincial Agricultural Representatives. The Live Stock Branch provides the forms for the concrete tanks and gives explicit instructions for making tanks. The Agricultural Representatives help to organize the clubs for the putting in of the tanks and take a general interest in the work.

The Live Stock Branch has issued a pamphlet which gives detailed instructions for the location of the tank, its construction, removing the forms and such other information as may be easily followed b yanyone who has had any experience with concrete. This pamphlet is distributed by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Feeding Weaned Pigs.

Hog raising has been made unpopular on many farms from a lack of proper understanding of the best source to be taken with the litters at weaning time. A young pig, like any other young animal, should not be expected to digest such heavy feeds as older pigs can handle. The mistake of weaning at too young an age causes later unthriftiness and in this way reduces the profits that might be made from a litter of pigs.

In addressing some special swine raisers' meetings in Eastern Ontario Mr. Eric D. McGreer, the Sheep and Swine Promoter of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, with headquarters in Kingston, took pains to correct some of the common errors that are made on hog raising farms throughout the country. The weaning period, Mr. McGreer pointed out, is the dangerous one because the young pigs being taken from their mother's milk are required to subsist on an artificial ration. The change from one to the other should be made gradually, at about five weeks of age, the youngsters being taught to eat in a creep which excludes the mother sow. At weaning time, by increasing the food of the young pigs and removing them for longer periods daily from their mother, the shock to the system of the abrupt change of ration, is greatly lessened. More good litters are ruined by the results of improper feeds and feeding by ill-defined methods at the period mentioned, and more swine feeers thereby baffled and discouraged than during any other phase of the pig's existence. The first feed for the little pig, when he is learning to eat while nursing with the mother, should be made up of a few handfuls of dried grain scattered in the bedding. Crushed oats is excellent. By this is meant rolled oats where such may be procured. Place in the creep a little trough containing milk, then a few days later add a handful or so of middlings, and increase this until weaning, weaning at six weeks of age where the two litter per year plan is operated; otherwise, they may be allowed to run for eight weeks. This is contrary to the procedure on many farms where pigs are weaned at five or six weeks of age. Due appreciation must be given to middlings as a feed for little pigs. There is a distinct difference between middlings and shorts. Midlings cost more but are infinitely cheaper in the end.

On Breeding and Feeding the Hog.

"Reading maketh a full man," quoth Lord Bacon. Another learned authority has said that "experience is the best teacher." Both sayings possess the merit of truth but combined they come as near the perfection of the acquisition of knowledge as is possible. In modern times the combination comes well within the possibilities. Take agriculture, for instance, not a week passes in Canada that a publication is not placed in circulation dealing with some branch, furnishing valuable information founded entirely on experience and studious research. One such is the Dominion Animal Husbandmans' pamphlet treating on the "Breeding and Feeding the Market Hog," in which Mr. G. B. Rothwell tells of advisable methods to follow on the farm. He tells how young stock should be selected, how a good strain can be developed, what course to pursue in mating the breeding sow, in breeding two litters a year, in regulating supply, in housing, in feeding boars, sows and little pigs, and advises on feeds that may be home-produced and those that must be purchased. He also gives important counsel on necessary mineral supplements, remarking in doing so that "No domestic animal so quickly shows the results of mineral deficiency as does the pig."

Mild Spot in Arctic.

The town of Hammerfest, Norway, lying 300 miles north of the Arctic circle, has an average winter temperature warmer an New York, says Indianapolis