he news is ishevists, at ared to sell it is said million gold famous of lamond, acatherine II. of this diaits purity; er who acatest profit sall pieces,

happened amond, the ich has beerty. The very curihas been to contriught by mon. By employee Freat Monot upon Ithin his letection. rrived in e carried admired e up his gland the ected to e regent But the

e asked as specuned in a or such w spoke t-Simon, the remie, but Is price million feared. ing this the diaame the is. mificent

Regent.

For a 9 to 16. of the nce, pilesitory peared. guillofound. 1793. though meanne den in diampiece the -

o posin the Case. safe. mire it e owe TO RES d her wild the rated . and ame

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great re-

but the knowledge is hailed with great. moose, once the hunter has left the er pleasure by the many sportsmen prairie behind for the park and timber outside for whom some spot on the lands, are equal to any other section. prairies' expanse is Mecca each fall. The Prairie Provinces are the natural home of the prairie chicken, the there were 5,209 licensed duck huntpartridge, wild geese and ducks, rails, ers, and in this regard it must be coots, black-breasted and golden ploy- stated that it is necessary for a farm- daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George. er, Wilson and Jacksnipe as well as er to take out a license to shoot in his moose, cariboo and deed. Despite the own district. Big game hunters in dustry that encouragement and stimudense agricultural settlement of the the province killed 1,018 moose, 68 lus which it has needed since the ban southern areas of the provinces, the cariboo, 10 mountain sheep, 47 moun- against Canadian cattle was put into England, let them accuse you as they various game birds thrive among the tain goat, and 1,120 deer. In the pro- force by the United States. Whilst many farms and do not appreciably vince of Saskatchewan, 25,000 licenses the Prairies will perhaps be the princidwindle in numbers, due to the short- were issued to duck hunters and there pal gainer, it is also expected to aid ness of the open seasons, the rigorous are usually about 3,000 big game hunt- the growth of the industry in Ontario, enforcement of the law, and the fact ing licenses taken out. In an average which in the years previous to 1890 that the farmers, realizing their value, year in Saskatchewan 1,280 moose engaged in a considerable cattle ex-Wise Protective Legislation.

Game on the Canadian Prairies

furnish better hunting this year is of prairie game. They are not as

vinces possess a most valuable re. greater were more hunters apprised of

source which, under intelligent care the excellent sport the prairies offer.

and expert provision against depletion. Even in the more settled agricultural

is a good game year for the prairies is | fer unequalled opportunities for duck

Thousands of Licensed Hunters.

Last year in the province of Alberta

are filled with wild duck, means not a farmers.

Wise legislation has been enacted in the establishment of provincial game last year when it issued 10,550 game preserves, large areas of land set aside bird licenses, whilst its big game Concerts for Children Popular mals. Each preserve is in charge of a game guardian whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced, forbidding, out of season, the hunting, shoting, and partridge, october 13th to october Gloucester and Ilkley, the concert is and animals. A large number of private preserves are also being conducted under license, and are meeting with considerable success, geese, ducks, prairie chickens and partridge as well as deer multiplying rapidly under such protection. In the province of Sas- 1st to December 10th; prairie chicken at the Scottish towns of Glasgow and katchewan alone, there are nine gov- and partridge, October 15th to October Edinburgh, the concert has been a ernment game preserves with a total 22nd; ducks and geese, September 15 performance of short choral composiof 3,820 square miles of 2,448,000 acres to November 30th.

fold value to the provinces, supple culturally that they are frequently successful. The children are interestmenting the larder of the farmers and overlooked in respect to their many ed and very well behaved. They atattracting a certain traffic among other valuable assets. Game there is tend in large numbers; at the Birsportsmen. Any farmer can in season, a real resource. It provides at once mingham concert averaging about its lofty line to be the last estate, without trouble, secure the limit of sport and a valuable source of supply 2,200 for every concert. game birds the law permits him, to the settler and established farmer. In every town a musician has been whilst, with the threshing complete It brings to it sportsmen and hunters present at the concert to speak to the While at its feet the vanquished man and the summer's work off his hands, who would come for no other reason, children about each work immediately he regards it as both a holiday and a but who in search of sport must see, before it is played. Sometimes the wise provision for the winter to se- and carry away with them the know- concert takes the form of a definite cure a moose in his province's north- ledge of its varied attraction and op- instruction in some intellectual aspect ern woods. The latter is evident from portunity.

GAN IN 1892.

Prairies Will be the Principal

Gainer but Eastern Provinces

Will Also Benefit.

against Canadian cattle is apparently

to be removed, bringing to a success-

and appeal on the part of Canadian

governments and Dominion agricul-

The British House, without division,

passed a resolution in favor of the re-

sent it has been necessary to slaught

strenuously fought since 1892 is calcu-

lated to have a beneficial effect upon

vinces, and should bring back Cana-

dian livestock figures to the important

place they occupied previous to 1890.

The United Kingdom embargo

CANADIAN CATTLE in Canada was at a low ebb, the em bargo is about to be removed, giving **EMBARGO DOOR AJAR** Canadian cattle unrestricted and unqualified entry into England, always provided all animals are in a healthy condition. FIGHT FOR REMOVAL BE-

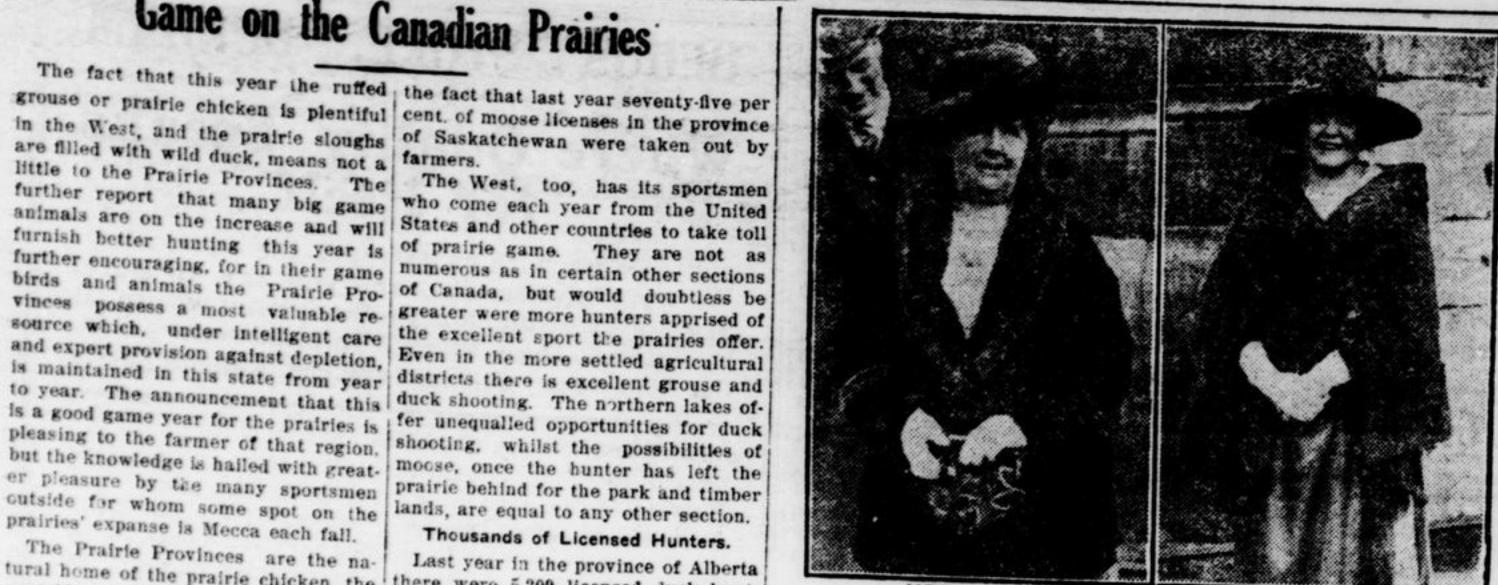
Advantages to Both Canada and England.

that the new situation will work con- children differ from ordinary concerts isiderably to the advantage of both only in respect that they are planned countries and result in an increased to direct the minds of the children ininterchange of trade so much to be de. to quickly profitable paths by means That gleaming track across the skysired at the present time. Canadian of a personal exposition. livestock breeders will now be in a position to market their animals at the pink of condition on the English marresult will undoubtedly be an in under the eye of Sergeant Cokely. creased importation on Canada's part of pure-bred stock from England and "Quick march! Left wheel! Halt! exports to the highest possible stand-

moval of the Canadian cattle embargo to permit the introduction into Eng-In the period when the Western land of store cattle, to be pastured and Canadian provinces were given over fattened there, whereas up to the prelargely to giant ranches, the export trade in cattle overseas was one of er animals at the port of entry within Canada's basic industries. The openten days of arrival. The removal of ing of the United States market the embargo for which Canadians have through the removal of its embargo in 1897 diverted this trade to more advantageous channels. The removal of the livestock industry throughout Canthe English embargo, which ordinariada, especially in the Prairie Proly might have caused a division of the trade between the two countries, will, with the effect of the United States tariff, see practically all this trade go Whilst the embargo, which has to England. Whereas in 1901 there existed since 1892, ostensibly for the were five and a half million cattle in protection of prized British herds from the country and seven millions in 1907. diesease, was in effect against cattle there were in 1921 nearly ten and a shipped from all outside points to Eng- quarter million cattle on the smaller land, it had no real effect except as farms with their intensive acreages against Canada and the United States, which have in the main supplanted the

as it had been proven impracticable to big ranches. ship such animals alive from Australia Will Benefit All Canadian Provinces or South America owing to the long The total number of animals killed voyages and the extreme heat in cross- and marketed in Canada in 1871 was ing the torrid zone, and the United 507,725; in 1881, 657,681; in 1891, 957, States using all the beef it produces | 737; and in 1901. 1,110,209. Canada's The agitation for the removal of the total cattle exports in 1910 amounted embargo reached a higher pitch when in value to \$9.604,562; and in 1905 to the Fordney tariff bill came into ef- \$11.360,969. Total exports of live catfect, virtually banning Canadian cat- tle in 1914 amounted to 218,929, worth tle from the United States markets. \$7,916,794, of which 9,778 worth \$697. A more strenuous assault was made 807 went to the United Kingdom and upon British parliamentary authori- 206,446 worth \$7.043,086 to the United ties. Canadian cattle were sent to States. In 1917 the total exports were England by governments and farmers' 166.182 worth \$7,884,842, none going to organizations to argue by their splen- the United Kingdom in that year acdid qualities for unrestricted entry. cording to trade returns and 164,115 This campaign was successful in hav- worth \$7,748,907 to the United States. ing a Royal Commission appointed to In the fiscal year 1921 total cattle shipinvestigate the question, the finding of ments amounted to 296,511 animals which was that Canadian cattle were worth \$20,463,891, practically the enhealthier than either English or Irish | tire year's shipments going to the cattle, and their addition to British | United States with small quantities to herds for breeding, dairying, or beef the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, purposes calculated to promote their Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquerestoration and be of wholesale bene- lon, and other countries.

fit to the British public. As a direct! The removal of the embargo will unresult of this, when the cattle industry do: Ledly give the Canadian cattle in-



MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND HER DAUGHTER A recent picture of the wife of the British Premier and his youngest

afford them what protection they can. | were killed, 890 deer and 80 cariboo. | port trade. | Quebec and the Maritime Half a million dollare is spent annual- Provinces must also inevitably benefit ly in the province in big game hunt- to a large extent through the new meaing. Manitoba reached a new record sure.

In Alberta the open season for in Britain.

moose and deer is from November 1st In England for the past fifteen years to December 14th; for prairie chicken | concerts have been given to children 1st to December 15th. In Saskatche- an organ recital. Sometimes at Birwan, open season for moose and deer, mingham it is a full-fledged orchestral November 15th to December 14th; concert. Often, as at Manchester, Oh, ready, too, again that cup to taste cess and manufacturers could not use sary to bring wood considerable disprairie chicken and partridge, October Liverpool, Newcastle and other places 1st to October 31st; ducks and geese, it is a miscellaneous concert of songs, September 15th to December 31st. In violin pieces, piano pieces and works Let voices in reproach a while be ies had to import their finished raw of their relation to a permanent supply word correctly, but not always; and tions, from madrigals and Bach mo-The Prairie Provinces have created tets up to modern representative part The game of the prairies is of a two- for themselves such a renown agri- songs. These concerts are usually

of music, such as form, melody and Long ages gone, a sentinel of snow harmony or instrumentation. The occasion is then not so much a concert as a class, though it is as thoroughly The seven seas intrepid sailors know; enjoyed. In the Birmingham concerts the speaker confines himself to a few simple remarks designed first to tell No limit seems where man may never the children what instruments will be most noticeably apparent in the coming piece, and secondly to quicken their minds to its poetical subject. It is hoped and confidently expected Thus the Birmingham concerts for Chill winds and unrelenting glaciers

Maintaining Discipline.

It is evident that there are some ket, which was their one outlet with persons who regard discipline as an the United States bars raised against end and not as a means. Not even the cattle from the Dominion. A further seed of insubordination has a chance

"'Tension!" he cried to his squad. cotland to raise the Dominion's beef Take Callahan's name for talking in the ranks."

corporal who was near.

the guardhouse for deceiving me."

will-Charge that your helm Expediency

England at the Straits.

steers. To make you come off best, through

all the years. And aye your sails with winds Favonian fill.

England is there! And with or with-

But, when all this is said, record

veins to spill!

braced-The hope-forlorn of bleeding Christendom.

tears . . .

heres!

Mount Everest.

-

Leave this one citadel inviolate. Whereon the feet of man may neve

Where majesty may hide its spler

must wait. As at some Sinai, with humbled head.

Kept futile ward at each mysterious

The desert vainly took its vengeful toll:

God's throne itself he makes the final goal.

Delay their feet, by weak presump-

line's rim Forever be by foot of man untrod!

For who will dare to mock the cheru-

And share, unasked, the very throne of God?

Prettiest, Too.

"But he wasn't talking," protested a whom the gentleman acknowledged in wool felts, \$3,573,100. A total of those who are thin. his obligation with: "A thousand 500 persons receiving over a million Dr. Guelpha declares that if men that interferes with the action of the "Wasn't be?" roared Sergeant Coke- thanks, my dear. You are by far the dollars in wages and salaries are en- would only wear light felt hats instead

ESTABLISH WOOL **COMBING INDUSTRY**

FILLS LONG-FELT WANT IN CANADA.

Manufacture Finished Article at Home Instead of Exporting the Raw Product.

A move of great national importance, fraught with great significance to the future prosperity of the wool and textile industries of Canada, of marked consideration not only to agriculturists but the Canadian people at large, is the forging of what has long been a missing link in the chain of Canada's wool industries. Private enterprise has made it possible to erect a plant for the combing of the Canadian wool crop, and the Dominion Combing Mills, Ltd., at Trenton, Ontario, are nearly ready to comence operations. The company is capitalized at \$2,500,000. and the construction of the plant was only commenced after the architects had spent three weeks in going over many long established factories in the taneries which handle the bides Bradford, the English centre of the in- Inevitably it must tend to enhanced dustry. All the machinery has been business, domestic and export, and

of Canada has been largely handicap- at home has over exporting the raw ped through the absence of this link product to be imported back in a On danger's bound, with front defy- in its chain. Millions of dollars have manufactured state. been lost to Dominion farmers because the one process necessary to the satisfactory marketing of their out-She stands, the red blood from her put has been lacking and the raw ma--Edith M. Thomas, of handling their output.

Combing Mills, Ltd., will have the their problem of raw material. honor of operating the first plant to put the wool through the highly necessary process for manufacture. The Some interesting views on the necessity for the home manufacture causes of baldness have been put forof their wool has been brought home ward by Dr. Gueipha, of Paris. He to Canadian farmers as never before concludes that there are three reawhen through the new United States sons for its effect on men. tariff they find themselves deprived In the first place, their hats are too not; consequently, both farmers and them. manufacturers highly endorse the Wearing a heavy or hard hat ob-

is in excess of \$28,000,000 a year; that

Britain Will Assist in Financing

The woolen trade in Great Britain is keenly alive to the importance of the Canadian industry as indicated by the fact that the Trades Facility Com mission, a branch of the British Treas ury formed for the purpose of assisting in financing industries that will promote trade within the British Empire, has offered to assist in finance ing the Dominion Combing Mills to the extent of a loan of the cost of the machinery, for 10 years, if purchased in England. The opportunities for the expansion of the Canadian woolen tex tile industry are apparent when trade figures show that whilst Canada ex ports in excess of \$11,000,000 worth of wool and wool products, she imports more than \$120,000,000 worth. It likewise learnt to the advantage of the Canadian combing plant and the tex tile manufacturing industry that should Canadian farmers be unable to supply the former plant with all the raw material it should require, Australian wool can be handled cheaper at Trenton by 1/4 to 1/2 a cent per pound than if landed at London, Eng-

There are limitless possibilities to the benefits the new industry can wings of the tornado?" bring in its water Under the comput. "One of 'em." replied economical. should stimulate the growth of the chance to tell her about it." herds all over the Deminier. This would indirectly told the packing Take the irk out of work and it behouses which handle the carcasses and comes a pleasure.-Anon



THAT CHILLY FEELING

CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE, NEW YORK

The Prince of Wales' cute orangoutang at the zoo in London finds it cool these autumn days and mournfully consoles himself with a heavy blanket.

introduced from the same district. bring in its train all the advantages In the past the wool raising industry which manufacturing a finished article

One Reason Paper is Dear.

Which at Gallipoli was mixed with it without being processed. The re- tances by railway or by water, did the Mrs. Gamp says "vally" for value; sult has been that home textile factor. mills begin to consider the importance Lady Wentworth usually spells the material from abroad instead of get- of wood. The construction and opera- her slip reveals her pronunciation. In Or say, The Virtue of her faults in- ting it from the Canadian farmers, or tion of a mill involves large capital a careless moment, spelling the word those to whom they depute the task outlay. It is figured roughly that it as she commonly spoke it, she wrote costs approximately \$50,000 per daily about "a preious jewell, sartainly (as ton of production to construct a mod. Solloman ses) hard to be found, but Produced 221/2 Million Pounds in 1922 ern paper mill. This large investment bighly to be vallyed when found." Last year Canada produced over in plant is making it increasingly nec. Again, Professor Weewley asks, 22,500,000 pounds of raw wool. A essary to insure for the mill a satisfac- "Who wrote the following: "As lovly large percentage of this was such that tory supply of raw material. When a boy as ever was seen and of an unit had to be combed before it could be pulpwood costs from fourteen to eight. danted sperritt. He is the very pictur used in the worsted industry and een dollars a cord, it becomes a ser. of your poor brother Will, he has such therefore had to be exported. During ious matter for the manufacturer to a wheedling ingagin way with him." the same period Canada imported from have to add from four to ten dollars a Well, it might have been Mrs. Gamp. Australia, England and foreign coun- cord for freight. These very difficult but as a matter of fact it was Lady tries over 7,000,000 pounds of tops, problems making up the question of a Wentworth. Like Mrs. Gamp, she noils, etc., for the use of Canadian permanent supply of raw materials for speaks of her "lodgins," while her spinning mills. The new Canadian paper mills are causing many paper daughter-in-law. Countess Strafford. industry will produce the tops that are manufacturers to turn to the practice observes that the Archbishop of York now being imported and the Dominion of forestry as the only solution of is miserly in the matter of his "kitch-

Causes of Baldness.

of a market that heretofore bought hard and heavy; in the second, they combing wools because the United cut their hair too short; and, thirdly, States had the plants when Canada had they eat more meat than is good for

viously exerts too much pressure, and time do we begin to wonder what It is difficult to estimate the extent is decidedly harmful. Cutting the causes it. The cause of hourseness, of the new establishment upon the hair short leaves the rots at the mercy which can vary from a slight roughwoolen textile industry of Canada, of any variations of temperature and ness to almost entire loss of voice,

the manufacture of woolen goods, increases the acids in the blood, and of congestion and swelling of the muc--Mabel J. Bourquin. woolen yarns and woolen felts in consequently in the perspiration. This cus membrane that covers them, or Canada, 66 being devoted to the first, is still more harmful to the hair, for 16 to the second and 12 to the third, it quickens the supply of sebum, which The capital invested in woolen goods' thickens round the roots and clogs His wig blew off, and was captured establishments is \$22,783,128; in them. This is the reason why fat men and returned by a nice young lady, to those of woolen yarns, \$6.428,991; and are more addicted to baldness than

to "The Daily Mail" of London, the mation of the gullet and degeneration Germans have sent daily to the Lon- of the upper extremity of the spinal don market £25,000 worth of wool, cord. Again, congestion is sympathy and it is estimated that since May 1 with chronic disease of the upper part about £100,000 worth of woo! has of the throat, the nose or the nasal been forwarded to Germany. A lead- sinuses may affect the cords; or the ing broker in London declares that the beginning of disease of the cords may Germans have been the best custom- come from tuberculosis, from maligers for some time. "They pay in gold nant growths, from singers' nodes, and this gold they obtain from us by warty growths, clergyman's sore selling us their own products. This is throat, and so forth. On the other one reason why they laugh at the rate hand hoarseness may be owing simply exchange and continue to plead to persistent laryngitis or to bronchitis

Not content with buying largely oils, that immoderate cigarette smokinggrains, fats and glycerine, the Ger- or with certain persons even moderate mans lately have endeavored to pur- smoking or indulgence in strong alchase old metals in England, and they coholic beverages has caused. have bought from the British admir- In searching for the cause of hoursealty several war vessels. And without ness, the physician will naturally exthe protestation of the English mer- amine the vocal cords with the larynchants, fifty big vessels were directed goscope to see whether they are conto Hamburg. As the Germans are not gested, or whether there is a tumor able to obtain warships, they have ac- on one or on both of them, or whether quired old packet boats and freighters either is thickened or is completely of a tonnage varying from 2,000 to or partly paralyzed. If he finds noth-11,000, bought at the price of old iron, ing except congestion, he will perhaps for which they have paid with gold.

Her Chief Sensation. you were flying through the air on the

their product in a foreign old Mrs. Frett, was about the waste- essential thing is to make the dismarket, many Canadian farmers ful way my daughter-in-law always covery so early that it is possible to found it unprefitable to raise sheep, cuts the bread, and the fact that it remove the cause. The sufferer from An adequate home market for wool didn't look like I'd never have another hoarseness should not wait too long

Mrs. Gamp and Lady Wentworth.

When an English writer of our time introduces the uneducated cockney character into a novel or tale he makes him say "fice" for face, "lidy" for lady and "biby" for baby. But when Dickens created his two cockney immortals, Sam Weller and Sairey Gamp, cockneyisms of that particular sort were unknown. Sam and Sairey spoke an English diversified with rich and delightful mistakes and mispronunciations, some of which survive in the conversation of their successors. whereas some have passed entirely from common speech to be succeeded by other forms. But after all were their comic errors really errors? For their day, yes; but in an enlightening and amusing article entitled Mrs. Gamp and the King's English Prof. Ernest Weekley has recently pointed out that most of them showed simply the persistence among common folk, unaccustomed to books and to the written word, of the speech of an earlier day. He draws a startling parallel between the language of Mrs. Gamp at her "gamplest" and that of a lady of quality, Lady Wentworth, who lived between the years 1700 and 1750.

"The very last case as ever I acted which it was but a young person." says the garrulous Sairey, chatting about her patients, and her language certainly strikes us as being far from elegant. But-

"Mr. Afundell is an extreem kynde husband as ever I see," wrote the fine lady in a farmily letter; and again she mentions "a back gate; which I forget the street's name it goes into."

Mrs. Gamp sets us to chuckling Originally, and because of the ap- when she talks to her "dearest creeterial has had to be exported at low parently unlimited extent of the for- tur." Betsey Prig, and of "the torters rates instead of being prepared for ests, paper mills were located with of the Imposition;" but Lady Went So, at this moment, men behold her the finishing process at home. It was less reference to the forest than to worth also customarily addresses her not possible to sell the produce to the available waterpower, transportation, son the earl as her "dearest creatur" textile factories at home because it and market. Not until the forests were and tells that her dying lap dog "never lacked treatment in an important pro. pushed back, until it became neces. offered to snap at anybody in its hor-

ing" fire. "Sarvis," "sartenly" and "sarment" sound oddly enough in our ears; but they were not at all inelegant on Lady Wentworth's modish tongue or pen. We in Yankeeland are less familiar with them to-day, even in rustic communities, then with the two kindred phrases, "kind o' narvis" and "sarve you right."

Hoarseness

Hearseness is of such common occurrence that we think little of it; only when it has continued for a long There are in all 94 plants engaged in Too much heat, says Dr. Guelpha, ference with the vocal cords because ulteration of one of the cords, or the paralysis of the nerves that control the movements of the cords

There are a number of muscles that "Then cross it out and put him in most successful hair restorer I ever gaged in the various branches. The of bowlers there would be less baid hoarseness. Any one of a great numnerves that stimulate them will cause ber of things may interfere with that and the worst is yet to come of woolen yarns, \$9,000,000; and of German Trade With England. in the upper part of the chest or at In the last three months, according the base of the brain, plenrisy, inflamthat is of catarrhal or gouty origin, or

inquire into the patient's habits and will examine the nose, the tonsils, the teeth and neighboring parts. By ex-"What were your thoughts while cluding one thing after another, he will usually find out what is wrong; then he can make a vigorous attack

before consulting his doctor.

The state that tolerates disrespect of any law breeds defiance of all law.



ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO