

RUSSIA IN COLLAPSE

WHAT BOLSHIEVISM HAS DONE FOR THE SLAVS.

It was Lenin's idea to put the Marxian theories into practice, but many things have happened since the Soviet came into power and the Government has seen the country die.

Communistic activities planned or threatened in America, England, Ireland and elsewhere give interest to a recent history of that movement in Russia, the facts of which are drawn from edicts of the Soviet Government. These show that Lenin's first and sole idea was to put the Marxian theories of communism in force, and that he seemingly believed sincerely that he could thus create a prosperous and happy state.

But there are other creatures the scents of which are less easily explained. Alligators have a strange, musk-like odor, which is never forgotten by those who smell it. Some fish have odors peculiar to themselves, and I have heard old fishermen say that they can, even in the dark, distinguish one fish from another by their scent.

How to Improve Your Tennis. "Here is a very real lesson—perhaps the biggest lesson of all—for every lawn tennis player, no matter whether in the public park stage, or whether approaching championship level."

The Hijra. Thirteen hundred years ago Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. The Hijra, or flight of Mohammed, is one of the most important events in the Islamic year, for it was then that Moslem chronology began.

Silk Floss. Kapok, or silk floss, now in considerable demand as a filling for pillows and mattresses, grows in tropical countries in pods on a tree. The floss has too short fibres easily to be made into yarn and cloth, but the material is so light and buoyant that manufacturers find it an acceptable substitute for down.

The Tannhäuser March. It is not generally known that the Grand March in Act II, of "Tannhäuser" was improvised by Wagner in a cab, and not at first meant for the famous opera at all, but a greeting to a German prince who had safely arrived home after a visit to Windsor.

Retribution is a close follower of downright and persistent recklessness. Most any of the churches are willing to take the tainted dollar, and purify it. There is majesty in simplicity which is far above the power of wit.

ANIMALS WITH SCENTS.

Alligators Smell Like Musk and Fish Have Various Odors.

I shall never forget the first time that I encountered a rattlesnake. I was at work with another man on a Florida melon patch one hot morning, when I became conscious of a curious odor pervading the warm, still air.

"I can smell cucumber," I said. "Then watch out!" replied my companion. "Most like it's a rattler." Next moment a sound like the whirring of a giant grasshopper came from among the thick green leaves.

That excellent fish the grayling, has a distinct and quite strong odor of thyme, when fresh caught. This is so well recognized that the grayling is classified in the natural history books as "thymallus."

The fox's odor is unmistakable; but it seems strange that nature has endowed the creature with this peculiar property. Without it he would be much safer from hounds; though here, again, nature works wonderfully, for a vixen with young seems to lose almost entirely the dangerous scent.

How to Improve Your Tennis. "Here is a very real lesson—perhaps the biggest lesson of all—for every lawn tennis player, no matter whether in the public park stage, or whether approaching championship level."

"Go to any lawn tennis club, and I guarantee that you will find there—just to give a clear example of what I mean—players in ordinary friendly games running round to take balls on the forehand which should be taken on the backhand. The whole point is: The strokes which are already struck can well afford to look after themselves; the thing to do to improve in an all-round sense is to practice steadily, persistently, and systematically the weak points about your play."

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SHORT TERM CREDITS

How the Government Co-operates With Local Associations.

Individual Farmers, the Township Council and the Government Pool Subscriptions—Managed by a Local Board—Ten Associations Already Doing Business.

There is one distinctive difference between the system of long-term loans and the system of short-term loans recently inaugurated in this Province. Those who have followed the preceding articles will have observed that long-term loans are made direct by the Agricultural Development Board, 5 Queen's Park, Toronto. In contrast to this, no short-term loans are made by the Board, but are made solely through local associations organized for this purpose.

The reason for this difference in method of operation lies in the difference in the nature of the security and the nature of the loan. In the matter of long-term loans, the security is a first mortgage on land, and the personality of the borrower, while important, is not so important as in the case of short-term loans, the security is a note or lien on chattels, and the personality of the borrower, and his reputation in the community, is one of the big determining factors. Then, too, the loan is usually a small one. With \$2,000 as the maximum, the average loan will no doubt be good deal under \$1,000. It would, therefore, be physically impossible for any central office to grant and supervise loans in all the different sections of the Province for small amounts.

Accordingly, a plan of organization of local farm loan associations has been devised, and this is not so difficult as might at first appear. A membership of thirty is required, and each member must take one share of stock, value \$100, and make a payment of 10 per cent, or \$10. This stock represents capital which is held in reserve. There is little likelihood of any further payment ever being required on capital account.

After the necessary membership is signed up, the township council and the Government are each asked to appoint two directors, and to subscribe for one-half the amount of stock subscribed by local members; this to be added to the reserve. When these directors have been appointed, the association elects a president, vice-president and one director. These officers, with the Government, form the board of directors. The president, vice-president and the two township directors, constitute a board of seven, which, thereafter, looks after the business of the association. A secretary-treasurer is appointed, and he is the main link between the association and the Government. When the association is formed, it continues from year to year with the usual annual election of officers, and applications for loans can then be made from time to time to the secretary-treasurer, who will arrange to have them considered by the directors.

In practice, it will probably be found desirable to have meetings at stated periods for the consideration of the loans. In this way, loans may be applied for without any inconvenience either to the borrower or to the directors.

Associations Already Formed. Although this plan has been before the farmers of the Province for only a few months, ten associations have been formed, and are doing business, while two others have been formed, but have not yet passed on loans. Loans granted amount to \$125 to \$1,800, in individual cases, and are for all manner of purposes in connection with farm work. They are repayable at the end of the year with interest at 6 1/2 per cent, but, of course, may be renewed for another year if the directors feel that such renewal is justified.

Each applicant submits to the association a detailed statement of his assets and liabilities, and also signs a promissory note. The application is then passed on to the president and secretary of the association, and sent in to the Board for approval and for issuing of cheque to cover the total amount loaned to an association. While, therefore, the subject is approaching the man on the spot in helping him to get the loan in carrying out his farming operations, it will be seen that due regard is paid to the question of security, and if reasonable discretion is exercised there is no reason why any of the loans should go astray.

Well Distributed. The number of associations now doing business is regarded as a very satisfactory start. With the new system it was not expected that such associations would spring up in a night all over the Province, nor was it regarded as desirable that such should occur. The associations are now in existence, and are well scattered over the province. The Board of Directors selected includes some of the very best farmers in the country. Their interest in the matter and their public-spirited efforts to assist their neighbors in the matter of finance gives the associations organized a good standing in their respective communities.

The future of this plan is now in the hands of the farmers themselves. It was placed on the Statute Book as an alternative system of merit in itself, and of value as an alternative where other agencies were found inadequate or unsatisfactory.

CANADA'S OWN FLEET.

Losses Have Been Suffered by Our Mercantile Marine.

The Canadian Mercantile Marine established in 1918 shortly before the armistice has not proved a success. The annual report of the last calendar year indicates that such is the case. In the meantime twenty-seven of the smaller types of vessels comprising the fleet have been withdrawn from commission and are for sale to the highest bidder.

The report says that the loss for the year in operating account including interest on capital and depreciation is \$8,647,635. The total deficit accumulated to the end of last December is \$9,116,114. The gross revenue for the year was \$10,748,828 and the operating expenses \$12,979,553, leaving a deficit in operation of \$2,230,725.

The difference between the operating deficit and the deficit as it stands on the books is explained by an order-in-council of last year providing for the transfer of the vessels to a separate company for operation. This company agreed to repay to the Government the capital cost represented by notes bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent, and secured by mortgages on the vessels. These notes are now held by the Minister of Finance to the extent of \$7,571,847. During last year interest amounting to \$3,351,500 accrued on these notes, while the depreciation, figured at 4 per cent, amounted to \$2,374,410.

The directors of this company, in which the Government holds all the shares, except for single qualifying shares of the board, make certain proposals which will greatly increase the losses. The directors intend writing down the capital cost of the vessels to their present day replacement value.

The capital cost was approximately \$191 and the present day replacement value is only about \$75 a ton. The total tonnage was about 380,000. Writing off \$176 a ton would mean \$44,080,000, which amount is reduced to \$40,921,225 by the \$3,158,775 depreciation which was taken into account. The directors' proposal last year makes a total loss of \$50,037,369.

Another recommendation cuts down the size of the fleet. It has been decided to operate 37 vessels instead of 27 ships of the smaller type, and to purchase 25 vessels constructed under the shipbuilding program of the late Government with a total tonnage of 96,183. At the price of \$191 per ton the cost to the country was \$18,370,952, while under the new replacement value the ships are worth only \$1,875,000. No attempt is made to guess at their present market value.

Another recommendation made by the board is the remission of interest for five years unless there should be funds sufficient to pay the interest after that period. This would mean that the total number of vessels in the service was 63, of which two were lost. During 1921, 235 voyages were made. In the report of the directors not a great deal of hope is held out for the future. In addition to asking for the remission of interest for five years the directors state:

"It should be remembered that the company is still in the development stage, having in the past year, during a time of depression, taken over 13 additional vessels. In the first two years surpluses from operation were made, but owing to the majority of the vessels being completed during a period of business depression following the war this company's older established steamship companies was unable to build a reserve which would enable interest to be paid during times of depression."

Hudson Bay Relics. Some of its riches illuminating the early days of Canada are revealed by the Hudson Bay Company in a historical exhibit now on view in Winnipeg. The object of this exhibit is to depict, by means of relics, pictures, documents, models, and the like, the history of the company, life in the fur trade, the story of the pioneer settlers, and the customs, dress and industries of the aboriginal tribes.

A company governing for two centuries the vast empire of the North, and for 250 years carrying on a great trade, largely in the wilderness, can interpret the past with great fidelity, and it is expected that the present collection will be largely increased as time passes.

ISLANDS OF ICE.

One of the Perils Faced by Canadian Shipping.

The icebergs, which may be a hundred years old before they reach the various trade routes, are the offspring of great Polar glaciers which have been formed by accumulated snows.

The glaciers of Norway and Switzerland cannot be the parents of icebergs, because they begin to melt long before they reach the sea. The ice river becomes a water river when it reaches the ocean.

In Greenland, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and other Arctic lands, the snowline and the sea-level are the same, and so the mighty glaciers not only reach the seashore, but in many cases push out to sea. The great mass of ice, forced into the water, and held up by the buoyancy of the waves, becomes detached from the parent stream, and drifts off on its lonely venture.

Many icebergs are comparatively small, but some reach a height of 300 feet. The part that can be seen represents only one-eighth of its bulk, the remaining seven-eighths being under water.

The deaths of hundreds of people when, on April 14, 1912, the Titanic crashed into an iceberg was the starting of the International Ice Patrol. It was decided that each year, during May and June, an ice patrol should be maintained to locate icebergs and warn ships.

The bergs infest an area ranging from longitude 45 to 65, and north from latitude 41 degrees. Generally this area of 2,000 square miles is enveloped in fog. Through the fog the patrolling ships must steam continuously, searching for bergs and icefields. They are constantly in danger of striking the former before they are sighted.

Observations are put down on maps, which are sent to the coast-guarding service officials at Washington. This information is then sent to Governments and shipping centres in all parts of the world.

In the late spring and early summer the bergs become very unstable, and huge masses of ice fall from them. Sometimes entire bergs roll over and over. Patrol vessels have tried firing their 12-pounder guns at them, but usually the shots are as ineffective as they would be against the Rock of Gibraltar.

It is impossible to judge the stability of an iceberg by its appearance. The towering cliff of apparently solid ice may be as delicately balanced and as sensitive as the spring of a watch. The whistle of a passing steamer may break off blocks large enough to sink a boat.

There have been cases in which Newfoundland fishermen, who wanted ice with which to pack their fish, have been sent to the bottom through a berg turning turtle when the small boat hit its side.

Such a scene was witnessed by a trawler which had sent out a boat to load ice. The instructions to the men were to cut chunks off the berg and return quickly to the ship; but, to the horror of the remainder of the crew, the huge mass of ice heeled over and buried the boat and its occupants in a whirlpool.

The annals of the sea abound with stories of fights with ice, and many crews have owed their lives to their ships in leaping from their sinking ships on to the bergs which hit them.

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HINCHINBROOK SCHOOL FAIR.

Children Whose Exhibits Won Prizes at Piccadilly. List of prize winners of the Hinchinbrook school fair held at Piccadilly on Friday, Sept. 8th, 1922.

Wheat, sheaf—Hilyard Howes, Elias Reynolds. Oats, four qts.—Nigel Howes. Oats, sheaf—Hilyard Howes, Garret Peters, Meredith Wilson, Nigel Howes, Geo. Kennedy. Barley, sheaf—Paul Reynolds. Field peas, 2 qts.—Cavel Draper, Wm. J. Jeffrey, Lorenzo Scates, Paul Reynolds.

Six ears sweet corn—Mildred Howes, Annie Kenahan, Lionel Leslie, Tommy Howes, Jos. Jeffrey, Ralph Lovelace. Single ear sweet corn—Mildred Howes, Annie Kenahan, Beatrice Draper, Geo. Bateman, Jos. Jeffrey. Sheaf, sweet corn—Tommy Howes, Jos. Jeffrey. Field corn, 6 ears—Wm. Jeffrey, Geo. Kennedy, Russell Snyder, Nigel Howes.

Field corn, single ear—Wm. Jeffrey, Geo. Kennedy, Johnnie Kenahan, Cecil Cornwall. Field corn, sheaf—Willie Jeffrey, Geo. Kennedy, Willie Moore. Twelve Irish Cobbler potatoes—Eric Shultz, Elmer Cornwall, Carman Harper, Joe Coulter, Willard Peters, Harold Snyder, Ray Babcock. Peck Irish Cobbler potatoes—Eric Shultz, Harold Snyder, Earl Scates, Willard Peters, Jack Simonette, Joseph Percy.

Single Irish Cobbler potato—Eric Shultz, Earl Scates, Elmer Cornwall, Harold Snyder, Leiland Wager, Eva Pero. Twelve Dooley potatoes—Arthur Thompson, Arthur Bertram, Herman Babcock, Melville Howes, Willie Craig, Ralph Lovelace. Single Dooley potato—Muriel Campbell, Inez Pero, Carl Jeffrey. Peck Irish Cobblers from old seed—Earl Cornwall, Lionel Leslie. Five mangels—Earl Cornwall, Earl Cronk, Mildred Howes, Tommy Howes, Harold Reynolds, Eric Shultz. Single mangel—Earl Cornwall, Harold Reynolds, Earl Cronk, Mildred Howes, Doris Jackson, Tommy Howes, Frank Bortch.

Six beets—Archie Harper, No name, Cecil Peters, Nina Leslie, Meredith Wilson, Eva Hearnes. Single beet—Marion Percy, Cecil Peters, Nina Leslie, Gertrude Turpin, Floyd Clark, Florence Howes. Six Carrots—Minnie Wager, Helen Coulter, Gertrude Ferguson, Hubert Kenahan, Cecil Peters, Eva Hearnes. Single carrot—Marion Garrett, Minnie Wager, Cecil Garrett, Harold Reynolds, Allan Dermott, Hubert Kenahan. Five turnips—Elmer Cornwall, Ella Kennedy, Jos. Jeffrey, Margaret Wilson, Ruby Switzer. Single turnip—Elmer Cornwall, Margaret Wilson, Jos. Jeffrey, Geo. Bateman, Ella Kennedy. Six onions—Ethel Howes, Russell Peters, Gordon Dermott, Earl Cornwall, Floyd Clark, Ray Babcock, Stella Switzer. Single onion—Russell Peters, Gordon Dermott, Earl Cornwall, Hilda Draper, Tommie Howes. Bouquet asters—Doris Jackson, Olive Dermott, Della Cornwall, Vera Crawford, Teresa Bookley, Pearl Convery. Bouquet mixed flowers—Isabella Cronk, Della Cornwall, Eric Shultz, Norma Kenyon, Hannah Kenahan, Florence Howes. Potted house plant—Russell Peters, Eric Shultz, Marion Percy, Samuel Snider, Clara Craig, Ella Kennedy. Cockerel—Marie Botting, Derwood Crawford, Garnet Peters, Carrol Jeffrey. Pullet—Derwood Crawford, Carrol Jeffrey, Marie Botting, Garnet Peters. Pen five birds—Willard Peters, Margaret Snider, Miriam Genge. Cook and hen from home stock—Joseph Jeffrey. Draft colt—Harold Reynolds. Roadster colt—Johnnie Kenahan, Geo. Snider. Trained colt—Weasley Snider. Dairy calf—Gerald Vannest, Cavel Draper, Geo. Snider, Harold Snider. Lamb—Eric Shultz, Geo. Kennedy, Willie Craig, Elias Reynolds, Paul Reynolds. Five winter apples—Muriel Campbell, Russell Clobbridge, Alice Peters, Ivan Wager, Jos. Jeffrey, Nigel Howes.

Five fall apples—Gerald Vannest, Arthur Bertram, Elsie Bertram, Garnet Peters, Weasley Snider, Cecil Goodfellow. Sponge cake—Burness Craig, Margaret Wilson, Hannah Kenahan, Norma Kenyon, Helen Coulter. Twelve jelly tarts—Norma Kenyon. Loaf white bread—Myrtle Cornwall, Eva Pero, Hazel Craig, Eva Kearns. Lemon pie—Norma Kenyon, Margaret Craig, Annie Kenyon, Hannah Kenahan. Fancy white apron—Myrtle Cornwall, Norma Kenyon, Muriel Campbell, Eva Kearns, Ella Kennedy. Pillow case—Hannah Kenahan, Norma Kenyon, Margaret Wilson. Model mail box—Tommie Howes, Hubert Kenyon. Model feed hopper—Tommie Howes, Gordon Dermott. Model sheep feeding rack—Johnnie Kenahan. Collection different types of soil—Tommie Howes, Florence Howes. Collection weed seeds—Tommie Howes. Collection weed plants—Florence Howes, Elsie Bertram, Tommie Howes, Ella Kennedy. Collection of insects—Tommie Howes, Floyd Jackson, Beatrice Draper. Essay "Story of a Grain of Wheat"—Norma Kenyon, Doris Jackson, Carmen Clark, Corina Wagar, Verdean Wagar, Floyd Clark. Writing "Mary had a Little Lamb"—Pearl Kearns, Pearl Botting, Elmer Cornwall, Della Cornwall. Writing "God Save the King"—Helen Swerbrick, Morley Clark, Corina Wagar, Samuel Snider, Hubert Kenyon, Verdean Wagar. Writing "Maple Leaf"—Mildred Botting, Floyd Clark, Doris Jackson, Carmen Clark, Norma Kenyon, Hazel Kearns. Writing "O Canada"—Iva Kearns, Tommie Howes, Miriam Genge, Pearl Cornwall, Elsie Bertram, Floyd Jackson. Crayon drawing—Florence Howes, Elsie Bertram, Ella Kennedy, Tommie Howes, Iva Kearns, Norma Kenyon. Painting—Florence Howes, Tommie Howes, Earl Cronk, Iva Kearns, Earl Cornwall, Floyd Clark. Five minute address—Elsie Bertram, Iva Kearns, Norma Kenyon. Boys' hitching and driving contest—Geo. Kennedy, Harold Reynolds, Willard Peters. Girls' hitching and driving contest—Beatrice Draper, Adelaide Buckley, Elsie Bertram. Nail driving contest—Ella Kennedy, Mabel Howes, Bertha Lovelace, Myrtle Cornwall. School parade—S.S. No. 5, S.S. No. 2, S.S. No. 9. Shield which was donated by the Women's Institute to the school winning the highest number of points in proportion to the number of pupils on the roll, has been won for the first year by S.S. No. 6, Wagarville school. This school averaged nine points to each pupil.

BALSAMEA FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A few doses of Balsamea—and coughs and colds disappear completely. Balsamea loosens the phlegm and clears the lungs and bronchial tubes. BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY. "Hoag's Drug Store, Kingston, Ont."