

Apples Linked With Hallowe'en

No Other Fruit or Vegetable Is More Closely Associated With This Festival

The apple is more closely associated with Hallowe'en than any other fruit or vegetable; indeed, the apple is intertwined with the history of mankind since the creation. When Adam was appointed to dress the Garden of Eden and keep it (Genesis II.15) the apple was fated to be of overwhelming importance to the whole human race. In this connection, the legend of the Apples of Paradise figured in the lore of ancient Egypt more than 5,000 years ago.

These apples were said to show in their lopsided shape the outline where Eve had taken a generous bite. In this Egyptian lore there was mention of other apples, the apples of Istakhar, all sweetness on one side and bitterness on the other.

FROM PAGAN TIMES

There are special reasons why the apple is closely linked with Hallowe'en. In pagan times at the festival of Pomona, apples played an important part and were distributed as gifts. Children went from house to house asking for Pomona apples in the same way as Canadian children solicit Hallowe'en apples today. Pomona was the Italian goddess of fruits, particularly apples (poma) and at her festival the ducking for apples in tubs of water was a distinctive feature of the celebrations in the homes. At the same time, the eve of the 31st of October, and the preceding days around the end of the month, were the occasions of harvest and other ceremonies in various countries, particularly in Britain and other countries under the sway of the Druids. When Christianity was established and the 31st of October named as All Hallow's Eve or Hallowe'en as the vigil of Hallowmass, or All Saints Day, it was only natural that many of the pagan festivities which were in accordance with the Christian religion were adopted or continued in use by the Christianized pagans, particularly the merry indoor customs associated with the apple, and in these times at Hallowe'en it still is the principal association in the festivities for the occasion.

Apples, hot or cold, are always welcomed at Hallowe'en parties. Here are two recipes appropriate to Hallowe'en.

Taffy Apples

Two cups sugar, 1 teaspoon cider vinegar, 1 cup water, a few grains salt. Boil together until it cracks when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire and set over a pan of boiling water. Add a few drops of red vegetable coloring. Wash and polish medium sized red apples. Insert a wooden skewer in blossom end of each and dip apple in syrup, turning until well coated. Place on waxed paper until cool.

Red or yellow apples may be used. Insert cloves to represent eyes, a blanched almond for a nose, and cut a slit for the mouth. Children show originality in creating different facial expressions.

Back From Arctic



Miss Florence Giles, of Toronto, was a passenger aboard the government ice-breaker *Nascopie* when it returned from its annual trip to the Arctic. Miss Giles has spent four years at her post in the most isolated hospital in the empire, and now plans to marry a Hudson's Bay Company official whom she met at the hospital.

1,306 Years Old

For the first time in 342 years the famous Goshal Oak at Polstead, Suffolk, Eng., is changing hands. It is believed that in the seventh century, the Goshal was first preached to the East Saxons under this tree, which is said to be 1,300 years old.

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

(No. 14)

By G. C. TONER
Ontario Federation of Anglers
TWO VITAL LESSONS

The conservation of Ontario's natural resources is a vital matter to the people of the Province but it is as well to remember that other regions of the country and the world have even more pressing problems caused by depletion. Professor P. B. Sears, an authority on land erosion, speaking at Philadelphia, mentioned some of these problems. Highly developed civilizations in all regions of the world have depleted their resources until in time the civilization itself disappeared. Floods in China, deserts in the lands around the Mediterranean, reversion to jungles of the central villages of Mexico are in part traceable to had management just as our western Dustbowl was caused by the rancor, the sod of the short grass prairie.

GET TOGETHER ON IT

An important point brought out by Professor Sears is the way in which separate small groups, attacking sectors of the conservation problem, are now coming together in a unified effort to stop depletion and restore the countryside. The anglers were only concerned with restoring their fishing. Hunters were protecting the woods and planting the trees. But each group has found that the limits of their work passed over into other phases of conservation. The fishermen now realize that they cannot protect the fish unless they stop soil erosion and pollution; the forester and hunter are finding that wild life and forests are linked together.

These two lessons are important to all naturalists and conservationists. We must know the history of other regions and of other times so that we can avoid their mistakes. We must unite our efforts; the farmer and the city dweller, the naturalist, the hunter and the angler, attacking depletion as a whole and restoring the woods, the waters, the soil and the wildlife, if our civilization is not to vanish as did Rome and Greece.

Ships built of iron have been recorded as lasting for nearly 100 years. One built in 1848 and still in use has engines dating from 1869.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

CHECK-UP NEEDED

"Most Canadians would welcome a Parliamentary check-up at this crucial time," opines the Financial Post. Any objections?—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

BOTH EARS TO GROUND

Premier Hepburn, as Ontario treasurer, says there will be no new provincial taxes this year. He must have had BOTH ears to the ground this time. —London Free Press.

LONG ARM OF LAW

Ontario has a lawyer as minister of health, and now it has another lawyer as minister of mines. Thus the law reaches everywhere and perhaps that is what is meant by the long arm of the law. —Toronto Star.

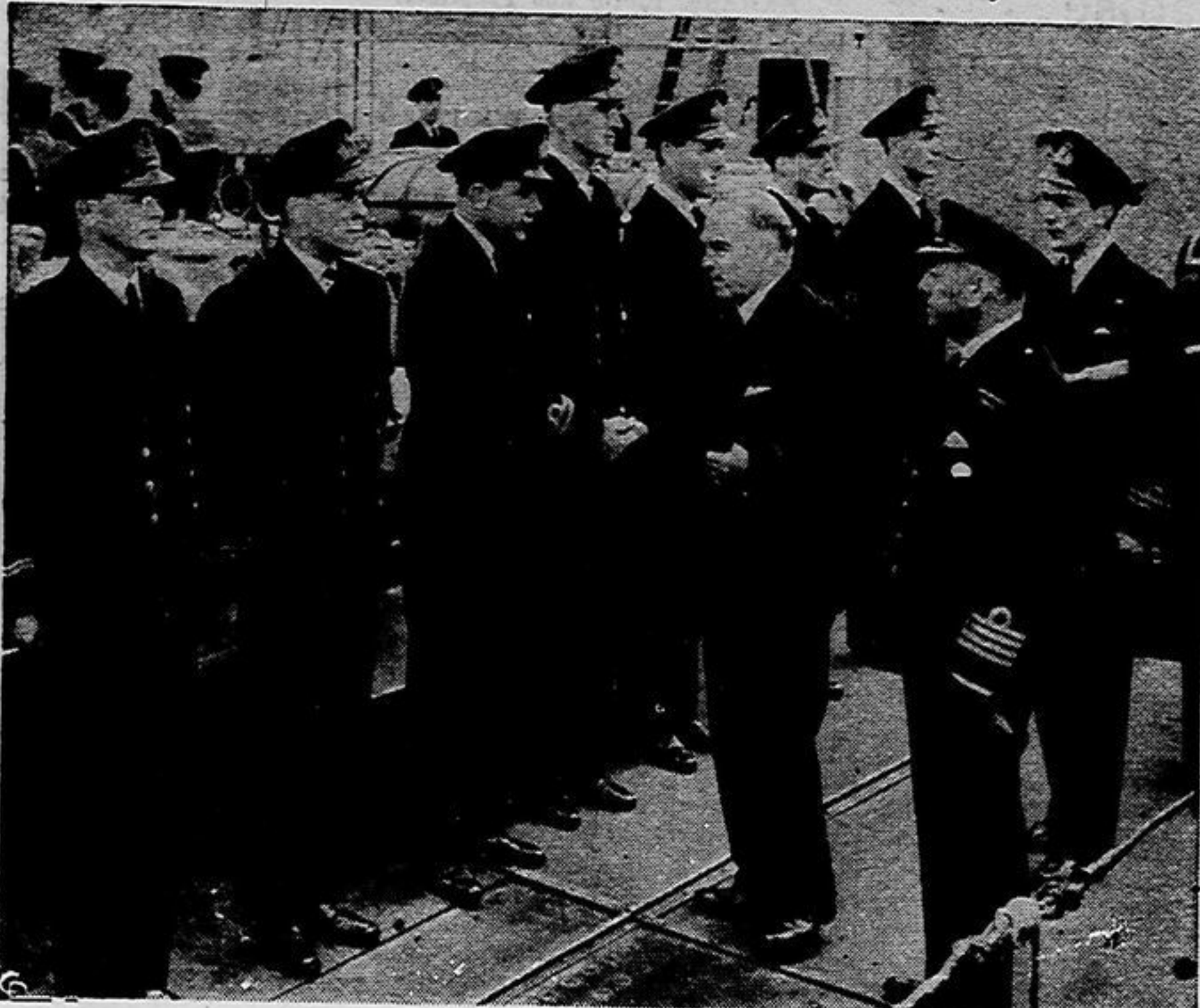
WE'RE HELPING JAPAN

Wherefore prompt action at Ottawa seems to be demanded. It would be the height of foolishness for Canada to continue to feed Japan with material which might be used against her. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

"MIXED FARMING" IN WEST?

"Why are you such improvident wheat miners," the Lethbridge Herald says that the East asks in effect of the Western prairie farmers, "and why don't you raise more stock and why generally don't you go in more for mixed farming?" The answer of the Lethbridge paper is that the Alberta farmer, at any rate, is not merely not an exclusive wheat man but that he actually, in proportion, raises far more hogs than Ontario does. The relevant comparison is that Alberta, with a population of 800,000, raised 1,371,000 hogs last year while Ontario, with a population of 3,000,000, raised 1,997,000. The Lethbridge Herald insists that it is hasty assumption that Alberta could relieve the present glut of Canadian wheat by feeding 100 million bushels of wheat to hogs and raising 6,000,000 hogs. The trouble is that it would be just as hard for Canada to market 6,000,000 hogs as it is for Canada to market 500 million bushels of wheat. —Vancouver Province.

Canada's Prime Minister Congratulates The Navy



Visiting eastern defence stations, Prime Minister King took the opportunity to congratulate the officers and men of Canada's navy on their splendid work. He is shown here inspecting the officers of a destroyer at anchor in an eastern port.

THE WAR-WEEK—Commentary on Current Events

IS THE TIDE TURNING IN BATTLE OF BRITAIN?

The coming winter will not see the defeat of Great Britain, Sir Norman Angell, well-known English economist, declared in an interview at Boston last week. The destruction caused by air raids on Great Britain during the winter, he felt, would be offset by assistance from overseas — from Canada, the United States, Australia and India.

Britain Wins First Round

That the defending forces had won the first round in the Battle of Britain was becoming increasingly evident last week. The R. A. F., while maintaining mastery of the home skies was carrying the war with steadily mounting strength to enemy territory; the Royal Navy controlled the Channel and continued to enforce a strict blockade of Axis-held countries fronting on the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; the British people were resisting the savage attacks of the Luftwaffe with magnificent spirit; North America was feeding Great Britain an endless stream of planes, ammunition and other war material.

Even the Russians admitted that the British were more than holding their own. Red Star, official organ of the Soviet Army, declared that Germany's air offensive against Britain had failed. The paper said that not only were the British continuing to defend themselves but were able "effectively" to carry the battle to Germany.

No invasion till Spring? Vincent Sheean, world-famed foreign correspondent who wrote "Personal History," though frank in an opinion that Great Britain would have to have more help in war materials, said that he believed actual invasion of England would not occur until spring and that the people could withstand the air barrage.

Reports of three separate invasion attempts by the Germans which had been beaten off by the R.A.F. appeared in all the newspapers last week. Featured most prominently was the story of a big attempt on Sept. 16th, the day after Goering flew over London.

Big Offensive Planned Talk of a coming "great offensive" by the British was heard last week from Prime Minister Churchill and three Cabinet Ministers. (Lord Lloyd, the Colonial Secretary, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, Aircraft Production Minister Lord Beaverbrook). This raised questions in everyone's mind: Would the offensive come on land, in the air, or by sea? Would it involve reconquering the entire continent of Europe by fighting Hitler and the Nazi war ma-

chine off the map? Would it wait until France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, countries full of grave unrest and widespread sabotage, turned against their masters and tried to throw off the Nazi yoke? Would it begin with large-scale military operations in the Axis rear — in the eastern Mediterranean?

Crisis Nears In Mediterranean

Events appeared to be shaping that way in the Near East last week. A British diplomatic offensive was suggested by the meeting in Istanbul of the British Ministers to Yugoslavia, Turkey and Bulgaria, considered as a prelude to forming a new Balkan bloc to stop an Axis drive southward; the London Times urged in an editorial that Britain seize Greek naval bases and strengthen her position at the enemy's expense; the visit of British War Secretary Anthony Eden to the Near East, seen as part of an attempt to promote Egypt's intervention in the conflict against Italy and create a Balkan-Arabic bloc against the Axis, obviously was worrying Germany and Italy.

Turkey's Attitude Vital

The crux of the Balkan-Mediterranean situation lay in the attitude of Turkey, and by reversion, to the attitude of the Soviet diplomats from whom Turkish leaders appeared to be taking their cue. The trend seemed unmistakably to be towards stiff resistance by Turkey to the demands of Germany, and Italy. With Turkey in the war, Axis plans in the Mediterranean could very easily go sour.

Gibraltar and Dakar But Hitler, as we have all learned by now, is a master of the feint. With everyone's attention concentrated on the eastern Mediterranean, he could hardly choose a better moment in which to make a thrust through Spain (a whole German division was reported to be poised there) to blitzkrieg Gibraltar and close the door of the western Mediterranean with the help of the Vichy government, once France was persuaded to re-enter the war. Thence on to Dakar. Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, envisioned such a possibility when he declared last week that the fall of Gibraltar would be of "immense" importance to the United States if it should result in a German move down the west coast of Africa to the vicinity of Dakar, which is only 1,600 miles from American shores.

Japan Backing Down? The Far Eastern situation appeared to have quieted down somewhat. Several high diplomats in Tokyo, informants said, told their home governments last week that

Japan's reaction to growing British-American solidarity in the Far East indicated that the Japanese felt they had lost the initiative in the Pacific, at least for the time being, and would delay any plans they might have had for early action in the Netherlands East Indies and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. At the same time, German agents all over the East were reported to be working to foment an open cash between Japan and Britain and the United States . . . and the Burma Road, China's lifeline, just reopened by Britain, was bombed repeatedly.

Gandhi's "Last Campaign"

In India, the 72-year-old wisened Gandhi, leader of millions, inaugurated an Indian Nationalist disobedience campaign which he hoped would effect a reconciliation "not only between Britain and India but also between the warring nations of the earth." (Reconciliation between Britain and India to come, in his eyes, only when the independence of India is granted). Describing it as the "last campaign" of his life, Gandhi stated that he did not expect it to result in his arrest, since the imprisonment of such a popular idol would embarrass the authorities.

Election Race Hot

On this side of the globe, the U. S. elections retained top position in the news. The race was getting hotter, the margin between Roosevelt and Wilkie narrowing hourly, as the big day was only half-a-week away. For the first time, this columnist considered the election of Wilkie as a possibility worthy of serious consideration. Was President Roosevelt scared when he took the stump for the last rounds of the 1940 political battle?

The contest to the south of us doubtless drew a great deal more attention than it was worth. The outcome could not matter very materially to Canada — nor to Great Britain, since both candidates were pledged to give her all aid, short of war. Nevertheless the election of Wilkie was an exciting thing for anybody to watch.

Toward the end of the week the Dominion was becoming more and more concerned with the business of Parliament just about to convene, prorogue and reconvene. All parties made ready to jump into the debate on the address in reply to the Throne Speech . . . Defense Minister Ralston postponed a trip overseas, War Services Minister Gardiner hurried back from Britain for the opening.

Mr. Gardiner's filling of the post of Minister of Agriculture, as well as the war Services Ministry, was viewed as unsatisfactory in many quarters of the Dominion. Farm conferences meeting in the west called for his removal, citing his failure to do anything in the face of the drastic wheat situation . . . When asked if Premier Godbout of Quebec might be named to succeed Gardiner, Prime Minister King smiled last week, and did not commit himself.

How Do You Cough?

Nature intended the cough as a means of expelling congestion from the breathing system, and there is a right and a wrong way to cough, a medical authority tells us. The correct way is to fill the lungs with air, then suddenly expel it. The air should be drawn through the nose, filling the stomach and then the chest. If it is admitted through the mouth, it is not pre-warmed, and may therefore contract the passage and drag the obstruction deeper into the lungs. To cough correctly, take a full, deep breath through the nose and then cough with great force. That this method is effective was demonstrated by a medical man who, with one correct effort, expelled a pea which had lodged in his lung.

Some Clouds Are Nine Miles High

Cirrus, Tiny Fleecy Clouds, Float at Average Height of 30,000 Feet

Until the invention of the aeroplane few people troubled their heads about clouds except in so far as they affected the weather. Today they are studied with the utmost care, their size, density, and height. Cirrus, the tiny fleecy clouds seen only in fine weather and often known as mare's tails, float at an average height of 30,000 feet. The greatest height at which they have ever been measured is 43,800 feet.

THICKEST ONES ARE LOWEST

The middle clouds, called cirro-cumulus, more at heights between 10,000 and 23,000 feet, while the lower and heavier clouds are usually between 3,000 and 7,000 feet. The thickest clouds are the great cumulus or thunder clouds, which usually have a flattish base and towering, mountain-like summits. The lower part of such a cloud may be only 4,000 feet above earth's surface, but the top is 16,000 feet, giving a thickness of about two and a half miles. Rain cloud hangs low, its average height above the sea being only a couple of thousand feet. The height of clouds is easily obtained by means of photography, two cameras being used at once.

New Car Markers Ready December 1

Production of Ontario motor markers for 1941 is being slightly delayed due to a shortage of sheet metal, officials of the provincial secretary's department said last week. The markers, however, will be ready for issuance about December 1, or before.

Steel mills are giving priority to war orders, resulting in the work at the Ontario Reformatory being delayed, but officials said there will be sufficient material to complete the markers on time.

The longest period of world peace since the beginning of the eighteenth century was the thirty-nine years following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

C. N. RAILWAY REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE

In First Nine Months of 1940 of \$21,315,962, Net, Over The Corresponding Period Last Year

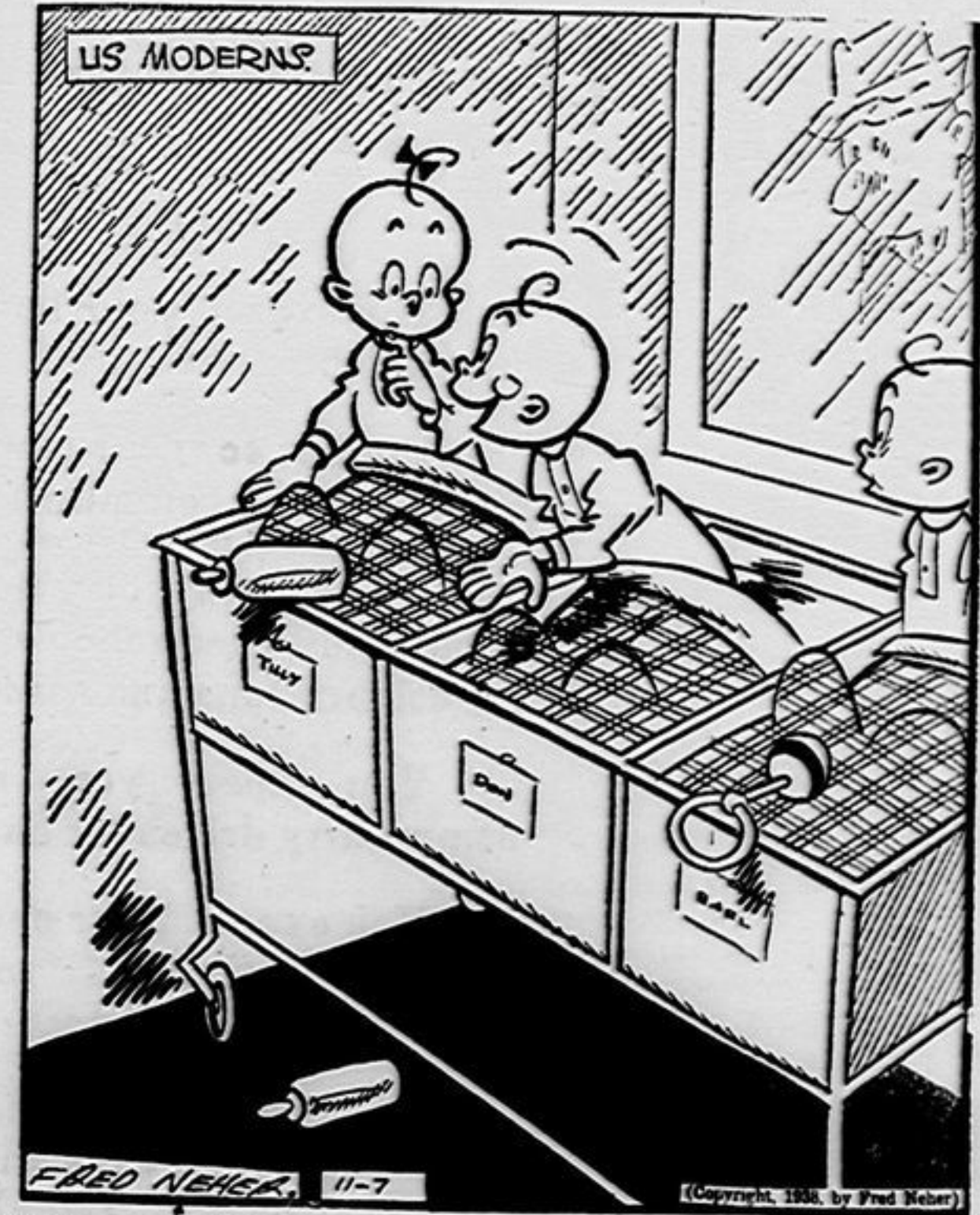
Net revenue of \$3,927,467 for the month of September and of \$27,968,316 for the nine months period, January to September inclusive is shown in the monthly statement of operating revenues, operating expenses and net revenues of the Canadian National Railways all-inclusive system issued at headquarters last week.

Operating revenues in September of this year were \$21,119,220 and operating expenses \$17,191,753. For the nine months of the present year, operating revenues were \$178,415,991, an increase of \$36,170,054 over the corresponding period of last year. Operating expenses up to September 30 of this year were \$150,447,675, an increase of \$14,854,092 over the similar period of 1939. The net revenue of \$27,968,316 for the first nine months of 1940 represents an increase of \$21,315,962 over the corresponding period of last year.

	Month of September	1940	1939	Increase or Decrease
Operating Revenues	\$ 21,119,220	\$ 22,645,303		Decrease \$ 1,526,083
Operating Expenses	17,191,753	16,340,661		Increase 851,092
Net Revenue	\$ 3,927,467	\$ 6,304,642		Decrease \$ 2,377,175
Aggregate to September 30				
Operating Revenues	\$178,415,991	\$142,245,937		Increase \$36,170,054
Operating Expenses	150,447,675	135,593,583		Increase 14,854,092
Net Revenue	\$ 27,968,316	\$ 6,652,354		Increase \$21,315,962

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Let's put it this way, then . . . Make believe we're sitting in the park—up jumps a goblin, an' you're scared!"

REG'LAR FELLERS — 100% 14-Carat



By GENE BYRNES