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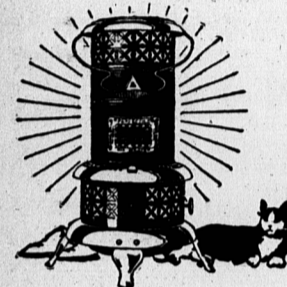
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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1923

THE YEAR'S CROP

A report just issued by the Dominion Board of Statistics places the year's wheat crop at 469,761,000 bushels, approximately 70 millions more than last year. The average yield per acre in all Canada was 20 bushels, three bushels more than last year. The oat crop is estimated at 531,378,000 an increase of 40 million bushels, and five bushels an acre more than last year.

The wheat crop was grown almost entirely in the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, all the other provinces combined producing only about 23 million bushels. Saskatchewan was the big wheat province this year, its total wheat crop being 252,622,000 bushels, a slight increase over that of last year. Manitoba fell far short of its average wheat crop, its yield this year being 36,481,000 as against 60,000,000. The Alberta wheat crop, on the other hand was 157,467,000 as against 65,000,000 last year.

All the other grain crops show a considerable increase over last year. The flax crop alone is approximately a million and a half bushels greater.

It will be observed that the wheat, oats, barley and flour are grown largely in the west. We buy almost all our flour in the west; we buy considerable quantities of oats in the west, we buy our bran, our oil cake or flax seed in the west. Western oats, produced more cheaply than in the east, plus our eastern markets and consequently keeps our prices down. This is not altogether to our disadvantage. Our best farmers have long since discovered that it does not pay to raise oats for export while it pays abundantly to raise it for home feeding, and for seed purposes. The west has to import its seed oats largely from the east, and we can supply it at a price that will pay.

We are obliged to import much of our cattle feed from the west, but we are buying much more of it than we need. We import large quantities of oil cake yearly, whereas we could grow it with little trouble or cost. Many of our farmers are growing their own flax, and they find it infinitely better than the imported and often inferior oilcake. Half an acre of flax would be sufficient for the stock on most of our farms and it can be grown as cheaply as oats or barley.

The west is our largest competitor in many of our farm products, but while we can sell our grain to advantage in feeding it to our dairy cattle and hogs, we have nothing to fear from western competition.

CAPTAIN JOHN McDONALD

During the celebration in Pictou last summer, commemorating the arrival in 1773 of the "Hector" with the fine body of Scotch Highlanders who came out from Scotland in her, the claim was made that they were the first Scottish immigrants to come to the Maritime Provinces. Pictou has just cause to be proud of the men who came in the Hector, but the claim that they were the first to come is not historically correct. Captain John McDonald of Glenaladale in Scotland brought out three hundred immigrants the previous year, in the good ship "Alexander," which landed the new comers on his estate at Tracadie, at or near

Scotchfort, where the monument to celebrate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their arrival, was erected last year, McDonald mortgaged his property in Scotland to procure funds to bring his people out and to support them after they got here.

When the War of Independence, between the revolted Colonies and the British, broke out McDonald was asked to join the Loyal forces, which he did, and assisted in raising the 84th regiment. His brother who took part with him in the struggle was killed in action. It is said of him that on one occasion an armed vessel of the enemy landed a party of men to plunder the country near Pictou. McDonald who was stationed in the neighborhood, took advantage of so many of her men being on shore to attack the vessel. He captured her and took her with the balance of her crew to Halifax, where she was condemned. Returning to his station he captured the landing party. Much of interest about McDonald will be found in the new History of the Island by Hon. Judge Warburton to be published next week.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

The Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals has issued a pamphlet dealing with highway maintenance methods and costs, which will be found of great interest to those in charge of maintenance work in all the Provinces. Under the Canada Highways Acts, which authorized Federal aid to Highways to the extent of \$20,000,000, all agreements made with the Provinces for the construction or improvement of roads stipulate that the Province concerned shall maintain the completed projects up to the standard of construction agreed upon. In order to render effective the intention of the agreements referred to, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Chief Commissioner of Highways, has prepared the present data dealing with the best and most accepted methods of providing maintenance on Federal aid work. In it, Mr. Campbell deals not only with methods, but with costs, and it is anticipated that there will be a keen demand for the pamphlet, which is now available for distribution.

We note that in the classification by provinces Prince Edward Island is credited with only 170 miles of "Improved Earth Roads" with 3,468 miles of "unimproved" as at October 31, 1922. This is a slightly different calculation from that given during the exciting days preceding the last provincial election, when we fondly imagined we had 400 miles of improved, greatly improved, in fact perfected roads. The merciless accuracy of these official bulletins has more than once caused trouble with pre-election statistics.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Yes, we have no gasoline or minerals in Canada, but last week we dug \$28,000 worth of booze out of the bowels of the earth and there may be more where that came from.

Our faith is pinned to the astronomer, who declares that every severe winter is followed by a mild one. There is a general opinion that last winter was a severe one, but if the coming winter is severer still the astronomer will probably remind us that this is the one he meant.

Notes By the Way

The next provincial general election will be due in New Brunswick within the coming twelve months. The last election was held on Oct. 9th, 1920. Recently there has been a good deal of speculation as to whether the election will be brought on before or after the next session of the Legislative Assembly. The intentions of the government have not at this writing been disclosed, but so far the principal activity in the way of organization and nominating candidates for the coming contest appears to be in the camp of the Conservative opposition obviously to avoid being taken by surprise. Hence the prevailing impression at present appears to be that another session will be held before the dissolution of the assembly.

The Honorable P. J. Veniot, Premier and Minister of Public Works, is doubtless the most conspicuous figure in New Brunswick's provincial affairs. He is of French Acadian parentage and was born in Richibucto sixty years ago. He has proved himself to be an astute and versatile politician, a fluent speaker in both the English and French languages, and as a member of the Liberal government and head of the Public Works Department has gained an extended knowledge of provincial affairs and a wide acquaintance with the people. In the seven or eight counties along the north shore of the province and at the head of the St. John River, where his compatriots are either numerous or dominant in number, he is especially popular.

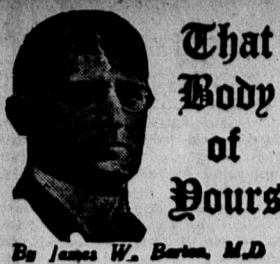
When he took over the premiership a year ago from Hon. Walter E. Foster, of St. John, Mr. Veniot retained the great spending department of Public Works. His political critics charge him with extravagance and it seems to be true that none of his predecessors in office ever expended so much money within a like period. Improved road building and hydro-electric development account for some millions of this expenditure, but the provincial debt has in the meantime grown to alarming proportions. Taxation is high, with no prospect of reduction, while ever-growing interest charges increase the difficulty of finding enough revenue to meet the expenditure.

Another great and costly public work, the development of Grand Falls as a centre for the production of electric light and power, looms up in the offing. Construction by the government is believed to be favored by the party in power. The cost must run into millions, and where is the money to come from? In the eager search for new sources of much needed revenue the possibility of the government taking over the control of the liquor traffic after the manner of Quebec has not been overlooked. Recently Premier Veniot was reported as having given a public intimation that this might be undertaken in New Brunswick, but he promptly denied the published statement.

Notwithstanding his explicit denial of what he was reported to have said, the St. John Globe, a moderate and candid supporter, frankly admits that "for a long time the New Brunswick Premier has been credited with admiration of the Quebec system." It remains to be seen whether he and his government will adopt the system that he is admitted to admire and appeal to the country thereon. Hitherto the prohibition sentiment has been strong and firm in the English-speaking sections of the province, and if less so in the Acadian sections, he would still be a bold leader who would stake the fate of his party on the repeal of the prohibition law in New Brunswick.

The Veniot Government has a sufficient majority in the present legislature. And since the withdrawal of Hon. Dr. Baxter from the provincial to enter the federal field the Conservative opposition has not found a leader of equal ability, influence and experience to succeed him. This fact is to the advantage of the government, but the crushing Liberal defeats last summer in Ontario and Prince Edward Island give warning that governments which spend the public moneys with a too lavish hand, piling up debts and multiplying deficits, can no longer count upon public support or forbearance. There is good confidence in the Conservative ranks in New Brunswick, ably supported by influential journals in Moncton and the smaller towns, but sadly wanting in Saint John, the chief commercial and intellectual centre of the province.

From a moral, social, and physical point of view the observance of Sunday is a duty of absolute consequence.—William Ewart Gladstone.



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

WHERE IS YOUR HEART?

If you were suddenly asked to place your hand over your heart I wonder how near you would come to being right.
Many people would put their hand on their left breast just a little below the nipple, because they have felt or seen the heart beating here. And this is nearly right in so far as the "beat" is concerned, but the heart itself is much further over to the right side than most people think.

In fact it would be possible for a man to be shot through the right side of the chest, close to the breast bone and the bullet would go through his heart, because the heart lies directly under the breast bone, mostly to the left of course.

So to get an idea of the location of the heart and the big vessels arising from it, you just look at your breast bone. Up near the top you'll see or feel a lump where two parts of the bone meet. This is the upper border, go down the breast bone to an inch of the bottom and you have the lower border. The right border is an inch to the right of the breast bone, and the left border curves down to the left, coming within about an inch of the nipple.

As the heart beat is all you can see or feel about the heart, a word about it might be of help. It is the lower portion of the heart striking against the chest wall. It should be about a half inch to the right of the nipple and about an inch below it.

Sometimes the nipple is close to the breast bone, and sometimes at a considerable distance, so that a point of 2 1/2 to 3 inches from the middle of the breast bone, would be about the normal spot for the heart beat.

Now the location varies with different types and ages. For instance in a short stout person the heart is higher up than in a long thin person—a difference of a couple of inches sometimes. In youngsters also, the heart is higher up than in older people.

Lying on either side will shift the heart in either direction. In very thin persons the heart may appear to be very strong against the chest wall, whereas in a fat person it may be lost entirely.

If you put pulsations at other points than the above place, even when you are at rest, it might be well to consult your family physician.

Reynolds' Fame Grows With Passing Years

Two hundred years after his birth the fame of Sir Joshua Reynolds is greater than at the time he died, the most distinguished English artist of his day. When one of his paintings comes into the market, collectors from all parts of the world are ready to bid for it, although with the knowledge that it will probably find its way to the United States, where so many British art treasures have found permanent homes, so far as one is able to predict. But it is not often that the works of either Reynolds or Gainsborough, his great rival, come into the auction market. As a rule when one of the pictures is to be sold for more than \$300,000, and perhaps close to \$500,000, while the top price to be paid for a Reynolds is something more than \$250,000 for the portrait of Sarah Siddons, as "The Tragic Muse."

A Famous Group.

This is one of the two pictures to which Reynolds attached his signature. He remarked with a gallantry appropriate to the century and to the beauty of the great actress, "I could not lose the honor this opportunity affords me on going down to posterity on the hem of your

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

LONESOME

Somewhere still a path is winding That my feet once gladly trod,— Path so lovely, lone and tranquil Against one seemed to walk with God. Golden meadows, friendly hills— tops—

What is that I hear you say? Asking me, "Have you forgotten?" And I hear, though far away, And I'm lonesome.

Mountain brook, I've not forgotten; Thrush, thy anthem yet I hear; Ever you are calling, blithe, Tell me sweet summer's here. Though the road between us stretches,

Oh! so long, so far away, Listen can you hear my answer, I am coming back some day, For I'm lonesome.

—By Grace Radford Olin

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A Great Salon.

Fielding, Sterne, Smollett and Gibbon were other famous men with whom Sir Joshua was on friendly terms. His home was the favorite resort for the men of fashion and intellect of the day. Many were mere wasters of his precious time, but with most he tried to combine social intercourse and business profit for he painted them all. Through his long life he was a tremendous worker. It is supposed that he painted about 4,000 pictures, most of them portraits, receiving for some of the best of them perhaps \$150. Reynolds was one of the fortunate artists who never in their lives had to worry about bread and butter, and do work they despised in order to earn a living. Like Gainsborough he did a good deal of hack work, but in both of them the fires of genius were kindled in the presence of any beautiful woman or striking looking man who sat for a picture. It was his tremendous admiration for Mrs. Siddons that made his portrait of her perhaps the best thing he ever did in the eyes of modern critics.

Never Satisfied.

Reynolds came of a clerical family, but had no ambition to enter the ministry himself. His talent for drawing and painting was early discovered, and he was sent up to London to study with Hudson. So swiftly did his remarkable gifts develop that the teacher became jealous of him, and the result was a quarrel and in Joshua returning home to Plympton Earl. Here he had the fortune to meet a pupil of Van Dyke, William Gandy, who is reputed to have exercised considerable influence upon him and who fired him with that love for experimenting in colors that never deserted him. "Damn him," said Gainsborough on one occasion, "how various he is!" Gainsborough lost to the art. He was a tremen-

ous admirer of Michaelangelo and Corregio. It was through the eyes of the latter that he saw nature. He said: "Study, indeed, consists in learning to see Nature." Some of Reynolds' friends said that he was without deep-seated convictions and that emotionally he was incapable of righteous indignation. A wary person, with a just mind and no passions—this was Johnson's verdict, and to this Goldsmith assented. Nevertheless he was one of the greatest painters of his century.

Despaired of Colors.

Reynolds appeared at a time before an English school of painting had been formed. Only one Englishman had stood at the head of portrait painting before he appeared, and this was Richardson. The others had been Zuccheri, Rubens, Van Dyke, Holbein, and Lely, all foreigners. Reynolds, on the death of Ramsay in 1784 was appointed painter to the King, and as the first president of the Royal Academy was knighted. How high were his aspirations and how little he thought of his achievements may be judged by his remark: "There is not a man on earth who has the least notion of coloring. We all of us have it equally to seek for and find out, as at present it is totally lost to the art." He was a tremen-

