

## Miss Macphail Writes of Trip to the South

Before the session gets under way I want to tell you something of the four weeks spent below the "Mason-Dixie Line". It was my good fortune to be the guest at a New Year's party in New Orleans given by the Dean of the Graduate School of the University. One hears much of the gaiety of New Orleans but words scarcely describe the complete abandonment of the people of all ages to the spirit of a New Year's Eve celebration.

The night was fine and warm; the crowds of joyous people swarmed Canal Street, the very wide and principal avenue of that interesting old city. The crowds wearing paper hats, blowing horns, walked or skipped as best expressed their mood. Early in the evening every eating place was crowded from the quite ordinary places to the renowned German and French restaurants where the food, waiters and music made one feel the atmosphere of Germany and France.

Our host being fond of German food and music we dined at Kobe's. Happy with good food and good wine the crowds lustily sang German songs and danced to German music and at midnight toasted and cheered the New Year in, afterwards continuing the carnival in the streets until almost dawn.

Three trainloads of Texans wearing ten gallon hats had come into New Orleans to support their football team in the New Year's game in the Sugar Bowl, where they were to battle against the Louisiana State football eleven. This western accent added picturesqueness to the street scene on New Year's Eve.

A sugar bowl had always meant for me a bowl to hold sugar but on the 1st day of January, 1936, I saw a sugar bowl with 40,000 cheering Texans and Louisianans watching with intense interest their best football teams contend for top place in the Southwest. It was a bowl of wet sugar since the leaden skies hanging low all morning began, when the first quarter was over to rain and kept on steadily—had I not been in the L. S. U. box I would have sought shelter but the weather and the loss of the game seemed enough for the President to bear without having his guests walking out on him. We were next to the box occupied by Governor Allen who died the other day. I was sufficiently interested in watching his family party to feel the new hat, gloves, etc., which I had to buy the next day were not an extravagance.

The power of the personality of Huey Long is still evident in Louisiana. People speak of him in the present tense, although, on the other hand his grave is in the way of becoming a shrine. A powerful beam of light from the top of the Capitol shaft picks out his grave where fresh flowers bear testimony of the people's devotion.

A stream of visitors from over the whole country come to visit Huey's tomb and the Capitol structure, an architectural gem, which he caused to be built. The curiosity regarding him has survived his death. During my visit in that State the elections took place and I went to the political rally in the Capital City of Baton Rouge. It was quite different from a political meeting here. No flags were in evidence and no patriotism was talked. The chairman simply named the speakers and when the last one was finished said Good-night to the audience—only one song was sung and that Huey's "Every Man a King". By far the most interesting speaker was the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, who was preaching in a fashionable Church before he met Long but who is now the President of the Share the Wealth Movement. Smith is a gifted orator but I was not convinced from his speech nor from the private conversation I had with him the following day that he has a creative mind. The Long machine this time won overwhelmingly on the magic name of Long but I am doubtful as to whether they will carry the reconstruction program further.

The country below the Mason-Dixie line is in the United States but scarcely of it. The South has a silent contempt for the North and feels loyalty for, if not the South only, certainly for the South especially. This is shown by the motto inscribed

in hand-wrought iron in the entrance to the State Capitol of Texas—"For State Rights and Our South Land." And again on a monument at the entrance to the Capitol grounds where the names of the States which seceded from the Union are inscribed with this statement—"Died for State Rights Guaranteed under the Constitution. The people of the South animated by the spirit of 1778 to preserve their rights withdrew from the Federal compact—the North resorted to coercion—the South against overwhelming odds fought until exhausted." There is no admission of defeat there. When a Southerner speaks of war he means the Civil War—to him there was just one.

The Southerner is a charming person not overly energetic but intelligent, hospitable, gracious and very friendly towards Canada and Great Britain. I was talking to a British student from Oxford, Tony Greenwood, one of the Oxford Debating Team and he was telling me that all through the South after the debates people would come up to him to say that they were English or British and when he would ask, "When did you come over?" he would get on many occasions the astonishing reply, "Five generations ago". Tony said it was so embarrassing he quit asking them when they came over.

Southern food is delicious—their fried chicken and spaghetti or spoon bread and strawberry jam are just about the best ever. Speaking of food reminds me of a recipe which I thought you might enjoy trying. I assure you it is excellent.

**FRUIT CAKE**—3 eggs; 1½ cups sugar; 1 cup blackberry jam; ½ cup dark molasses; 1 cup butter; 1 cup cold coffee; 4 cups flour; 4 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon cloves; 1 cup dates; 1 teaspoon nutmeg; 1 box raisins; 1 cup pecans; 1 cup cherries; grated rind of one orange; grated rind of one lemon; ½ lb. pineapple; ½ lb. citron; 1 teaspoon allspice; 1 cup coconut. Bake one hour or more, very slowly. This will make one large cake or four layers.

The Government of the United States seems aware that youth should have a chance; that lack of means should not prevent an ambitious boy or girl acquiring knowledge. Under the National Youth Administration students wishing to attend University whether for graduate or post-graduate work are enabled to do so. In Colleges 12% of the enrollment can be given employment within the college or university for which they are paid \$15 a month, the work they are given to do, however, must not displace non-student workers already employed. At least one-quarter of the 12% must be students who have not attended college the year before.

In High Schools 8% of the enrollment are entitled to jobs under the same act for which they are paid amounts varying from \$6 to \$8 a month—the exact sum being determined by the local authorities. Many kinds of work are undertaken such as keeping records, translation, repairing books in the library, assisting janitors and custodians, building and improving tennis courts and other sports grounds, and carrying out under expert supervision really ambitious projects of beautification of grounds and buildings. Senior students also assist in teaching, marking papers, and acting as secretary and stenographer for teachers. The hours of work must not interfere with study and in no case can exceed 15 hours a week.

At the half dozen colleges which I visited I found a good deal of enthusiasm for the Youth Administration and certainly many students are in High School and University today who would not be but for the Federal Government's assistance by way of wages to students.

Some principals admitted they were hard put to it to find creative and constructive work at which to employ students.

Louisiana State University is this year attempting the very ambitious program of a thousand scholarships. They have in connection with the University a farm of 3000 acres and this year are offering to students interested the opportunity of working 15 hours a week on the farm, in the dairies, canning rooms, experimental plots, etc., in return for which they get free tuition, housing and board and a cash allowance to cover other necessities. For some years they have been working towards such a



## CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES—AND THEIR BANK GRAIN GROWING

**HENRY:** "James, I can remember Dad telling us that, in his day, they used to thresh their grain with a flail. We couldn't get along that way nowadays; there's too much."

**JAMES:** "You're right, Henry. We must have mechanical help to produce grain at a profit in these days. But I'm in favour of employing as many men as we can."

**HENRY:** "That's every sensible Canadian's point of view. Our local Bank of Montreal manager tells me that, if the security is all right, his Bank is willing to lend money for necessary modern implements. By the way, our loan at the Bank has been paid off in full and the manager has promised to ad-

vance money against the sale of our wheat to pay for harvest labour. We couldn't get along without the Bank's co-operation. It will be helping us, as usual, when we need money in the spring for seeding—and for that new barn we'll have to build one of these days."

Some of the Bank's services to Grain Growers: Business chequing accounts; savings accounts; money orders and travellers cheques; the cashing of grain tickets and cheques; banking by mail; safekeeping of securities; loans for planting, harvesting and farm equipment.

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project, which is part of the program of making a higher education available to all the students in Louisiana.

It was my good fortune to hear John D. Studobaker, D.S. Commissioner of Education at Kansas City. He, Dr. Gustav Kulleman of the League Secretariat at Geneva and I were the guests of the National Student Federation of United States at their Convention in Kansas City. Mr. Studobaker devoted his whole speech to analysis of the need of adult education and the plans of the Federal Government to meet that need. Ten experiments are being conducted in as many states to find the best method of reaching adults who wish to add to their knowledge and effectiveness in this day of rapid change. The weekly open forum method with highly qualified public speakers leading the discussion on various subjects is found to be effective he said.

AGNES C. MACPHAIL.  
Ceylon, Ont., Feb. 1, 1936.

### CHERRY GROVE

No doubt the bear would see his shadow on Sunday. It still remains very cold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wyville visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Levi Burnett.

Miss Elda Ward spent a day recently with the Hodgson family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cherry and family visited the first of the week with Wodehouse friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Ransome and family of Berkeley spent the weekend with Mrs. Ransome's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rolt visited on Sunday with Beavertown friends.

Mr. Everett Wyville and Dave of Rosedale spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Merton Pendleton.

A few from our burg attended the carnival in town on Friday evening and report a good time.

Miss Vera Smart spent a couple of days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Boyes of Rosedale.

Mr. W. E. Bradey was a visitor with Mitchell Harvey on Sunday.

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