



HIS EXCELLENCY THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,
VISCOUNT WILLINGDON.

IMMIGRATION AND BALANCED PRODUCTION

BY C. W. PETERSON.

Every now and then objections are raised to policies having for their object an increase in Canada's population, on the grounds that we have not yet completely solved our industrial unemployment problem and, therefore, should not add to our present difficulties. Such objects are based on a complete misapprehension. They would undoubtedly be valid in fully developed, overpopulated countries, but that line of reasoning cannot consistently be applied to a new country like Canada. One family placed on a farm will create employment for from one to two additional families in our towns through its own consumption of commodities, machinery and the like and through producing the raw material of urban industry.

The recent European war and its aftermath brought home to the world a multitude of strange economic facts many of them old as the hills, but up to that time wholly unrecognized. One of the outstanding lessons taught mankind was that there is absolutely no limit to the amount of work to be done in this world, or to the amount of business to be developed. The truth is that over-production is inconceivable. The purchasing power of every country lies in its own power of production and the more each country produces,

the greater may be its trade with other countries, and the more they all produce together, the greater the variety of comforts and necessities available for the world's population. We have not even approached within measurable distance of satisfying reasonable human wants leave alone over-supplying them.

What Canada, and many other countries, has suffered from during recent years, and what has given rise to general unemployment, is not over-production, but unbalanced production. While Canada's population has been unequally distributed, our aggregate working force has been, and still is, vastly below our minimum requirements. With millions of acres of the world's richest agricultural lands lying idle and undeveloped, and the world clamouring for food, it is paradoxical to harbour an unemployment problem. Widespread unemployment under such conditions is prima facie evidence of bankrupt statesmanship in so far as sufficient intelligence and energy has not been focussed on the solution of a problem which obviously lends itself to correction by well-known and proven methods, namely, the augmentation of our productive agricultural population, which would speedily find full time employment for our industrial plant.

PRESTON WOMAN KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

Driver of Car Was Mrs. S. Cress, of Blair, Who Was Arrested.

Preston, Ont., Oct. 9.—A fatal auto accident occurred here this afternoon when Mrs. John Lawrence, of Preston, was struck by a touring car at the intersection of King and Lowther Sts. The car was being driven by Mrs. Samuel Cress, of Blair. Mrs. Lawrence and her two daughters were crossing Lowther on King Street when the auto, which had proceeded up King Street, turned onto Lowther. Mrs. Cress, who was driving, swerved her car to avoid striking Mrs. Lawrence, but was unsuccessful, and the latter was knocked down and dragged several feet.

The victim of the accident was carried in an unconscious condition into Dr. Scott's office, which is nearby, and died shortly after.

Mrs. Cress was taken in charge by Chief Crawford, and later in the afternoon was released on \$10,000 bail. An inquest will be held on Monday morning. Deceased leaves a husband and a grown-up family.

SCORES BURIED WHEN COAL MINE EXPLODES

Four Europeans and 150 Natives Entombed by Blast in Natal.

Dundee, Natal, S.A., Oct. 10.—A terrible explosion, thought to have been due to a short-circuit, occurred Friday night in shaft No. 2 of the Durban Navigation Colliery, at Dannhauser, entombing 4 Europeans and 150 natives.

The flames which followed the explosion were visible for miles, and the rescue work was greatly impeded by gas fumes. The men were obliged to wear gas helmets, and only 11 bodies have been brought out—all of them natives. There is small hope of recovering the bodies of the remainder of the entombed men.

According to one report, the force of the explosion was so great that a cage containing several men was blown clean into the air, the occupants being killed.

Toll of Florida Hurricane

372 Dead, 6,281 Injured

Miami, Fla., Oct. 10.—Revised reports received at the headquarters of the American Red Cross to-day from all communities in the hurricane area place the estimated number of dead at 372, the injured at 6,281, and the families affected by the disaster at 17,884.

"While more than 6,000 persons were injured," said Henry D. Baker, director of relief work, "most of these injuries were of minor nature. It is not believed there were more than 600 seriously injured. A large number of these are well on the way to recovery."

Found After 34 Years, Postal Order is Cashed

Belleville, Oct. 10.—A postal order made out 34 years ago and placed in a vault was found here this week and taken to the Postoffice. As it had not been cashed, Ottawa was informed, with the result that word came back from the department authorizing the payment of the order. The order was cashed within two days of its discovery.

Small Area Yields

94 Bushels Per Acre

Edmonton, Alta.—When it comes to big wheat crops this one will hold the best of the farmers in this sunny province for a few seasons. A. G. Walker, a prominent farmer who lives at Irma, had 3 1/3 acres of well-nursed Summerfallow and sown with Pre-duce wheat. Threshing it last week, the machine tally recorded 312 bushels, or nearly 94 bushels per acre.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Goat raising has become an important branch of agriculture in British Columbia, according to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Dept. of the Interior, at Ottawa. Goat milk finds a ready market at from 15 to 25 cents per quart in Vancouver and Victoria and the yield runs as high as one gallon daily per animal, although the usual quantity is from three to six pints. The Nubian goat is said to yield as much as from 3 to 4 quarts per day of superior milk. This milk is highly recommended by doctors for feeding babies and invalids. Butter and cheese made from it are highly prized by those who have learned to use these products. The skins of goats are utilized for gloves and in the production of leathers of fine texture and high value used in bookbinding, etc. Goats are easily cared for and many of the B.C. herds are attended largely by children.

The animals are milked morning and evening the same as cows. Good feed and properly balanced rations are just as necessary for the milking doe as with the dairy cow. One and one-half to two pounds of grain and meal daily are recommended by Mr. A. A. McMillan of the Dominion Experimental Farm who is also authority for the statement that there is good money selling goats' milk even as low as ten cents a quart, at which price its valuable digestive qualities and richness would ensure it an inexhaustible market.

Goats have hitherto been confined to the Old World, being especially numerous in the mountain sections of Europe and Asia. Both sheep and goats are typical mountain animals, but goats will thrive wherever there are green shoots and shrubbery. They do not, like sheep, confine themselves to grass.

The domestic goat is represented by many sub-varieties which differ in the length of the hair, in color and in the shape of the horns. In the short-haired class (the English goat) the coat is thick and close, with an under-growth of woolly character. Both sexes are horned, but in the male the horns are more developed. The color is either white, gray, fawn or black. The long-haired (or Irish) goat is more frequently swarthy red, although occasionally white or pied. The horns are large, corrugated and pointed, and rise close together in parallel lines. The coat is shaggy and the head large and ugly. The Angora and the Kashmir goats are often confused but are in reality distinct. Both yield hair of beautifully silky texture, and both carry a second quality of coat which resembles wool. In the Angora goat the woolly portion of the coat is outside the hairy covering, but in the Kashmir goat the wool is next the skin. The Nubian goat carries short, black, twisted horns, the ears are pendulous, the legs long, and the coat of the female is extremely short. The Maltese goat is generally hornless, and is cream-colored. The Syrian goat has very long ears and very long hair, and its horns are erect and spiral.

The commercial success of the goat herds in British Columbia not only points to similar possibilities in other Canadian provinces, in all of which there is little doubt but that the goat would make a splendid revenue producer and family asset, but at the same time there is available the splendid climatized and registered stock of the B.C. herds and the experience in breeding and marketing which B.C. owners have gone through with such conspicuous success.

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II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32:48-52.

"Get thee up into this mountain." The word "Abarim" means, "the regions over or beyond." It is used with reference to the Jordan river and the deep valley in which it lies, and is the name given by people west of Jordan to the people and countries east of Jordan (Num. 33: 47, 48). Its use here shows pretty clearly that we have not words written by Moses, but the story and the speeches of Moses as recorded in the language of a West Jordan writer after the settlement in Palestine. There is a similar use of language in other parts of Deuteronomy. See 1:1, 5, 3:8, 4:41, 46, 47, 49; in all of which the proper rendering is "beyond" Jordan, not "on this side." "Mount Nebo" is also called Pisgah (see 3:17; 4:49). It was on the western edge of the high Moabite plateau overlooking the northern part of the Dead Sea. From it a view could be had far westward and northward, with the mountains of Lebanon and Hermon in the dim distance (34:1-3). Compare Num. 27:12-14.

"Trespassed against me." The story of the sin of Moses and Aaron is told in Num. 20:2-13. It is not at all easy to understand, but there appears to have been an act of impatience or of presumption in which they failed to honor God, or as the narrative puts it, to sanctify him in the eyes of the people. In Deut. 1:37, however, the offence for which Moses was forbidden entrance to Palestine is connected with the return of the spies, a much earlier occasion.

III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34:5-8.

"In the valley." The Hebrew word means "glen" or "ravine" and probably refers to one of the narrow valleys descending from the high plateau to the Jordan plain. The place of the grave is unknown. There is no monument marking the last resting place of Moses. He needs no monument, but that of his great and enduring work. He has no tomb. He dwelt not with you dead, but lives as law.

The writer of Deuteronomy, long afterward, bears testimony to his greatness. "There hath not arisen a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face" (Deut. 34:10-12).

For the first time since 1859, a giant arum lily has bloomed in Kaw Gardens. The plant is 5 feet 7 inches in height and 3 feet in diameter, and produces leaf one year and a flower in the following year.

S.S. LESSON

October 17. Moses Honored in His Death, Deut. 32:45-52; 34:5-8. Golden Text—Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints—Psalm 116: 15.

ANALYSIS.

I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32: 45-47.

II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32:48-52.

III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34:5-8.

INTRODUCTION—We come in this lesson to the end of the life of Moses, undoubtedly one of the greatest and noblest men of history.

"Even Moses, beloved of God and men Whose memorial is blessed" (Eccles. 45:1).

The ancient writer, whose words are here quoted, says further, that God Sanctified him in his faithfulness and meekness.

And chose him out of all men.

He made him to hear his voice, And brought him into the dark cloud, And gave him commandments before his face.

Even the law of life and knowledge, That he might teach Jacob his covenants,

And Israel his judgments (Eccles. 45:4-5):

Modern writers, no less than ancient, are unanimous in his praise. It is George Eliot who calls him: "Moses who spoke with God as with his friend."

And ruled his people with the twofold power:

Of Wisdom that can dare and still be meek.

The Bible record of his life covers three periods, that of his early life and education at the court of Pharaoh; then his sojourn in the wilderness with the Midianites, and lastly, at greatest length, his leadership of Israel in the great adventure for freedom, from Egypt to the threshold of the land of promise. It presents him as an ardent lover and champion of the rights of his own people, as the founder and organizer of their national life, their lawgiver and ruler through a long and difficult period, but chiefly as a man of vision and of faith, seeing the hand of God in all this great movement, and steadfastly obedient to that voice of God which directed him all along the way. The highest eulogy pronounced upon him in the Old Testament is simply that he was God's faithful servant (Num. 12:7; Heb. 3:5).

I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32:45-47.

"Moses made an end of speaking."

The book of Deuteronomy contains a series of discourses attributed to Moses, spoken by him to the people in the last month of the fortieth year of the wilderness sojourn (1:3). The first of these is to be found in chaps. 1-4, the second in chaps. 5-11, the third, after the restatement of the Law, in chaps. 28-30. In chaps. 30, 31 and 32 there are various concluding words and messages, full of interest and pathos, and all marked by the same high tone of faith and duty to God. See 30:15-20; 31:1-8; 24:29; and 32:45-47.

"Set your heart." These words in Hebrew speech are quite the equivalent of "set your mind" in English. Moffatt renders "Keep in mind all that I have warned you." The reference is not merely to the song in the earlier part of the chapter, but to all the words of exhortation and warning which the book contains. The latter part of v. 46 should be rendered: "that ye may command them to your children." Compare 6:7. "It is no vain thing." Moffatt renders very effectively. "It is not useless, it means life to you; so shall you live long in the land which you are crossing the Jordan to occupy." Compare 30:19-20.

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Ontario is Ablaze with Autumn's Splendour

Mr. City Dweller, where did you spend your boyhood days? Was yours the privilege of wandering through the fields and woodland where every tree and bush had been painted by the divine artist?

Today you say 'tis but the hectic flame of a dying year. Then it contained all the mystery of an enchanted palace.

Ontario's highways lead you to the land of yester-year—over white roads flecked with fallen leaves—patterned here and there by checkered shadows of trees. Field and hillside are gay with fiery sumach. Maple groves afame backed by the darker evergreen.

Through this lovely panorama, in every direction, leads Ontario's splendid system of highways. You are entitled to enjoy them, for they are yours. Keep in mind, however, that upon you will come the expense of maintaining them in proper condition.

Speeding eats away road surfaces. It "milks" your pocketbook for both motor and road upkeep. Moderate driving is far more economical and pleasurable.

By so doing you will greatly assist the traffic patrol who operate for everyone's safety—who have instructions to enforce the law rigorously.

THE HON. G. S. HENRY,
Minister of Highways

S. L. SQUIRE,
Deputy Minister

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D. HOLDEN, Agent Phone 184