Canada's Land of The Midnight Sun

Director of Northwest Territories Describes Vast Section Bordering Mackenzie River

Canada, too, has her "Land of the Midnight Sun," and the little that is known of the Great Valley of the Mackenzie River and the northern coast of Canada, inhabited chiefly by Indians and Eskimos, is vividly described in Natural History, journal of the American Museum of Natural History, by O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada. He writes:

"One million three hundred thousand square miles of Canada lying north of 60 are known as the Northwest Territories. They extend east-ward from the delta of the Mackenzie River to Baffin Island, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles, and reach more than 1,200 miles from north to south, from Cape Columbia to latitude 50 degrees north, including all the islands in the Canadian sector as far as the Pole.

"Neither the natives, nor the fauna, nor the other resources of so vast a country can be adequately described in a short article. From agricultural lands in the southern areas the country stretches to the world's most northerly mainland; the natives include Indians and Eskimos speaking three distinct languages and living under as many sets of conditions. The wild life covers almost every species of land and sea mammal known to Canada, and the other potential resources of the Territories are found under a variety of conditions that differ in climate and accessibility.

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE.

"The District of Mackenzie, the most important of the three main divisions of the Northwest Territories, can be most readily approached by the route leading north by rail from Edmonton, Alberta, to the south-ern watershed of the Mackenzie River. Fort Smith, the administrative centre within the district, is situated on the Slave River in latitude 60 degrees north, where a series of rapids forms a barrier to river navigation. At this point we find ourselves in the hands of the Chipewyan Indians.

"Should we lister to the casual conversation of the crowd we would hear English, French, Cree and Chipewyan used impartially for, although the language of the district is Chipewyan, the Crees from the south are well represented, and the traders and missionaries are chiefly of British and French extraction.

'Fort Smith, situated on a high, sandy plateau overlooking the river, is typical of many of the northern posts, its principal features being government offices, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Post, a wireless telegraph station, a mission church and house with hospital and school, and establishments of the principal fur traders of the North. To these should be added the log homes of the natives, and a host of dogs, which constitute the motive power of the country's Winter transport. In winter Fort Smith is dark and bleak and windswept, and in summer it is a noted gathering place for all varieties of insect pests known to the northland, while for weeks daylight never fades entirely from the sky.

"Immediately to the west lies a country of alternate swamps and low sand ridges, difficult of access, but valuable because it has given perfect protection to the only remaining herd of American bison that has never known captivity. In 1901 the Dominion Government prohibited the killing of these animals. An estimate made about twenty years later placed their total at approximately 1,500. To these have been added recently 6,000 young buffalo from the Wainwright National Park, and it is confidently hoped that the next decade will see an increase in their numbers great enough to make them an important factor in the food supply of the district and possibly to warrant licensed hunting under the supervision of official game wardens.

FUR RESOURCES.

"The fur resources of the Fort Smith area have been intensively drawn upon for more than 100 years, but still the trapper thrives. Each winter yields pelts of bear, wolves, lynx, colored foxes, fisher, otter, marten, mink, skunk and muskrat—fox, mink and rat predominating. It is possible however, that the time is not far distant when fur farming will bring to many a better living than is to be secured today from the taking of wild animals.

"From Fort Smith to the Arctic Ocean, a distance by water of 1,400 miles, river transportation is uninterrupted. Large and comfortable steamboats serve the public, and already the excellence of their service, the novelty of the life of the lower river settlements and the river scenery have popularized them among those on the outlook for summer tours in little-known lands.

'Two hundred miles of river, winding slowly through the country of the buffalo and the moose, lead from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake. One legend of the source of the name 'Great Slave' tells how, even before the advent of the trader, a white child was sold as a slave to an Indian tribe which had its home on the shores of the lake. The child grew to be a man above the ordinary stature, with long fair hair and light blue eyes, who lived a long life among his Indian masters. His presence led to the area being known as the 'land of the great white slave' eventually abbreviated to Great Slave. The story further states that the child slave was the rightful heir to the throne of France—an interesting echo of the rumors spread by the devotees of Napoleon that the son of Marie Louise had not really died at Vienna, but had been spirited away by the wily Metternich.

"Another legend, quoted by the Geographic Board of Canada, is to the effect that Great and Lesser Slave Lakes and Slave River were named after a tribe of Indians that once dwelt in that region. These Indians called themselves Etchareottine, which means 'the people dwelling in the shelter of the (Rocky) mountains.' In contradistinction to other Northern Indians, who were caribou eaters and traveled widely in pursuit of game, the Etchareottines were fish eaters and kept to the lakes. When the more warlike Crees went on the warpath against the tribes on the Peace River, they came from the south in canoes to Lesser Slave Lake and, leaving their canoes there, proceeded overland. Finding that the lake-dwelling Indians did not possess their own warlike attributes and ideas, the Crees showed their contempt by bestowing on the lake dwellers the epiphet of 'awonak' or 'slaves.'

"By way of Great Slave Lake the traveller reached the land of the Slave Indians, and to the babel of tongues is added still another dialect. Revolution, the most important settlement on the southern shore, is the meeting place of the Indian trappers from east and west, north and south. The Southern Indians, the Crees and Chipewyans, are represented chiefly by the imported servants of the traders, this point marking the northern limit of the influence of both these nations. Three highways lead from Resolution—one to the northwest following the waters of the Mackenzie to Beaufort Sea, one due north to the country of the Yellow Knife Indians, and the third east to the lakes and plains of the Arctic prairies and the home of the caribou and musk ox.

FORT RELIANCE.

"To the east a cruise of 200 miles along the shores of Great Slave Lake—one of the great lakes of the world with an approximate area of 11,500 square miles—brings the traveller to Fort Reliance. From this point the trail leads overland until the headwaters of rivers flowing to Hudson Bay are reached. Here are the great Arctic prairies, a country well flowered by nature except with trees.

"From any point of vantage can be seen an apparently endless endowed with grass, moss and Arctic flowers. Sparkling lokes nestle in the valleys, and winding streams disturb the quiet of the scene as they tumble their way down their many rapids to mingle their waters finally with those of far-distant Hudson Bay.

"The rolling country is the home of the caribou, the wolf, the Arctic fox and the remnants of the few remaining herds of musk ox to be found on the mainland. The streams and lakes are plentifully stocked with fish, and their shores are the nesting grounds of many varieties of waterfowl. The potential wealth of this Arctic plains area lies in its undoubted ability to yield liberal supplies of meat and hides from caribou and other hardy animals, fish from its waters and fur from its hills.

"Humanity is but poorly represented on the Arctic prairies. A small band of Indians, who Winter along the northern fringe of timber, each Spring follows the caribou in their northern migration, and lives entirely upon caribou meat and fish. Eskimo from the shores of Coronation Gulf to the northwest and coastal points to the eastward move each Spring toward the Hheelon River to meet the same migration on its way to the Arctic coast. The only permanent residents are three bands of Eskimo who base their operations on the shores of Kasba, Sigolgyjusk and Baker Lakes, from which points they eke out a living from the eastern sections of these northern plains.

WHERE FRANKLIN CAMPED.

"Starting again from Resolution, another road leads to Rae, on a northern arm of Great Slave Lake and the land of the Dog Rib Indians. In 1921 Franklin and his party followed their route to the North. A Winter camp was built half way between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, which was known as Fort Enterprise. From this point a season was spent in exploration of the Coppermine River and the shores of Coronation Gulf. Part of this route was also followed by Hearne of the Hudson's Bay Company, when from 1769 to 1772 he pioneered the valley of the Coppermine River. One of the great tragedies of the North was enacted during this trip, when the Indians who accompanied Hearne massacred more than twenty defenseless Eskimo men, women and children, camped at a point since known as Bloody Fall, on the lower reach of the Coppermine.

"During the past Winter a unique event occurred in the vicinity of Fort Enterprise, about 150 miles north of Great Slave Lake, the spot where Sir John Franklin, with Lieutenant Back, spent such a terrible year of hunger and privation in 1821 and 1822. Two years ago, while an official of the Canadian Government was making a patrol from the bottom of Bathurst Inlet, 500 miles over a bleak and desolate territory to Rae, he had with him a young Eskimo youth from Coronation Gulf. They had many adventures on the way, but, on reaching Rae, the young Eskimo was delighted at what appeared to him a veritable metropolis, although it cannot boast of more than half a hundred people.

'So enamored with the place was the youth that he wanted to remain, forgetting entirely the pretty wife he had left in a distant igloo. The official, however, had no intention of permitting the youth to remain, for had he done so, the lad's tribesmen would have assumed that the white man had killed him, and so would probably have taken his own life in retaliation.

A PEACE MEETING

"When they finally returned to Bathurst Inlet the young native must have told his tribesmen how well they had been treated by the Indians and, as a result, the Eskimo in a body appeared shortly after Christmas at Fort Enterprise. Here, though face to face with their traditional enemies, the Indians, a ten-day powwow of feast and dance took the place of bloody war.

"It was the first occasion on record where groups of Eskimos and Indians from these districts have buried the hatchet, and is in marked contrast to the warlike attitude of the time of Hearne.

"The Dog Rib Indians are one of the larger tribes of the North. Long association with the white trader has advanced them to a life of semi-civilization, but they still depend upon the wild life of the country for an existence. As they wander over a wide country of rocky hills, some of which are timbered though sparsely, their harvest consists of fur, fish, caribou and moose, with rabbits to fill in periods when larger game is not available. Much of this area has been reserved by the government of Canada as a hunting and trapping ground for the exclusive use of the natives.

"To the west and north of Resolution lies the valley of the Mackenzie River. Hay River, a settlement lying near Great Slave Lake in the broad valley of the river from which the community takes its name, is the home of a well-conducted boarding school, two missions and several trading establishments.

"Providence lies on a level plain on the bank of the Mackenzie. The buildings of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of the mission with its boarding school for native children, and of the several trading companies are practically the only permanent structures in the settlement. At points further south the Indian and half-breed trappers have built for themselves cabins from which they pursue their activities, but the natives of the Providence district are still the itinerant people of a hundred years ago. Many of them are born, live and die in their native tepees and brush camps.

NAVIGATION UNINTERRUPTED

"Between Providence and Simpson on the way north the river narrows and runs swiftly, but navigation is uninterrupted. Simpson is located on a large island just below the confluence of the Liard and the Mackenzie Rivers. It is one of the larger settlements of the Territories, and was at one time the trade headquarters for the whole valley of the Mackenzie. Originally a typical Hudson's Bay Company fort, dating from the early days of the last century, it has grown to be a prosperous settlement with missions, hospitals, schools, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police post, a government wireless station, a number of trading establishments and a government Indian agency which conducts an experimental farm. The surrounding country, consisting of rolling hills lightly covered with timber, has up to date produced little but fur, though it is not without promise for the future. The Rocky Mountains are less than 100 miles to the northwest, and far back in the mountain lies a valley about which little is known beyond the fact that in it hot springs are so numerous that its temperature has been materially affected. While the surrounding country suffers from a somewhat rigorous climate, the semi-tropical valley, as it has come to be known sees but little snow and is the Winter home of a great variety of wild life.

"The Laird River is the highway serving the territory to the west. It boasts of a steamboat service, adequate to the needs of the country, which each year carries a wealth of high-grade furs to the markets of the world. The upper reaches of the Laird, penetrating far into the mountain ranges, connect through British Columbia with established routes of travel leading to the Pacific Coast.

"Sixty miles below Simpson the Mackenzie enters a bolder and more rugged country, and for many miles the traveler is regaled with true Western mountain scenery. When the river swings back to the foothills, Wrigley, a fur post active enough in Winter but presenting little of interest during the open season, is passed, and the journey is continued to Norman. This settlement stands on the high banks of the Mackenzie at the mouth of Great Bear River. The usual essentials of a northern post are here in evidence. The country, east and west for many miles, is tributary to this post.

"The Great Bear River is the highway to Great Bear Lake and the country beyond as far as Coronation Gulf, while to the west an overland trail follows the valley of the Gravel River to the headwaters of the Stewart River and on to the Yukon. The Great Bear River is shallow and swift, but can be ascended by suitably constructed power boats. Great Bear Lake is the largest lake in the northland, covering an area of something like 12,100 square miles, but its use as a transport route is limited to not more than three months in each season, as it is icebound for the rest of the year.

"Much of interest centres around Norman. Not only is it the trade centre of a large and productive district, but the scenic and mineral resources are also outstanding. A few miles from the settlement lie lignitic coal beds of doubtful commercial importance, but spectacular, having burned continuously at least since the first exploration of the river by Mackenzie in 1789. To the north of the post lies a prominent mountain known as Bear Rock, and along the western horizon lie the bold peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The burning of the coal seams and the three peculiar red stains, probably caused by oxide or iron, which show on the face of Bear Rock have given rise to a typical Indian legend.

"Many years ago, according to the story, both the people and the game of this area were giants of their kind. A giant hunter armed with bow and arrows, while standing on Bear Rock, saw a colony of giant beaver in Bear River. With his arrows he secured three of these, but several of his arrows which had missed their mark remained embedded in the river bottom, but one end still showing above the water. As in all the northern rivers sunken trees are to be seen, the story-teller points out the giant arrows without difficulty. The hunter then skinned three of the beaver and spread the skins on the face of Bear Rock to dry; the blood left the three stains in the shape of the three beaver skins. Taking some of the beaver meat to the point where the coal now burns, the hunter made a fire to cook a meal, but the fire burned so fiercely that the ground became ignited and has been burning ever since.

"Fifty miles below Norman there is every evidence of an oil field of economic importance, but the cost of a pipeline or other means of transportation prohibits for the present its development on any major scale. It has given promise enough to suggest the establishment of a small refinery for the production of gasoline and oil fuel to supply the local demands.

"Further north the river flows through a canyon known as the Ramparts, whose white limestone walls rise 150 feet above the water. From the foot of the Ramparts, Good Hope can be seen crowning a high point on the eastern side of the river. This settlement is sixteen miles south of the Arctic Circle and is a large and prosperous fur trading centre. It is also the northern limit of the Hare Indian nation, as at the next settlement (Arctic Red River) their language will be understood only with difficulty, that of the Loucheux tribe having taken its place.

"The settlements of Arctic Red River and McPherson are the trading centres of the country entirely apart from the valley of the Mackenzie to the south. McPherson was established early in the last century, and was at one time the gateway to the Yukon Valley. An eighty-mile portage across a comparatively low-lying country leads to the headwaters of the Porcupine River, which joins the Yukon at Fort Yukon. The delta of the Mackenzie, marks the north-eastern limits of a group of Indian tribes which spreads south and west to the valley of the Yukon.

"The most northerly post on the Mackenzie is on an island in the river delta that is known as 'Aklavik,' meaning, in the Eskimo language 'Where the bear abounds.' Here the sun in Summer is visible throughout each of the twenty-four hours, and here is another important boundary between native races—the meeting point of Indian and Eskimo. Originally this area was controlled entirely by the Eskimo, but the Indians following the white man have extended their hunting grounds to the north, and the Eskimo are gradually retiring to the Arctic coast line.

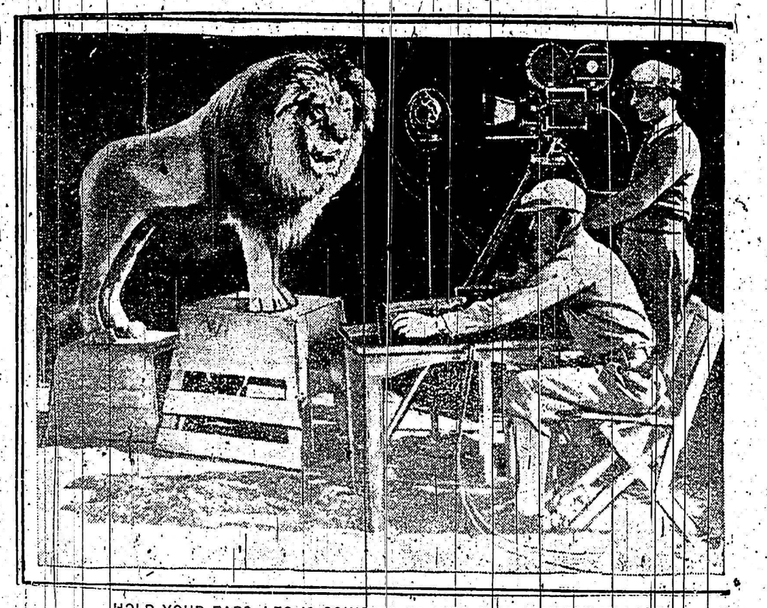
"Aklavik is also the junction of two transportation routes, one of which follows the Mackenzie Valley, while the other is the ocean route from Pacific Coast ports which leads through Bhering Sea and along the northern coast of Alaska. Both routes have their drawbacks. The cost via the river route is excessive, and on the ocean route there is the ever-present danger of loss of both ship and cargo when rounding the northerly capes of Alaska.

"The shores of Beaufort Sea are still the undisputed heritage of the Eskimo. Between the Alaska boundary and the eastern end of the delta of the Mackenzie lie four settlements—Demarcation, Point Herschel, Shingle Point and Kittigazuit—whose inhabitants, living largely on the resources of the country, draw their harvest from both land and sea. The hills produce caribou, which mean both food and Winter clothing; from the lakes and streams the natives secure fish, while the ocean supplies more fish and various kinds of seal and white whale, which solve the problem for materials for boats, tents and footwear and add to the food supply. While true life is no longer in evidence, the heavy drift from the Mackenzie has stored the beaches with fuel adequate for many years to come, placing the Eskimos of this area in a different position from their brothers to the east, who are largely dependent upon sea-mammal oil for heat and light.

"Both the eastern and western groups received their first impression of civilization from the whalers, while those of the central area are only now drawing their first knowledge of the world from the fur traders from the south. The influences prior to the white invasion are still stamped on all, in clothing, accoutrements and home life. These differences are, however, entirely regional; the language throughout the Eskimo world is basically the same, and a study of the folklore proves the common origin of the Eskimo people from Siberia to Greenland.

"The government of Canada is confronted with a complex problem in the administration of the Far North, but, in so far as it is possible, the various situations have been met as they have arisen. Communication is maintained by a well-organized mail service and an efficient system of wireless telegraph operation stations at Edmonton, in Alberta; at Fort Smith, Resolute, Simpson and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and at Herschel Island, Dawson and Mayo in the Yukon. Schools and hospitals are subsidized, relief is given to the sick and destitute, game sanctuaries are maintained while wild life is molested by no one, and many thousands of square miles of territory are set aside as hunting and trapping grounds for the sole use of the native population.

Familiar Leo Will Soon Be Heard Say, "Hello Folks"



HOLD YOUR EARS, LEO IS GOING TO GO INTO THE "LISPIES" AT LAST

Leo, famous trademark of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, has become a familiar movie figure wherever pictures are screened. His well-known roars, hitherto silent, are now being recorded for talking devices, so it will be "See and Hear Leo".

An Odd Sport for University Men

Cambridge Talks of Challenging Oxford to a Terrifying Roof-Climbing Contest

Cambridge, England—Young men become famous at Oxford and Cambridge Universities by becoming scholars, athletes, or roof-climbers.

Roof-climbing is an established, if somewhat furtive sport, which is indulged in only on nights that are dry and moonless, for the moss-covered old buildings are slippery in wet weather, and there are heavy penalties for being caught.

There is talk of challenging the ancient rival, Oxford, for intervarsity roof-climbing honors.

Great feats of past Cambridge roof-climbers are being recalled, the most terrifying of all being the ascent of the spires of King's College chapel which rise to a height of nearly 200 feet.

To the layman there seems absolutely no possible method of ascent. This climb has been performed only twice. The second ascent was made alone by a present fellow of Magdalen College.

Peace River Settlement

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): Those who believe that a direct western outlet for the Peace River country is still far off on the horizon of future hopes would do well to study the remarkable figures of homestead entries in Northern Alberta and in the British Columbia Peace River Block for 1928. The total of homestead entries at the Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River land offices was 8,586, and of these practically all were taken out in the country north, north-west and north-east of Edmonton. This is estimated to mean the entry into Alberta's north country of more than 20,000 settlers.

New Sources of Rubber Located by Exploration in Madagascar

Washington — Twenty-three plants believed to be potential sources of rubber are among botanical specimens which Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently brought from Madagascar.

Dr. Swingle is the first American to visit the island on a plant-hunting exploration. His trip was made possible through the cooperation of the bureau of plant industry with the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, the University of Algiers, and by the friendly interest of the French and Madagascar governments.

Ten of the plants are being commercially exploited for rubber at the present time in Madagascar, Dr. Swingle says. Some of them have already been introduced in the United States and are being tested in the department's experiment garden in southern Florida.

Another plant which promises to be of economic importance is the ampora, a large leguminous tree which produces "copal," a gum used in Spanish manufacture of Numerous orange and other plants, shrubs, vines and trees included in the collection, among them a number of specimens of elephant's foot, several aloes and a rare hibiscus shrub.

A duplicate set of the collection was left at Tananarive as a "nest egg" to be used for replacing in case of loss or injury to the collection during its long journey to the United States. Another duplicate set was sent to the University of Los Angeles.

Although Dr. Swingle was finding rubber plants that may enable the rest of the world to continue to depend on rubber, he was not so fortunate at all times in his own mode of travel. In the southern part of the island, where most of his time was spent, transportation was extremely difficult. Although some of the trips made by automobile, at times it was necessary to use the "native taxi," or ox-drawn vehicle, two carried by their natives. With the native carriers, the men on the trip lost only 10 men out of 1,000 engaged, a good record for Madagascar carriers.

Clean Farming Kills Corn Pest

The corn borer cannot be entirely exterminated because it can live on more than 200 plants other than corn. But clean methods of farming will check the increase of the pest, says this editor even if it is impossible to eliminate it completely.

The fact that we must adopt a cleaner method of farming in order to reduce the pest and to keep it in control. The investigators are finding that the borer can be reduced by planting corn at the right time to miss the moths. Get used to the cultural methods of farming. Plow under all trash that might harbor the pest. Clean out the fence rows, mow down the ragweeds in the pastures.

Less was heard of the borer this last summer than the season before. In 19277 the good fields of corn were badly infested and made a big showing. This year there are more borers but they are more widely spread and the damage is not so noticeable.

Liquor Smuggling

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): There is a point of view fairly common in this country that there is nothing wrong with Canada shipping to the United States all the liquor that Americans will buy, especially in view of the fact that they appear to be willing purchasers. Officially, however, the United States is under prohibition and it is a legal offence to import liquor into the country. The Federal Government of the United States (which has in hand the enforcement of the prohibition law, has succeeded in making agreements with practically all other nations that export liquor whereby these countries refrain from giving port clearance to liquor shipments to the United States. So far Canada has refused to accept the American viewpoint. Liquor is given clearance from Canadian to United States port, although it is known in Canada that the cargo can only be landed at a United States port by breaking the laws of that country.

Trade With Newfoundland

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph (Lib.): (Newfoundland buys goods worth $12,000,000 from Canada each year while Canada buys from the American Colony goods worth $500,000. Sir Richard Squires has been visiting the Dominion for the purpose of negotiating a treaty that will ensure a better trade balance.) The chief difficulty is found in the fact that Canada produces pretty much what Newfoundland exports, and so there is little demand in this country for our neighbor's principle products.

Canada cannot be expected to accept pay for her exports in codfish instead of cash, since we already have all the fish we need in our own waters. With the most friendly feeling toward Newfoundland and with a natural desire to accommodate our trade arrangements to suit so good a customer, it will be difficult to discover means by which the trade account may be made to balance.

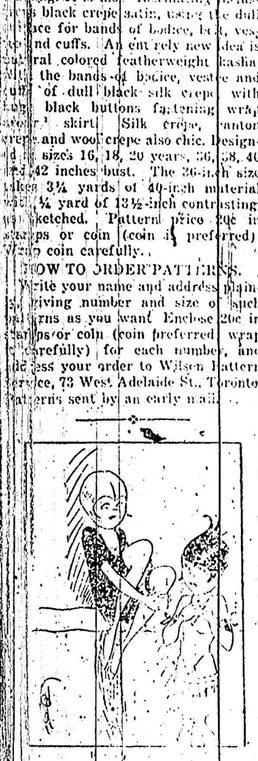
St. Lawrence Waterway

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix (Lib.): Mr. Church moved in the House of Commons that immediate action should be taken on the St. Lawrence waterway project.) Mr. Church is usually to be found on the ultra-patriotic waving side, opposing closer relations with the United States and critcizing the Government as too friendly to the nation. On this occasion (and only on Mr. Church, speaking as a citizen of Toronto, to say that opposition to the waterway on so-called patriotic grounds is undiluted bunk is more than a smoke screen behind which Quebec power interests conceal their true reasons for hostility to the waterway. If the Ontario Government takes the same line as Mr. Church in its negotiations with Ottawa, the path of Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues will be greatly smoothed. Unfortunately, Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of the province shows no signs of giving a lead in that direction.

The St. Lawrence Waterway

London Advertiser (Lib.): Mr. Ferguson and other politicians who talk of an all-Canadian channel in the sketch of the St. Lawrence between Ontario and New York State assume that the Canadian people are in favor of the fact that the United States built and even today maintains channels on the Canadian side of the line.

"Dad, what's a symposium?" "Why, a sort o' meeting, my boy, so far because a lot of simpletons suppose at it!"



NEW WRAP-AROUND

It must include a dress we like in wardrobe in smart wrap-around Design No. 3?4. The bodice is ultra-smart with broad basque effect that gives to points at line. The skirt and bodice are joined with shaped belt. The inset vest can be of self fabric or contrasting. It is most fascinating in black crepe satin, using the dull face for bands of bodice, belt, vest and cuffs. An entirely new idea is natural colored featherweight kasha, the bands of bodice, vest and cuff of dull black silk crepe with wrap black buttons fastening over skirt. Silk crepe, canton crepe and wool crepe also chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size takes 3¼ yards of 40-inch material and ¼ yard of 13½-inch contrasting, as sketched. Pattern price 20c in stamps or coin (coin is preferred), wrap coin carefully.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of each pattern as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred, wrap carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by an early mail.

"Dad Tom, take his aspirin on business trip with him."

"Yes. She's not a terrible wife."

The Divorce Bill

Quebec Evenement (Cons.): The House of Commons vote against the creation of a Divorce Court in Ontario denotes that, on the fundamental principles of morality, the two old Canadian provinces are united. We often read expressions of opinion in the Quebec press which lead us to believe that in problems of a social order the Catholic Senators and members impose their will on the Protestant majority. This is certainly not the case in the project for a Divorce Court in Ontario, for the Ontario members voted in a great majority against the bill. As the press, while taking sides on the opportunity of instituting a Divorce Court, it is unanimous in representing the pretended remedy as an aggravation of the evil which it claims to relieve.