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LOVE TO SHOW OFF

Comparatively few people visited Palestine before the war, and tourists' parties were unknown. For a string of blue beads round his one thing transport was difficult radiator cap, "to keep away the evil eye," says to himself that evildoers—the roads were merely rough everything is in the hands of Allah, tracks, highway robbery was rife, and then "steps on the gas." When the tourist eventually arrives in Jerusalem, he finds some donkey fairly good hotels, and to his surprise it occupied two or three days, and though they do charge a dollar and a half for each bath. There is, however, a grave fear of commercialization with the opening up of Palestine. Picture postcard vendors are a nuisance. They pester visitors as they leave the scene of the Nativity of Bethlehem. They, and their brothers who sell cheap beads, through the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the traditional site of Calvary. Every Jew or Mussulman are being exploited.

There are a thousand motor-cars in Palestine to-day. They are like new toys in the hands of children. The Arab drivers love to show off. They will lean out with hand outstretched to meet an oncoming motor-car. The other driver does the same. There is a crack like a pistol shot as the two hands clap together, and your driver looks round with a beaming smile for your approval and praise. They adore racing each other, and they usually choose a half-pin bend to pass. The good Mohammedan is the worst. Beware of him. He winds his beads round his radiator cap, "to keep away the evil eye," says to himself that evildoers—the roads were merely rough everything is in the hands of Allah, tracks, highway robbery was rife, and then "steps on the gas." When the tourist eventually arrives in Jerusalem, he finds some donkey fairly good hotels, and to his surprise it occupied two or three days, and though they do charge a dollar and a half for each bath. There is, however, a grave fear of commercialization with the opening up of Palestine. Picture postcard vendors are a nuisance. They pester visitors as they leave the scene of the Nativity of Bethlehem. They, and their brothers who sell cheap beads, through the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the traditional site of Calvary. Every Jew or Mussulman are being exploited.

WEST INDIES 2 CRUISES

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THE CRYSTAL'S SECRET

The curious power of certain crystals to allow an electric current to pass through spots on their surface only in one direction, and so to detect a wireless signal, has been a source of mystery for years, and many scientists have tried to discover the secret. It has now been discovered that galena crystals, which are most sensitive, contain an excessive amount of sulphur, and it is thought that it may be minute quantities of sulphur which form the marvellously sensitive wireless detector. It is only four years since Dr. Sheppard discovered that minute specks of sulphur were the cause of the wonderful sensitiveness to light of the silver salts used in photography.

COLOR-BLIND.

A peacock is unable to distinguish one color from another. It is said that birds which fly by day see everything a bright reddish orange. Night birds see blue and violet.

A man would rather overlook his sins than overhear them.

The World's Largest Business

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

In a session given over to the discussion of the relation of foreign business conditions and those in the United States, it is particularly appropriate to devote part of the time to Canada, the country which purchases more goods from the United States than any other country in the world. During the twelve months ending July 31, 1927, Canadian imports from the United States had doubled the value of the total goods shipped from the United States within the same period, or they were of greater value than the aggregate exports from the United States to France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. The United Kingdom alone made purchases equivalent to those made by Canada, but a large proportion of what is shipped to that market is re-exported and Canada finds herself the leading consumer of goods from the United States.

In these days, when problems of distribution are receiving the same far-reaching economic and engineering analyses which were until recently reserved to production, it is a matter of course that careful studies should be made concerning the social and economic life of the consumer, with special reference to his earning or buying power as well as to his present and future requirements in terms of the goods which are to be sold. From this viewpoint it may be well to briefly summarize the present economic situation in Canada, giving some hint of the value of the natural resources which stand ready for development, some discussion of the difficulties with which the country is confronted and a forecast of the future trend of this trade, a subject of vital interest to both countries. Canada is a country slightly larger than the United States, but with a total population somewhat smaller than that of greater New York. This comparatively small population has a higher per capita productive capacity than that of any other country in the world except the United States. At the present time, Western Canada is harvesting a 500 million bushel wheat crop and the total value of Canada's fields crops in 1927 will be between a billion and a billion and a quarter dollars. The value of dairy products amounts to about \$300,000,000 a year. Canada has a practical monopoly in the production of nickel and asbestos and stands third in the production of gold and silver, while her known coal reserves are exceeded only by those of the United States and China. Recent mineral discoveries give strong indications that the Laurentian Shield which surrounds the southern end of Hudson Bay, is one of the most remarkable mineral bearing areas ever discovered. The annual value of Canada's forest products is close to \$500 million and more newsprint is produced in Canada than in any other country; there are, for instance, a number of mills in the Dominion which are producing newsprint at the rate of a mile a minute. The value of manufactured products amounts to three billion dollars annually, and her per capita use of electric power is nearly double that of the United States. While it is not possible to give you with statistics, it may be well to mention that between 1912 and 1926 Canada advanced from seventh to second place in per capita foreign trade, and that in actual volume of foreign trade this country, with only ten million inhabitants, stands fifth among the nations of the world. The correct ranking is as follows:

United Kingdom ... \$9,814,000,000
United States ... 9,237,000,000
Germany ... 4,866,000,000
France ... 3,857,000,000
Canada ... 2,292,000,000

An audience well acclimated to promoters from various parts of the world may be a bit biased concerning the rich, undeveloped resources of South Africa; stories of the new and rich mineral prospects in South America; opportunities to build manufacturing plants in Australia or New Zealand, or to add untold amounts to the wealth of the world by opening up the trade with the Orient. These are all far away and commerce in those directions must, to a large extent, await the building of roads, railroads, the telegraph, the telephone and new shipping lines. A quicker return and a satisfactory profit subject to much less risk is obtainable by the investor, the importer or exporter who can find a field nearer home where the preliminary work has been completed but where industry has not yet grown to a point which permits it to make adequate use of the natural resources available. Such, in short, is the situation in Canada today. Such are the reasons for the recent investment of three billion dollars of money from the United States in Canada and for the continued rapid growth of trade along the 3,000-mile border between these countries. With several hundred million dollars a year of capital flowing in to develop new industries, Canada is in the midst of a remarkable period of healthy expansion. A rising tide of immigration is adding new increments to our population, an increasing productive capacity is improving our per capita purchasing power, and a rising standard of living is diversifying our wants in much the same manner as changing standards of living are producing the same results in the United States. Besides being near at hand, the Canadian public is already familiar with the various lines of goods, brands and advertising prevalent in the United States, since the same publications which have a large circulation in this country are found on the newsstands throughout Canada. To a marked degree, expansion of your business into the Canadian market merely involves a direct increase in your present production rather than the more complex process of embarking upon the new and unknown difficulties of expansion into most foreign markets. But, Canadians naturally have a strong prejudice in favour of goods made in their own country. They have expressed this feeling in terms of a protective tariff much like the tariff you levy here. In order to deal with the obstacle presented by this, hundreds of your manufacturers have established branch plants or subsidiary companies in Canada. Between direct importations and the goods made by branches of United States concerns, a surprisingly large proportion of the purchases of the Canadian consumer are brands equally well known in the United States. But when we come to study the relationship between the Canadian exporter and the United States consumer, we find a strikingly different situation. In the year ending July 30, 1927, Canada's merchandise imports from the United States exceeded exports to that country by \$225 million. Since the exports are largely raw products or only partially manufactured goods, and the imports finished products, this trade relationship has sometimes been regarded as an unhealthy one for Canada. Even on this relationship has at times been violently upset by sudden changes in your tariff policy. It required a number of years for Canadian production to adjust itself to the heavy protective duties levied by the United States at the end of your Civil War. The severe depression brought on by this measure drove Canada to announce a nationalistic policy of protection combined with preferences within the Empire. In order that our trade should no longer be exposed to the violent danger of such sudden interruption. In the years prior to 1922, three towns along our side of the small thousand mile border had adjusted their trade to conform to your tariff requirements and they were shipping cattle and farm products to the corresponding cities at various distances across the line—New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis and Seattle. With the imposition of the Fordney tariff in that year came a second great depression in Canada, due to the shutting off of an accustomed market. Within the last six months you have doubled the tariff on milk, once more adversely affecting a large number of Canadian farmers—consumers of goods from the United States. Now the purpose of this historical resume is not to seek sympathy or condolence, but merely to ask whether you consider these moves as good business. Is this exactly the way you wish to treat your best foreign customer? Do you wish to drive Canada to the point where we must in self defence exclude all goods from the United States which can possibly be bought elsewhere, in places where we are permitted to sell more freely? In general, is it your plan to admit the goods of your foreign customers on as liberal a basis as is consistent with fair protection to your own manufacturers? Could you not in this manner build up your customer's wealth and increase his buying capacity? No Canadian will ever question your right to do as you please concerning tariffs, but we would like to suggest that not generosity but merely far-sighted selfishness on your part might prevent discrimination against the Canadian producer in order to permit him to become a more effective consumer. Among the difficulties and hindrances to Canadian exports to the United States we might mention re-classifications and arbitrary rulings on the part

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of your customs authorities. When one considers the great expense and hardship inherent in diverting trade from its accustomed channels, it would seem that careful consideration should be prerequisite to changes in tariffs or to new customs rulings. When you asked us to mark each shingle we sold you, "Made in Canada," we ceased to send you shingles until you needed them so much that you changed the ruling.

As your population grows you are going to have an increasing need for our wheat, milk, butter, beef, lumber, paper and other products. We believe that the present large volume of trade between the two countries is only the beginning of a vast commerce which will be of mutual benefit to the two peoples. We should like to increase our sales to you, not so much with any false and antiquated notions concerning the effects of an adverse balance of trade, as with the feeling that the increase in the volume of this trade will be mutually beneficial and that the contacts made in the course of this business will be the basis for an ever closer friendship.

Because of our relatively large resources and small population, we look forward to a period of expansion proportionately as great as that which took place in the United States in the last century. It is our firm belief that the opportunities open to the individual in our partially developed country are even greater than those which are now available in the United States where the situation is more static. We realize that settlers and investors from the United States are sharing to no small degree in the work and profit of our task, and we welcome your co-operation in building this nation to the North, knowing that as you make a steadily increasing investment in Canadian industry you will become correspondingly interested in measures making for the commercial prosperity of our country. Recently, there has been an amazing increase in the number of your tourists who are visiting the various beauty spots of Canada in summer, or coming to join us in our winter sports in Quebec, Montreal or Banff. These visitors are spending about two hundred million dollars a year in the country and in this case the Canadian merchant has a chance to sell to the American consumer at retail prices and without the direct influence of either a tariff wall or a prohibition amendment. Certainly, such visits on the parts of your countrymen to Canada should contribute to closer business relationships and to a better understanding of the Canadian viewpoint. To any of you who have not visited us, I would suggest that you take the first opportunity of doing so. You will find excellent hotels and motor roads, and a warm welcome. To those of you who have been there before, I will extend no specially urgent invitation since I am sure that during your previous visit you will have been made to feel at home—as guests of Canada.



May Happiness Fill Your Heart and Home on Christmas Day and Prosperity Attend Throughout the Coming Year.

T. EATON CO.

SWIFT COLTS

By W. H. Gocher.

At no time in the history of the turf has there been so much speed seen in the two and three year old events as was displayed in the Bay State and Orange County Circuits and at the first three Grand Circuit meetings. Strange to relate the trotters raced faster than the pacers and it looks as if the ratio would continue to the end of the season.

The first speed marvels on the half mile tracks in 1927 were seen at Greenfield the second week in June. At that meeting Plucky, Bob Maxey and Summers Worthy won heats in faster time than had never been seen in colt races in New England. Summers Worthy led off with a mile in 2:10.4. It looked as though she would win the race until Bob Maxey caught her in the stretch on the second trip and won in the same time. These fast miles the first time out look the edge off the speed of this pair. The Guy Axworthy filly never showed in front again while Bob Maxey acted rather dull until the horses reached Springfield where he grabbed a heat in 2:11.4 after Deane made a break in the stretch.

The Buccaneer won two races in the Bay State circuit in one of which he trotted in 2:12 before Deane recovered from a stone bruise. This made him unsteady up to the Avon meeting where he won the \$5,000 event. From that time on the North Carolina gelding made a sweep. His Sally Southworth both speed and endurance. In 1915 San Francisco had his first colt trotter in Mary Putney. This year he has a pair in Fire Glow and Fancy Frisco. The last named was placed in the Matron stake which Kashmir won at Toledo. Fanny Frisco is out of Emily Axworthy, the dam of Billy Smith, 2:06.4. He traces to Green Mountain Maid through Mary Osborne and Elaine which made a record of 2:20 in 1880. The dam of Fire Glow has also another representative on the turf in Full Worthy, 2:05.4. He is one of the winners in the Murphy stable.

Spencer, the third member of this group, is by Lee Tide, a son of the dead champion Lee Axworthy, 1:58.4. His dam, Petrex, was a splendid race mare. She was got by Peter the Great out of Extasy, a daughter of Ethelwyn, whose name appears in the pedigrees of Ethel's pride, Ecstasy and Lord Dewey.

The races which Kashmir trotted at Toledo and Detroit made it look as if all the three year old events in 1927 would be passed along to the sister of Sumatra and Station Belle. Her 2:04.4 at Detroit was faster than Guy McKinney was forced to trot in any of his races last year.

Pansy won a heat from her at Toledo in 2:06.4, but anything of that kind could be looked for in a field of seventeen, where the contender had to pick her way from the rear. In one of the heats which Kashmir won in the Matron stake she was timed separately in 2:04.4. She also

won at Northampton and Monroe. At Endicott another winner appeared in Florence McGill, a sister to Ethel Trumbo which was well thought of in the Hambletonian stake last year. The first heat of the two year old trot at Endicott went to Junata Watts in 2:12.4. Many of the spectators differed from the judges. They saw Plucky in front at the wire. After two starts over the half mile tracks Evenson was held over for her mile track engagements. A second in 2:07 to Nellie Signal at Toledo was her best score for four starts on the larger ovals. She was also in the money at Kalamazoo, where Nellie Signal was between her and Spencer the winner.

Of the two year colts racing on the mile tracks, Scotland, Spencer, and Fire Glow look like the best. Spencer won at Detroit and Kalamazoo in 2:07.4. Scotland won at Cleveland and Kalamazoo, where Fire Glow finished at his wheel in 2:06.4 after the pair trotted the middle half in 1:01.3.

These colts represent the Peter the Great, Axworthy and McKinney lines which have dominated the turf for a number of years. Scotland is a brother to Rose Scott and Highland Scot, both of which are in the two minute list. He is by Peter Scott out of a daughter of McKinney.

In Fire Glow the McKinney blood comes through his sire San Francisco. His dam Worthy Spirit is by Dan Rachel, 2:08.4, traced to Puss Prail through Willie Wilkes and Sally Southworth both speed and endurance. In 1915 San Francisco had his first colt trotter in Mary Putney. This year he has a pair in Fire Glow and Fancy Frisco. The last named was placed in the Matron stake which Kashmir won at Toledo. Fanny Frisco is out of Emily Axworthy, the dam of Billy Smith, 2:06.4. He traces to Green Mountain Maid through Mary Osborne and Elaine which made a record of 2:20 in 1880. The dam of Fire Glow has also another representative on the turf in Full Worthy, 2:05.4. He is one of the winners in the Murphy stable.

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had to go the overland route to get around the field. At Detroit Signal Flash and Hollywood Highboy were the leaders in the first heat, the Signal Peter colt winning in 2:08.4. The next two heats in 2:05.4 and 2:04.4 went to Kashmir. Hollywood Highboy was second in both. The race showed which one would win if Kashmir jumped. This is what she did in the Breeders Stake at Cleveland where the honors went to Hollywood Highboy. Isola's Worthy chased him out in the first heat and The Great Atlantic in the second.

Nescopec won at Kalamazoo and was unplaced at Cleveland. Bnelwyn the brother to Mr. McElwyn came into the limelight at North Randall, where he was third in 2:07.4. This is the material from which the winner of the Hambletonian will come after the battle for the Review stake at the Goshen mile track meeting.

The two and three year old pacers which now have a number of important events to race for made a good showing in the Bay State and Grand Circuit meetings. Ace High proved the best on the half mile tracks. He won his four engagements and convincingly the regulars that he will make a good horse even if his vision is imperfect. Gypsy Star won at Norwich and made a record of 2:09.4 at Northampton. Rose Grattan and Zorn McKinney were also winners. The Grattan mare going in 2:11.4, and Zorn McKinney in 2:14.4.

Volo Rico after falling in two starts on the smaller ovals landed at Toledo and Detroit in 2:05. The Great Britton filly Hollywood Jacqueline also scored in 2:06.4.

The first pair of two year old pacers events went to Belvino in 2:09.4. She is by Belwin out of a mare by Peter Volo. Sister Donna won a heat in 2:09.4. She is by that well known sire and old time race horse Braden Direct.

Points To Observe

If the following points are observed, Dr. Krauss believes a high grade of milk from a sanitary standpoint will result:

Clip the long hair on and around the udder. This makes cleaning easier and avoids the accumulation of dirt.

Wash the udder and its immediate surroundings before each milking. Provide clean milking suits and have milkers wash their hands thoroughly before milking. Reject all milk from suspicious cows. Strain the milk and cool immediately. Have all utensils sterilized. Steam is the most effective sterilizer. When steam is not available a reliable chemical sterilizer that is a carrier of chlorine should be used.

By injecting into the ground high tension electric currents generated by the tractor drawing it, a plow has been invented to kill insects and hasten the growth of crops.

—By George McManus

Bringing Up Father

