British Dominions In The Atlantic

The possibilities of Inter-Empire trade are dealt with by Rev. Alexander Sharpe in a series of articles published in the Western Morning News and Western Daily Mercury of Plymouth and Exeter, England. In the issue of that newspaper of July 11 last Rev. Mr. Sharpe discussed "The British Empire in the Atlantic: A Vast and Splendid Realm," which is hereby reproduced so that Canadian readers may realize the extent of the Commonwealth of Nations of which Canada is an important member.

In previous articles, writes Rev. Mr. Sharpe, viewing the British Empire in the oceans, I have briefly described its territories in the Pacific and the Indian. In this I deal with those which have frontage on the Atlantic. Although the Atlantic is the home ocean of our race, and the earliest efforts to create a British Overseas Empire were made in its waters, strange to say, it is in the Indian Ocean that our Empire has its vastest aggregate of separate territories, and parts of the great Dominions, and our far-off Pacific Empire is not far behind that in the Atlantic.

Our Atlantic Empire is a vast and splendid realm. It occupies more of that ocean's shores than any other Power. We see there a wonderful family of free and prosperous British States, extending from the Arctic Ocean right down to the Antarctic.

I here omit any mention of the British home country, where our people have built up this gigantic realm, except to remark that it is to-day not only the strong heart of the Empire, but the real heart of the world, politically, commercially, and socially. Our concern at present is with the outer British countries in the Atlantic only.

Following in the track of the first pioneers of Empire on its waters, we look first up to the far North. Here we find big, dreary Baffin Island, of the Dominion of Canada, an unexplored territory as large as France, which we may be sure has its wealth to reveal. Passing into the great arm of Hudson Bay, a Canadian Mediterranean, we find three of Canada's chief provinces, reaching up to and possessing more than a thousand miles of its shores. Quebec, the size of Prussia, Ontario, as large as eight Iowas, and Manitoba equal in area to three Minnesotas. In the latter named, which, though in the heart of North America, is thus not only a prairie but a maritime province of the Empire's, and we see, as well, we see the world's largest port, Churchill, now a railway terminus, and likely to become one of the world's great grain ports.

Labrador and Newfoundland.

Passing into the eastern ocean, we find Labrador and Newfoundland, the oldest colony. Here were probably first, and where most, fished and mined. Their fishermen met Germany, France, the Gaul, Spain, Lawrence, Drake, Raleigh, greets us, Grenville, Gilbert, Frobisher, Davis, Gilbert, but as the most fully developed province in North America, the Garden of the Atlantic, extending from the St. Lawrence to Canada's big metropolis, Montreal, the world's greatest wheat port, and the greatest grain port, and the greatest general port in all North America except New York, we again sight Canada's largest and richest province, Quebec.

A second time we come out into the open sea, Nova Scotia appears, as large as Holland and Belgium together, a very important part of Canada, with its coal and iron and fishing industries. Then, looking into the Bay of Fundy, we discover New Brunswick, a particularly fine and naturally rich province, the size of Scotland.

Out in mid ocean once more, and looking south, Bermuda rises like an enchanted gem in the wide waste of waters, a great pleasure resort for North Americans, the world's most northern coral formation, and one of the great naval stations of the Empire. Farther south, we come to the 3,000 islands and islets of the Bahamas, twice the size of the County of Norfolk, extending through 500 miles, one of which, San Salvador, was Columbus's landfall in the New World. The Bahamas also are now a favorite winter resort.

Passing through the Yucatan Channel, we enter upon the romantic British Caribbean world, stretching through 2,000 miles. Here we touch first, British Honduras, the possession of which makes the Empire a Central American Power. It is as large as Wales, with great forests, and rich, untilled lands, and is one of the most interesting parts of the Western World archæologically, because of its monuments of the ancient Maya civilization. From there we cross to Jamaica, formerly Britain's most valuable tropical possession, a rich and very beautiful island, about the size of Connecticut, with glorious mountain scenery.

Islands of the Atlantic

Then come the Leeward Islands, Anegada, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher's Nevis, Dominica, and others, and, contiguous to them, the Windward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the rest. All these are among the insular paradises of the world. Then there is Barbados, the Little England of the West Indies, as it loves to call itself. Last of the islands is Trinidad, next to Jamaica in area, with Tobago, "Robinson Crusoe's Island," the former the most go ahead of all the Empire's estates in those waters just now, and the Empire's greatest petroleum producer.

A short distance away from Trinidad, on the Spanish Main, we find the Empire's largest, and, potentially, richest West Indian possession, British Guiana, Raleigh's El Dorado, as extensive as Great Britain, with vast forests, fertile lands, and mineral wealth, but also entirely undeveloped, known as the Magnificent Province. The world's highest, great waterfall, Kaieteur, is one of its wonders.

Next, far in the remote south, 6,000 miles away, we find the Falkland Islands, twice the size of Devonshire, a healthy, pastoral country, largely peopled by Shetland Islanders, a real little bit of Britain in Patagonian waters, with South Georgia the centre of the world's greatest whale fishery.

Next, turning north-by-east, across the ocean on our way to Africa, we sight Tristan d'Acunha, the world's loneliest settlement. Africa is reached in the Cape Province of the great Union of South Africa, a territory as large as Texas, or Germany and Italy together, with vast resources of many kinds, the splendid premier provinces of the great African Dominion. North of this we view the thousand-mile coastline of South-West Africa, largely desert, with extensive stock-raising areas, and rich diamond mines. This country is equal in size to New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada combined. Still farther northward, we get sight of St. Helena, the last home of the world's most famous soldier, and then Ascension Island.

Next in order we see Nigeria, a potential empire in itself, equal in size to the combined areas of Germany and Italy, the most populous country in all Africa, and rich beyond measure in natural resources, an African India. Farther on again, we come to the Gold Coast, twice the size of Portugal, producing half the world's cocoa, and today one of the most prosperous tropical lands. Pursuing our way north, we sight Sierra Leone, a valuable country, the size of Ireland, with great agricultural possibilities, and having the best harbor on the whole West African coast, associated with Great Britain's earliest efforts for raising the African race. The little territory of Gambia, half the size of Massachusetts, our oldest African state, famous for its ground nuts, from which our margarine is made, closes the survey of our overseas Atlantic countries. Before bringing our gaze home again, however, we behold the British flag waving over Gibraltar, the world's most famous fortress, and the gate of the Mediterranean.

Some of the Chief Cities

A list of some of the chief cities and towns of these many and differing lands and islands is instructive, and striking in its variety. Following the order we have observed, we may note—Churchill, St. John's, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Hamilton, Nassau, Belize, Kingston, Roseau, St. George's, Bridgetown, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Stanley, Cape Town, Luderitzbucht, Jamestown, Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, Bathurst and Gibraltar.

This brief sketch will give some idea of the vastness, variety, wealth and wonders of our outer Dominions in the Atlantic. The British Empire there is, indeed, a tremendous fact. Scattered here and there, from Pole to Pole, we behold countries and provinces the size of kingdoms and empires in almost every part. Great regions of the temperate zones, huge territories in the tropics, big parts of the Arctic world, as well as innumerable islands, go to make up this wonderful kaleidoscopic British family, the homes of many millions of people, white and black, Eskimo and Indian.

As to the commercial possibilities of this immense estate, they can scarcely be estimated. If only wisely utilized, our Atlantic Empire alone could supply the home countries with practically all the grains, fruits, cattle, cotton, and timber they require, besides a dozen other products which we now foolishly buy mostly of countries which put heavy duties on our manufactures, and in some cases almost shut them out altogether. We could be, and we should be, the most self-supporting Commonwealth in the world, for no country can compare with the British Empire in natural resources.

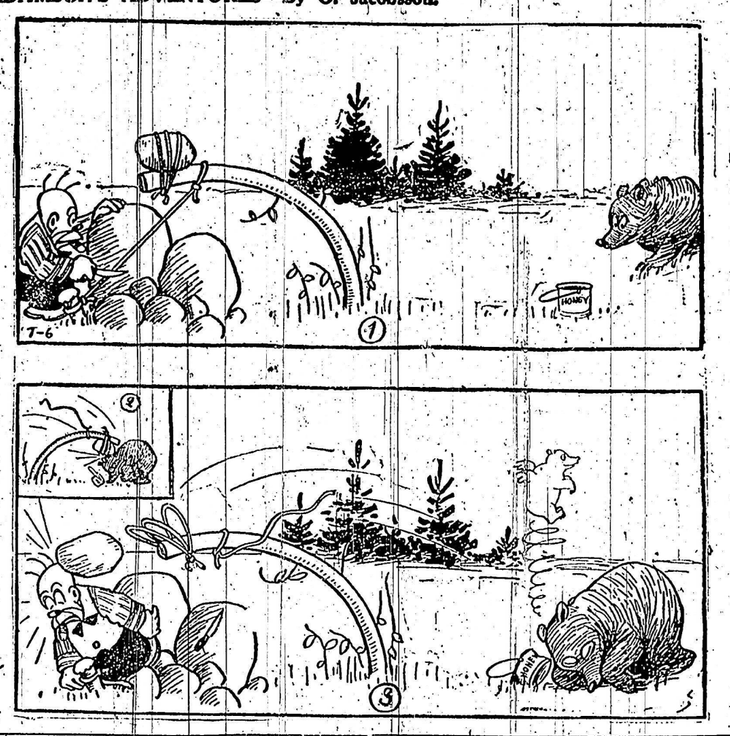
She: Goodness, I have a spot on my bathing suit. Will you help me remove it?

He: Y'mean the spot?

Canada's Iron-Making Centres

The three iron-making centres in Canada are: Sydney, Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, and Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie in the province of Ontario.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.



Canning Vegetables

The following general rules for the canning of vegetables by the cold-pack method are laid down in bulletin 77 entitled "Preserving Fruit and Vegetable in the Home."

Select freshly gathered vegetables. Avoid using very dirty vegetables. Can it possible the day they are picked.

Do not use wilted greens for canning; if only slightly wilted let stand in cold water until they become crisy again.

Wash thoroughly with a brush such vegetables as beets, carrots, etc.

Can only a small quantity of vegetables at a time, especially in hot weather. It is necessary to carry on the various steps in the canning process as rapidly as possible to prevent loss of flavour, and the development of flat sour, which is very injurious to health.

Grade as to size, shape and degree of tenderness and colour. Where vegetables are sliced or cubed, the piece should be of uniform size and shape.

All vegetables should be blanched or scalded as described on page 9. This must be followed by the cold-dip. It is advisable to blanch such vegetables as spinach, swiss chard, beet green in steam rather than in boiling water, as there is loss of valuable mineral matter. Pack carefully into tested, hot, sterilized jars and add ½ teaspoonful of salt to each pint jar. Fill to overflowing with boiling water. Rubbers and caps are placed in position and the same method as given for fruit is applied.

Canning, pickling, preserving and the hundred and one things that can be done with fruits and vegetables are included in this bulletin which will be sent on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

WISE IGNORANCE

A great art of life to-day is the cultivation of selective and discriminating ignorance. Every morning, newspapers deluge us with a Niagara of information. The wireless is eternally pouring out a mass of things to attract the attention. Books, especially books of fiction, come forth from the presses of the world in a Nile-like flood and tends to distract attention from mthings of major importance to things trival. The only kind of knowledge worth having is the knowledge that can be used in solving the important proble msof life. All others knowledge is excess baggage. It is surplus weight. The man who tries to absorb all the miscellaneous and indiscriminate interests which modern life thrusts upon him is sure to become intellectually and spiritually obese. To be educated means to know how to be wisely ignorant. —Henry Nelson Wieman.

Obstinacy

Obstinacy is an absurd weakness. If you are right, it lessens your triumph; if you are wrong, it turns your defeat into shame.—Sterne.

It has been ten years since Prohibition was adopted by Uncle Sam. And you've seen the way some adopted children are treated.

GRACEFUL WRAP AROUND.

It's graceful, mcdish and slender in fashionable wrap around silhouette, quite the newest idea of Paris. It's one-piece too! This makes it most interesting for home seamstress, because it takes so little time to make. The surplice vest adds a bit of contrast in white silk piqua to floral print in silk crepe in vivid red tones sketched in Style No. 494. Pattern can be had in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Note in miniature diagrams one-pe cbckiea ffsnNk?æAo diagrams, one-piece back; two front sections with circular flounce joined to right front. In the 36-inch size, 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting, is all that is needed. It will also make up splendidly in featherweight woolen, georgette crepe, printed cotton foulard, and plain silk crepe with suede finish. Price 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

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

Back came the reply: "Dear Madam—I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."

Come over some time and help me sing my new song: "You May Look Like Cut Glass to Somebody Else, But You Look Like a Crock to Me."

Flaming Red With A Dome of White

Traveling for hours and hours across the desert of southern Peru, dunes a few scattered brown plants against a background of the barren mountains, one is hardly prepared for the sight which greets him so suddenly.

The train turns a curve and reveals Mt. Misti, a flame of red, capped with white. The view takes one's breath! The effect could not be more startling if one looked at the scene through red glasses. Other mountains seem to shrink into insignificance. Mt. Misti, a flaming red mass with its dome of snow, stands in lonely splendor.

As the train winds in and out, it sometimes leaves Mt. Misti behind and brings into view a narrow green valley, with a clear stream winding through it. The barren, brown earth rises abruptly on both sides of this fresh valley, seeming to protect it like a treasure.

Another turn and Mt. Misti looms before one, now a glowing red. Its setting has merged into one dark purple shadow, giving hints of mystery in its recesses. Mt. Misti draws still more apart, towering above all else, its dome of snow set off by the darkening sky.

When one sees the valley again, lights appear in the little thatched huts of the Indian laborers. A sudden turn discloses the bright lights of Arequipa, only a few miles away. Just when one's eyes are becoming accustomed to the lights, one loses them again. Then for the last time, one saw Mt. Misti, a veil of cloudy purple enveloping it. Eyes are keen for a last glimpse, a last breath, almost,—of the passing beauty. Such grandeur, however, does not fade away. It remains a beautiful picture for everyone who has been fortunate enough to see it,—Mt. Misti at sunset,—flaming red with a dome of white.

A Transcontinental Highway

Three Rivers Nouvelliste (Cons.): The roads in our province have been built with the money of the Quebec taxpayors. Those of Ontario have been built with Ontario money. It is the same in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have spent comparatively little on modern roads. If we were to build a transcontinental highway, that part of it which traversed Ontario and Quebec would be found to have been already built. The western portion would remain and Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces would have to contribute to this.

Life's Debtors

Life is only puzzling to be person who gives nothing to it. The doctor tending the sick does not wonder why he is alive and what it is all about. The mother bringing up her children to strong and clean citizenship is not worried by the futility of life. It is life's debtors, those who take everything and give nothing, who themselves faced with a sick perplexity of the soul.

Butterflies as Pets

By N. TOURNEUR

With kindness and patience almost every living thing can be tamed and made a pet—even butterflies, than which there are no creatures more "light-headed" and irresponsible for their movements. Yet, when treated patiently and assiduously, even the butterfly replies to human kindness.

Some years ago a lady was presented with two butterflies in the pupae stage—that is, they were yet in the form which insects take as they change from the state of caterpillar or larvae, and before they burst out into their winged or perfected condition. Now she is of a sweet and gentle nature, and it came to her it might be possible to have butterfly pets.

She laid the pupae on a tiny bed of cotton wool, and placed them in a cabinet with glass door, standing where the sun shone into her well-warmed bedroom. Day after day she gave a look at the little chrysalides, and, in time, she saw to her immense joy a yellow butterfly had appeared during the night.

She was greatly puzzled as to how to feed it, for it was still early spring and flowers and blossoms were lacking. Thinking about this she went into her greenhouse, and there a small so-called "fairy rose" took her eye. She snipped off the rose, dropped a little honey and water upon it and put the rose into the cabinet. The butterly that was fluttering slowly around, almost immediately settled on it, and, attracted by the fragrance of the honeyed petals, it took its first meal there and then, right before her eyes. Within a fortnight, when she called it, "Psyche," the butterfly would rise, flutter a little, then settle on her outspread hand. After a time, it would fold up its wings, and rest there in full confidence.

Already the other chrysalis had come to life, and a lovely peacock butterfly, so called on account of its markings, like the peacock, had appeared. It was fed like the first, and soon it also delighted in being talked to. Most of all, did the two enjoy being slowly, softly wafted through the air, and danced gently up and down and round about, while they were being supported on the hand of their mistress.

As spring passed into early summer, she opened her windows, but for several days neither of the butterflies went farther then the window-sill. And aye they came back when the mistress called their names, "Psyche" and "Eros."

Then one sunny forenoon she saw them take flight, and join some butterflies hovering in the flower-garden beyond the window. With them her pets fluttered. She called to them and they knew her voice, and came home. The next morning, they again flew into the garden, and that night they both returned, settling on her hand as she stood on the garden called. Her two pets came not. Next two butterflies fluttered forth, and away over the garden and lawn. That afternoon, their mistress called and called. Her two pets came not. Next day, it was stormy and thundery, and after the weather had cleared, yellow butterfly was found lying on the bedroom sill. But two specks on the left wing, it was recognized. But the other pet butterfly was never again seen.

As Sir John Lubbock, one of the most trustworthy of nature men, has said, "Kindness and patience conquer all nature." And Sir John made close friends with wasps!

French and World Policy

Wickham Steed in the Review of Reviews (London): In no respect has French policy been less clear-sighted than in regard to the United States. Crious incapacity to understand the America point of view has seemed to afflict French statesmen. Equally remarkable has been their want of perspicacity upon Anglo-American relations. If any country in the Continent of Europe would be likely to profit by the removal of all misunderstandings between Great Britain and the United States it is France.

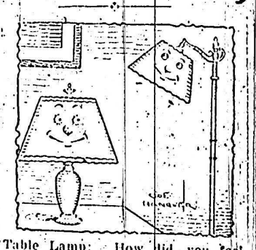


Table Lamp: How did you feel when the mistress extinguished you last night?

Bridge Lamp: I felt very much put out.

Stockings Are Important

Although many girls are quite prepared to spend a good deal of money on stockings, they seem to give as much care [illegible] should to their item of clothing [illegible] important, and girls cannot be too particular about their stockings [illegible] if their legs are not their best.

A shiny silk stocking is, for instance, always [illegible] certainly adds to the size of the leg. A medium-weight silk is better for [illegible] wear than a very thin [illegible] the thin silk be a pair [illegible] one. Very fine silk stockings are best at night. A heavy silk [illegible] for instance, be worn with a [illegible] gown.

Points to Remember

When buying silk stocking is chosen see that the [illegible] part of the heel at the [illegible] not pop up [illegible] leg. If [illegible] see at the back comes [illegible] the stocking [illegible] will [illegible] or on a high piece look [illegible] same rule applies to the [illegible] usually [illegible] passed [illegible] the chick[illegible] it does [illegible] the point of [illegible] does not [illegible] too high.

The slipper [illegible] other [illegible] and very [illegible] silk. In many cases it [illegible] the seam [illegible] away.

Quite [illegible] early when [illegible] are picked up a bargain [illegible] and type of clocks [illegible] very fine clocks are [illegible] looking. Then, some [illegible] is a good deal shorter than [illegible] this short [illegible] remember [illegible] your pair of silk [illegible] over your knees.

A Nice Silk

Many people [illegible] buying [illegible] pairs of [illegible] good stockings [illegible] more pairs [illegible] very [illegible] less, to [illegible] children [illegible] the time [illegible] good plan to [illegible] course [illegible] not [illegible] ways suitable [illegible] very. The [illegible] too, are very [illegible] French [illegible] on the market [illegible] is made [illegible] ashamed [illegible] the newest [illegible] made [illegible] piece of [illegible] with a [illegible] more suitable [illegible] it. [illegible]

Britain's High Young Peo[illegible]

[illegible]

The Test of Service

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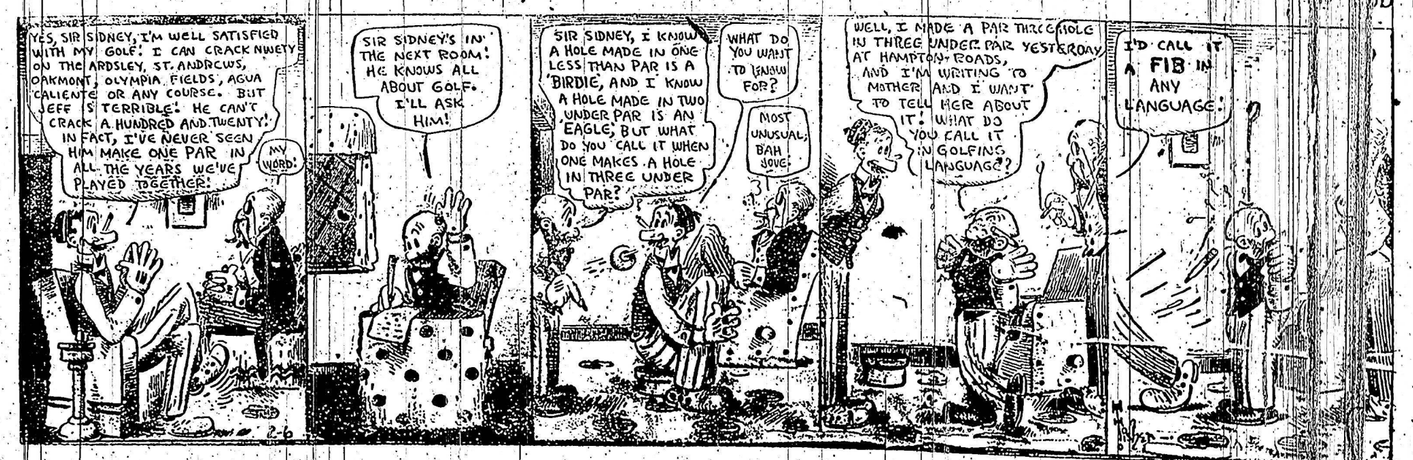
MUTT AND JEFF—



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