

### Game on the Canadian Prairies

The fact that this year the ruffed grouse or prairie chicken is plentiful in the West, and the prairie sloughs are filled with wild duck, means not a little to the Prairie Provinces. The further report that many big game animals are on the increase and will furnish better hunting this year is further encouraging, for in their game birds and animals the Prairie Provinces possess a most valuable resource which, under intelligent care and expert provision against depletion, is maintained in this state from year to year. The announcement that this is a good game year for the prairies is pleasing to the farmer of that region, but the knowledge is hailed with greater pleasure by the many sportsmen outside for whom some sport on the prairies' expanse is Mecca each fall.

The Prairie Provinces are the natural home of the prairie chicken, the prairie, wild geese and ducks, rails, coots, black-breasted and golden plovers, Wilson and Jacksnipe as well as moose, cariboo and deer. Despite the dense agricultural settlement of the southern areas of the provinces, the various game birds thrive among the various farms and do not appreciably dwindle in numbers, due to the shortness of the open seasons, the rigorous enforcement of the law, and the fact that the farmers, realizing their value, afford them what protection they can.

#### Wise Protective Legislation.

Wise legislation has been enacted in the establishment of provincial game preserves, large areas of land set aside for the purpose of propagating and perpetuating beneficial birds and animals. 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, shooting, trapping or molestation of these birds 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 Saskatchewan alone, there are nine game game preserves with a total of 3,829 square miles of 2,448,000 acres of land.

The game of the prairies is of a two-fold value to the provinces, supplementing the labor of the farmers and attracting a certain traffic among sportsmen. Any farmer can in season, without trouble, secure the limit of game birds the law permits him, whilst, with the thrashing complete and the summer's work of his hands, he regards it as both a holiday and a wise provision for the winter to secure a moose in his province's northern woods. The latter is evident from



MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND HER DAUGHTER. A recent picture of the wife of the British Premier and his youngest daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George.

Industry that encouragement and stimulus which it has needed since the ban against Canadian cattle was put into force by the United States. Whilst the Prairie provinces will perhaps be the principal gainers, it is also expected to aid the growth of the industry in Ontario, which in the years previous to 1890 engaged in a considerable cattle export trade. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces must also inevitably benefit to a large extent through the new measure.

### Concerts for Children Popular in Britain.

In England for the past fifteen years concerts have been given to children in several towns. Sometimes, as at Gloucester and Ilkley, the concert is an organ recital. Sometimes at Birmingham it is a full-fledged orchestral concert. Often, as at Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle and other places it is a miscellaneous concert of songs, violin pieces, piano pieces and works for string quartet. Occasionally, as at the Scottish towns of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the concert has been a performance of short choral compositions, from madrigals and Bach motets up to modern representative part songs. These concerts are usually successful. The children are interested and very well behaved. They attend in large numbers; at the Birmingham concert averaging about 2,200 for every concert.

In every town a musician has been present at the concert to speak to the children about each work immediately before it is played. Sometimes the concert takes the form of a definite instruction in some intellectual aspect of music, such as form, melody and harmony or instrumentation. The occasion is then not so much a concert as a class, though it is as thoroughly enjoyed. In the Birmingham concert the speaker confines himself to a few simple remarks designed first to tell the children what instruments will be most noticeably apparent in the coming piece, and secondly to quicken their minds to its poetical subject. Thus the Birmingham concert for children differ from ordinary concerts only in respect that they are planned to direct the minds of the children in to quickly profitable paths by means of a personal exposition.

#### Maintaining Discipline.

It is evident that there are some persons who regard discipline as an end and not as a means. Not even the seed of insubordination has a chance under the eye of Sergeant Cokely. "Ten-shun!" he cried to his squad. "Quick march! Left wheel! Halt! Take Calahan's name for talking in the ranks." "But he wasn't talking," protested a corporal who was near. "Wasn't he?" roared Sergeant Cokely. "Then cross it out and put him in the guardhouse for deceiving me." "I tried."

### and the worst is yet to come



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 Commission, a branch of the British Treasury formed for the purpose of assisting in financing industries that will promote trade within the British Empire, has offered to assist in financing 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 textile industry are apparent when trade figures show that whilst Canada exports in excess of \$11,000,000 worth of wool and wool products, she imports more than \$120,000,000 worth. It is likewise learnt to the advantage of the Canadian combing plant and the textile 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, England.

There are limitless possibilities to the benefits the new industry can bring to its workers. Under the commission's plan their product in a foreign market may Canadian farmers cut the bread, and the fact that it didn't look like I'd never have another chance to tell her about it."

### 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 commence 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 Bradford, the English centre of the industry. All the machinery has been introduced from the same district.

In the past the wool raising industry of Canada has been largely handicapped through the absence of the link in its chain. Millions of dollars have been lost to Dominion farmers because the one process necessary to the satisfactory marketing of their output had been lacking and the raw material had to be exported at low rates instead of being prepared for the finishing process at home. It was not possible to sell the produce to the textile factories at home because it lacked treatment in an important process and manufacturers could not use it without being processed. The result has been that home textile factories had to import their finished raw material from abroad instead of getting it from the Canadian farmers, or those to whom they deputize the task of handling their output.

#### Produced 22 1/2 Million Pounds in 1922.

Last year Canada produced over 22,500,000 pounds of raw wool. A large percentage of this was such that it had to be combed before it could be used in the worsted industry and therefore had to be exported. During the same period Canada imported from Australia, England and foreign countries over 7,000,000 pounds of tops, rolls, etc. for the use of Canadian spinning mills. The new Canadian industry will produce the tops that are now being imported and the Dominion Combing Mills, Ltd., will plant the wool through the highly necessary process for manufacture. The necessity for the home manufacture of their wool has been brought home to Canadian farmers as never before when through the new United States tariff they find themselves deprived of a market that heretofore bought Canadian wools because the United States had the plants when Canada had not; consequently, both farmers and manufacturers highly endorse the enterprise.

It is difficult to estimate the extent of the new establishment upon the woolen textile industry of Canada, which is already an important one. There are in all 94 plants engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, woolen yarns and woolen felts in Canada. 66 being devoted to the first, 16 to the second and 12 to the third. The capital invested in woolen goods establishments is \$22,783,128; in those of woolen yarns, \$6,428,991; and in wool felts, \$3,573,190. A total of 500 persons receiving over a million dollars in wages and salaries are engaged in the various branches. The production of the woolen goods plants is in excess of \$28,000,000 a year; that of woolen yarns, \$9,000,000; and of wool felts, \$3,500,000.

#### German Trade With England.

In the last three months, according to "The Daily Mail" of London, the Germans have sent daily to the London market £25,000 worth of wool, and it is estimated that since May 1 about £100,000 worth of wool has been forwarded to Germany. A leading broker in London declares that the Germans have been the best customers for some time. "They pay in gold and this gold they obtain from us by selling us their own products. This is one reason why they laugh at the rate of exchange and continue to plead poverty."

#### Her Chief Sensation.

"What were your thoughts while you were flying through the air on the wings of the tornado?" "One of 'em," replied economical old Mrs. Pratt, "was about the wasteful way my daughter-in-law always cuts the bread, and the fact that it didn't look like I'd never have another chance to tell her about it."

Take the ink out of work and it becomes a pleasure.—Anon.



### THAT CHILLY FEELING

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

### One Reason Paper is Dear.

Originally, and because of the apparently unlimited extent of the forests, paper mills were located with less reference to the forest than to available waterpower, transportation, and market. Not until the forests were pushed back, until it became necessary to bring wood considerable distances by railway or by water, did the mills begin to consider the importance of their relation to a permanent supply of wood. The construction and operation of a mill involves large capital outlay. It is figured roughly that it costs approximately \$50,000 per daily ton of production to construct a modern paper mill. This large investment in plant is making it increasingly necessary to insure the mill a satisfactory supply of raw material. When pulpwood costs from fourteen to eighteen dollars a cord, it becomes a serious matter for the manufacturer to have to add from four to ten dollars a cord for freight. These very difficult problems making up the question of a permanent supply of raw materials for paper mills are causing many paper manufacturers to turn to the practice of forestry as the only solution of their problem of raw material.

### Causes of Baldness.

Some interesting views on the causes of baldness have been put forward by Dr. Guephia, of Paris. He concludes that there are three reasons for its effect on men. In the first place, their hats are too hard and heavy; in the second, they cut their hair too short; and, thirdly, they eat more meat than is good for them. Wearing a heavy or hard hat obviously exerts too much pressure, and is decidedly harmful. Cutting the hair short leaves the roots at the mercy of any variations of temperature and atmospheric conditions. Too much meat, says Dr. Guephia, increases the acids in the blood, and consequently in the perspiration. This is still more harmful to the hair, for it clogs the supply of sebum, which thickens round the roots and clogs them. This is the reason why fat men are more addicted to baldness than those who are thin. Dr. Guephia declares that if men would only wear light felt hats instead of bowlers there would be less baldness.

### Hoarseness.

Hoarseness is of such common occurrence that we think little of it; only when it has continued for a long time do we begin to wonder what causes it. The cause of hoarseness, which can vary from a slight roughness to almost entire loss of voice, may be one of several things: interference with the vocal cords because of congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane that covers them, or irritation of one of the cords, or the presence of a small tumor, or partial paralysis of the nerves that control the movements of the cords. There are a number of muscles that move the vocal cords, and anything that interferes with the action of the nerves that stimulate them will cause hoarseness. Any one of a great number of things may interfere with that action, such as tumors in the neck or in the upper part of the chest or inflammation of the larynx and degeneration of the upper extremity of the spinal cord. Acute, congestive, or sympathetic chronic disease of the upper part of the throat, the nose or the nasal sinuses may affect the cords; or the beginning of disease of the cords may come from tuberculosis, from malignant growth, from stokers' nodes, warty growths, eurythmy's sore throat, and so forth. On the other hand hoarseness may be owing simply to persistent laryngitis or to bronchitis that is of catarrhal or gouty origin, or that immature cigarette smoking; or with certain persons even moderate smoking or indulgence in strong alcoholic beverages has caused it. In searching for the cause of hoarseness, the physician will naturally examine the vocal cords with the laryngoscope to see whether they are congested, or whether there is a tumor on one or on both of them, or whether either is thickened or is completely or partly paralyzed. If he finds nothing except congestion, he will perhaps inquire into the patient's habits and will examine the nose, the tonsils, the teeth and neighboring parts. By excluding one thing after another, he will usually find out what is wrong; then he can make a vigorous attack and perhaps can cure his patient. The essential thing is to make the discovery so early that it is possible to remove the cause. The sufferer from hoarseness should not wait too long before consulting his doctor.

Any law that tolerates disrespect of any law breeds defiance of all law.

### Mrs. Gamp and Lady Wentworth's

When an English writer of our time introduces the uneducated cockney character into a novel or tale he makes him say "ace" for face, "bidy" for lady and "biby" for baby. But when Dickens created his two cockney immortals, Sam Weller and Sairey Gamp, cockneys 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 "gampiest" 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 in; which it was but a young person," says the garrulous Sairey, chafing about her partners, and her language certainly strikes us as being far from elegant. But—

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

Mrs. Gamp sets us to chuckling when she talks to her dearest creature, Betsey Prig, and of "the tortures of the Imposition;" but Lady Wentworth also customarily addresses her son the earl as her "dearest creature" and tells that her dying lap dog "never offered to snap at anybody in its lordly totter."

Mrs. Gamp says "vally" for value; Lady Wentworth usually spells the word correctly, but not always; and her slip reveals her pronunciation. In a careless moment, spelling the word as she commonly spoke it, she writes about "a precious Jewell, certainly less Solomon sees) hard to be found, but highly to be valyed when found."

Again, Professor Weekley asks, "Who wrote the following: 'As lovely a boy as ever was seen and of an un-dar'd spirit. He is the very picture of your poor brother Will, he has such a wooding lugnagh way with him.'"

Well, it might have been Mrs. Gamp, but as a matter of fact it was Lady Wentworth. Like Mrs. Gamp, she speaks of her "lodgings," while her daughter-in-law, Countess of Starford, observes that the Archbishop of York is miserly in the matter of his "kitching" fire. "Sarris," "sartently" and "sarmant" sound oddly enough in our ears; but they were not at all incongruous on Lady Wentworth's modish tongue or pen. We in Yankee-land are less familiar with them to-day, even in rustic communities, than with the two kindred phrases, "kind of narvly" and "sarve you right."

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