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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1939

Flora MacDonald's Biography

At long last, the authentic biography of Flora MacDonald, Scottish heroine whose name is romantically associated with Bonnie Prince Charlie, has been published. The author, Allan Reginald Macdonald, a native of Ontario, did not live to complete the actual writing but it now appears in a thoroughly documented volume, published in Inverness and edited with an introduction by the Rev. Donald MacKinnon of Portree, Skye.

Prince Edward Island as well as Nova Scotia and Ontario figure in this true chronicle of Flora MacDonald's career. The Prince Edward Island reference is to Malcolm Macqueen's "Skye Pioneers and The Island."

Flora's ancestry and early life, her meeting with Prince Charlie, the preparations for his escape, the crossing to Skye, her arrest and imprisonment in London, fill a most interesting part of the book. As captive on a sloop-of-war and on a ship to which she was transferred, she was treated with utmost respect, being allowed to go ashore and bid good-bye to her mother and friends, and also to take a maidservant. More than that, the ship took her to a castle near Oban on the mainland where she spent a few days. From there she was taken, by way of Glasgow, to Leith, where she was kept from September to early November, 1746, and visited by many who felicitated her on her success as guardian of the "dear Prince." On November 28, she was transferred to the "Royal Sovereign" and conveyed to the Tower of London. After a short confinement she was "put into the custody of Mr. Dick, a messenger" and in Dick's house, prisoners were practically guests. All ranks of society paid tribute to her even with a testimonial of nearly £1,500. The Prince of Wales visited her and asked why she had dared assist "a rebel against his father's throne." She replied that "she would have done the same for him had she found him in like distress."

When Johnson and Boswell were in Portree and went to visit Flora and her husband they were preparing to emigrate, and did purchase 475 acres in North Carolina. Indeed, Johnson slept in the bed in which the Prince had slept, 29 years earlier. At breakfast next morning, she told him about her part in the escape, and he said that it ought to be written down. She was now 51 years of age. Allan MacDonald, her husband, became loyalist major of a Highland Emigrant brigade in the American Revolution, and two sons joined the force. They were defeated in battle, and the MacDonalds were turned out of their home, losing everything except what Flora contrived to conceal from the rebels. Allan and their son, Alexander, were taken prisoners, but James escaped. Headquarters of the Royal Regiment was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there Flora spent one year ere sailing for home in 1779.

Improving Dairy Herds

Equivalent to finger-printing in human beings is the "ear-tagging" system that reveals dairy cows and families that are enemies to profitable dairy farming. New York State is one of the States cooperating with the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington in permanently identifying all animals in dairy herd improvement associations, according to Professor S. J. Brownell of the Cornell agricultural extension service at Ithaca. The purpose of the identification and permanent records is not only to apprehend the dairy criminals, he says, but to eliminate the unfavorable influences in breeding future dairy cattle. Every cow is put on her own production record and farmers get a complete analysis of breeding efficiency which reveals the value of every bull in every dairy herd improvement association breed. The system locates and identifies outstanding brood cows for selection of breeding stock and provides a means of tracing family strains. The records are analyzed to identify an inheritance for high ability in producing milk and butterfat and the influence of these superior animals may then be disseminated throughout the general dairy cow population.

Parties And Democracy

Twenty- five years ago in England Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton published a book called "The Party System." The work was an indictment of the two old political parties, and because it was written by men of distinction, who put a lot of intellectual substances into it, it created something of a sensation.

The Ottawa Journal recalls this book, now, and the stir it made, because its failure to either weaken or destroy the party system in England, now stronger than ever before, tells the fate in store for current assaults on the "old parties" here in Canada. This all the more because, apart from the democratic basis of the party system, our assailants of the "old parties" are hardly of the intellectual calibre of Belloc and Chesterton.

"The trouble with our critics of the party system, as we see them," comments the Journal, "is that they have not thought through what it is they would put in the party system's place. They have not considered the alternative; some of them talk, indeed, as though they do not even know that they have not considered it. They call for "leadership," but, as the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. Ilsley, pointed out in Toronto on Tuesday night, clamor for leadership without knowledge of direction may be a dangerous thing.

"Our 'Leadership' young men, those who are shouting hysterically for the Good Day, don't take the trouble to find out what democracy is about, what is its background or basis or philosophy, or how it must work. Not exactly Fascists—because we doubt whether they understand the Fascist philosophy —they just mumble incantations about "leadership," confusing objectives with methods, not having the faintest idea where they would lead, or be led. If some of them would only take the trouble to read an author like Bryce, or some other standard authority on democracy and the party system, they would discover how little they know about the things regarding which they speak with such an air of authority.

"They would discover that the party system, fallible because it is human, hasn't been such a bad system in comparison with other systems; discover that it gave us a free press (a fact which some newspapermen don't seem to know); that it produced such illustrious figures as Pitt, Fox, Burke, Chatham, Gladstone, Canning, Disraeli; that it made England a model of free government for the world; that under it was built up the British Empire that we know.

"And where, today, are to be found the enemies of parties? They are found in Russia, in Germany, in Italy; found wherever there has been trampling on freedom, on the consciences of men. The first step taken by Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, when they set out to destroy liberty, was the destruction of the party system."

Editorial Notes

Elizabeth Barrett Browning born this date, 1809.

* * * *

In a fortnight from today a waiting, eager world-at-large and this Province-in-particular will hear the 100 per cent Campbell Government announce its decision to begin forthwith the construction of the Million Dollar Brighton Bridge.

* * *

In a country school after the Minister of Agriculture's stern warning to delinquent farmers:

"There are direct and indirect taxes. Give me an example of indirect taxation."

"The dog tax, sir."

"How is that?"

"The dog does not have to pay."

* * * *

Births registered in 66 cities and towns of Canada having 10,0000 population and over numbered 7,088 in January, deaths 4,601 and marriages 2,371 as compared with 6,660 births, 4,601 deaths and 2,413 marriages in January last year, showing an increase of 6 1-2 per cent in births, no change in deaths and a decrease of two per cent in marriages.

* * *

Hides and skins were imported to the value of $487,000 in January compared with $259,000 in the previous month and $319,000 in the corresponding month last year. Those came chiefly from Argentina, New Zealand and United States. The exports in January were worth $493,000 compared with $460,000 the month before and $220,000 a year ago. The United States took the bulk at $466,000.

* * *

Down in Augusta, Maine, or even here, Kenneth Bryant, would not have thought of striking a match to see how much gasoline he had, but a radiator was different. Or so he thought until he held the flame close to see if he had enough water. Then—boom! The alcohol in an anti-freeze solution exploded and burned his face. Thus he learned that things are not always what they seem, and that danger lurks in most unlikely places.

* * *

Whereas in January last year there was a substantial balance of trade in favor of Germany, this year there was a deficit of 8,000,000 marks. Still more serious is the situation when the figures for the Greater Reich are considered, the import surplus for September, 1938, being 50,900,000 and for October, 36,100,000 marks. Last month's imports for the Greater Reich amounted to 526,300,000 marks and exports to 490,200,000. As Germany must maintain her surplus of exports in order to be able to keep up her debt service and build up her reserves, the situation is one for deep concern.

* * *

We wonder which favoured newspapers enjoy the more than half a million dollars for advertising spent by the Mackenzie King Government last year. Seven Government department spent $554,684 through advertising agencies in Canada and the United States last year, a return tabled today in the House of Commons shows. Three small advertisements, amounting to $19.43, were placed direct with newspapers, the advertiser being the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Cockfield Brown Co. of Montreal handled $162,104 worth of advertising business for the Government, the return sets forth, the MacLaren Advertising Agency of Toronto coming second, with $157,787. The Canadian Advertising Agency of Montreal got $104,852 worth of display business to handle. Nine agencies were used altogether, with a small portion of the business relating to the Canadian Travel Bureau benig handled by a New York firm.

* * * *

Consisting chiefly of bacon and hams to the United Kingdom market, the January exports of meats was valued at $3,118,182 compared with $2,701,120 in the previous month and $3,717,385 in January, 1938. Bacon and hams totalled $2,665,039, the United Kingdom taking $2,633,892 worth. Total export of meats during the 10 months ended January was valued at $29,542,536 in comparison with $35,195,713 in the corresponding period last year. Due to substantially heavier imports of fresh pork and to a lesser extent in mutton and lamb and canned beef, Canada's January imports of meats advanced to $120,765 from $60,606 in the previous month and $51,624 in January, 1938. The fresh pork came from the United States, canned beef from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Australia and mutton and lamb from New Zealand, Australia and the United States. An improved showing in the total import of meats was indicated for the 10 months ended January, the aggregate being $1,460,000 against $1,086,000 a year ago.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Old Tom of Seneca Falls, New York, is a cat whose 24th birthday was a civic celebration, sponsored by the Mayor and heads of all village departments. Perhaps not since an ancient Egyptian cat was warshipped at Bubastis; or since Dick Whittington was Lord Mayor of London, at least, has municipal government made so much of a mouser; and well may Seneca Falls take note of Tom's birthday, for it is probably the oldest one a cat ever arrived at with or without press agent. —New York Sun.

In the Hines case a man was on trial and with the man a system. That system, as Mr. Dewey portrayed it in the evidence he laid before the jury, is a deadly enemy of democracy. It is the system by which laws which are made in the people's name and acts which are taken to enforce these laws are rendered null and void because there exists a superior political power which is constantly at work to provide the lawbreaker with protection. This system wears a kindly face. Because it is in the business of winning and controlling votes, it associates itself with many acts of generosity. But it is an evil system none the less, because it corrupts and paralyzes the democratic process. —New York Times.

One of the strange things is that the story of Hiawatha has never been made the subject of a motion picture. Here is a story which is known and loved wherever the English language is spoken. As told by Longfellow it is replete with picturesque episodes which could be woven into a romantic and spectacular production. Of course it would be a "costume play" and it is sometimes argued that these have only a limited popularity with theatregoers. But the story is distinctive and those who are familiar with it will realize that with the resources of the motion picture industry available it could be made into an impressive show. It is surprising that it has not been tried before this. And Algoma could offer some attractive settings. —Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Several M.P.'s wanted to know yesterday why Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, Chief Divisional Food Control Officer for London and the Home Counties, lives in Brussels. When a News Chronicle reporter 'phoned Sir Reginald Ford last night, he said: "There is no reason why I shouldn't live here in Belgium. I like the country very much. If London wants me, I can reach Whitehall by 'plane in just under 2 1-2 hours. "In peace time my job is not important and I have little to do. If war breaks out that's a different matter. Of course I should come home at once. "I am in touch with my office three or four times a week and reports from my department are sent on to me at once." Sir Reginald Ford is 70. He retired from the Army in 1920. —London News Chronicle.

An apparatus which, utilizing an invisible ray known as "black light," will enable motorists to see in the dark has been produced by a Liverpool radio engineer and an Oxford University research chemist, after experiments which have gone on for 12 months. The ray is possessed by no other country in Europe, and will make vehicles, roads, signposts, etc., brilliantly luminous without being seen from the air. Thus the necessity of traffic slowing down to a crawl and the danger of collisions in a blackout will be reduced. The invention consists of an apparatus which, weighing only 10 pounds and taking its power from the ordinary motor car battery, throws out an invisible ray of light. The rear of vehicles, kerbs, signposts and grass verges would be treated with special liquid, to be available at a low cost, and immediately the ray come in contact with them they would become brilliantly luminous. The glow produced would not carry more than 200 feet. The cost of producing the apparatus for projecting the ray is at the moment about £16, but the cost could be considerably reduced by mass production. The invention, it is claimed, will revolutionize motor transport. —Industrial Britain

It is well known in shipping circles that most of the blockade running with munitions and food supplies to Spanish Government ports has been in the hands of Levantine speculators. In a great many instances the vessels engaged were old ones, bought for the proverbial o'd song, and run by crews to whom extra wages had to be paid for the risk incurred. These risks included being straffed from the air and shelled by Franco cruisers, not to mention the possibility of encountering a lurking submarine. Though it was at best a highly risky business, indeed a big gamble, it attracted Greek and other owners by reason of the tremendous freights offered. But there was always a nigger in the woodpile. The collapse of the Republican Government has placed these speculative shipowners in an awkward fix. Other than any payments made in hard cash, they seem likely now to lose all returns on their outlay, because not only is there nobody to honor the existing contracts of charters, but all promissory notes issued by the Barcelona administration are now valueless. —Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Woodsworth is against war. Many persons have heard him say so. In fact, he has been called a pacifist. For many years he was opposed to armaments in Canada. He condemned Great Britain for not disarming fast enough. But it now looks as if Mr. Woodsworth and his party would not mind fighting the dictator states. Presumably they would want guns and bombs to fight with. Mr. Woodsworth wants to know where one church stands on war? That's fair enough. And where does Mr. Woodsworth stand on war? That's also a fair question. The fact is that human beings are seldom, if ever, completely logical. Nearly all of us must have had experiences with peace-time pacifists who were ready to lick their weight in wild cats when the trouble started or once some particular spot had been touched by the enemy. The reason is that we are built that way. The moral is never to expect human beings to act logically. Only machinery operates that way. — Regina Leader-Post.

The day of the sailing vessel is not yet over, according to Mrs. Sven Eriksson, wife of the skipper of the Herzogin Cecile, which went ashore near Salcombe, Devon, in 1936. Mrs. Eriksson, who was well-known in South Africa as a journalist before her marriage, is on a visit to the Cape. She admits that in recent years the windjammers have suffered "acts of God" which have diminished their number, but only one great sailing ship has been sold to the shipbreakers recently. A certain Swedish shipowner still has more than a dozen square-rigged vessels which round the Cape of Good Hope to collect grain cargoes from the Australian Spencer Gulf and lie up during the European Summer months in the Aaland Islands. "So long as the wheat freight doesn't fall below £1 a ton," says Mrs. Eriksson, "most of the windjammers have at least another twenty years' life ahead of them.—South African News Letter.

Minard's removes stains.

King George The Sixth

Chapter Thirteen.

"Knowledge is Power."
—Bacon.—

In 1919, Prince Albert and his brother Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester, decided that they would recommence their studies which had been interrupted abruptly by the World War. Consequently, they leased a house in Cambridge in order to attend the course at the famous Trinity College. This decision was reached after a careful consideration of all facts, and history records that the problems in this regard were not unlike in the Royal Palace as in the humble English home, where young men had retired from active service in the War without knowing where to turn next in their efforts to recommence a normal existence. It was not easy for these thousands of young men who had left their studies in boyhood to live through history instead of merely learning about it through reading books or listening to lectures. They had come face to face with the realities of life and they had reached manhood in that time. Hence, it was difficult to turn to the studies of boyhood. However, these problems were solved in the Royal Family in the same manner as in any other English home.

Prince Albert and his brother did not follow any courses merely the object of gaining a degree, nor for the purpose of gathering a classical education, but they studied those courses which would be most useful when they were called upon to serve their people as the sons of the King, particularly history, economics and civics. The present King was an enthusiastic student and he attended to his work in such a manner that laid the solid foundations for his keen knowledge of everything which theoretically and practically pertains to the duties of a leader of the masses. It accounts for his searching questions on any tours of insepection; it is the real reason for his thorough appreciation and understanding of minute details of all problems concerning the welfare and future of the men and women who live anywhere in his realm; it is the basic explanation for his interest and sound judgment on all social and economic angles of mankind from the wealthiest capitalist to the lowly worker on the farm, in the factory, workshop, or mine. Throughout the years, he has continued to add to his very extensive library and to his personal knowledge, keeping well informed on everything which relates to the welfare of his people in all sections of the Empire. There has never been a King on the throne who was better informed on the changes and developments, nor more in tune with the times and the changing outlooks than the present monarch.

Prince Albert and his brother lived with Sir Louis Greig in the university town of Cambridge while he was attending lectures at Trinity College. Sir Louis Greig had been associated with the present King for many years. He was a medical officer at Osborne when Prince Albert was student in that Naval School. He was on the Cumberland when the young Prince Albert was taking the cruise. He attended the King's second son when he was sick aboard the Malaya. In other words, the path of Prince Albert and the genial Sir Louis Greig crossed often and it founded a great friendship between them.

Although Prince Albert's progress at Cambridge was mainly confined to his studies, yet time and again he appeared at public functions instead of the late King George the Fifth, and his brother, the present Duke of Windsor, who was quite often away on trips, particularly on tours of Canada and Australia. This was the real beginning of his public life.

(Continued Next Week)

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The Poets' Corner

THE QUICKENED SPIRIT

Who would have thought my shriveled heart
Could have recovered greenness? It was gone
Quite under ground: as flowers depart
To see their mother root, when they have blown,
Where they together
All the hard weather,
Dead to the world, keep house unknown.

These are thy wonders, Lord of Power,
Killing and quickening, bringing down to hell
And up to heaven in an hour;
Making a chiming of a passing bell.
We said amiss
This or that is:
Thy word is all, if we could spell . .

And now in age I bud again
After so many deaths I live and write;
I once more smell the dew and rain
And relish versing; O my only light!
It cannot be
That I am he
On whom thy tempests fell all night.

—George Herbert.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ALL NEEDED VITAMINS ARE FOUND IN FOOD STUFFS

Some years ago, lecturing to high school and collegiate teachers — university graduates—I wrote a little text book on food, hygiene, sanitation, elementary anatomy and psychology, and effects of exercise. I turned to this book recently and found that there was no mention of vitamins in foods because little or nothing was known about vitamins at that time. I mentioned five classes of foods, proteins—meat, eggs, fish, cereals; carbohydrates— cereals, vegetables, some fruits; fats—butter; cream, fat meats, salts—sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium; and water.

Now that vitamins are found to be so important to health, it may be wondered how we got along without them in former days. Of course, we didn't get along without them because vitamins were always in the food but were unknown until recently.

The finding of vitamins A.B.C. D.E, and others, and the great influence they have upon the foods and upon the tissues of the body, has had the effect of making many forget about calories, fats, starches, proteins, and even minerals and think only about vitamins. They wonder if they are getting enough of them and the right kinds.

The discovery and use of vitamins in special cases has been of wonderful help in maintaining health and preventing certain diseases in children and adults. The very fact that rickets, once so common, is now becoming rare in some children's hospitals, can be atrributed almost entirely to vitamin D in cod liver oil and vitamin C in orange juice.

However, instead of talking about the vitamins and trying to remember the effects of each vitamin on foods themselves and on body tissues, Dr. Nina Simmonds in American Journal of Digestive Juices and Nutrition says:

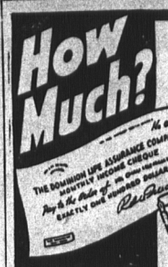
"There is too much of a tendency to discuss nutrition in terms of vitamins, carotene, ascorbic acid, units of various vitamins in foods and units of vitamins needed daily by the individuals."

Instead of talking about vitamins, an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association suggests that "the question of balanced nutrition must be discussed in terms of milk, meat, potatoes, carrots, oranges or cod liver oil."

In other words if we make sure of eating some of these foods regularly (and other foods if we so wish) there will be no need to wonder whether or not we are getting enough of the necessary vitamins.

A piquant garnish is made by dipping sliced bananas into mayonnaise, broiling them quickly and arranging them around a meat loaf, roast or fried chicken.

How Much?



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When The King Is In Canada

(Exchange)

The absence of the King and Queen in Canada and the United States will provide the first opportunity for the operation of the Regency Act which was passed in 1937, observes the Manchester Guardian. During the King's absence abroad, the paper continues, the Act provides for the appointment of five Counsellors of State, who shall be the Queen and the four adults next in succession to the throne. As the Queen will also be absent, four counsellors alone will presumably be appointed, and these would be the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

A point which is not clear in the Act is the age at which a person becomes qualified as a counsellor. While Princess Elizabeth can succeed to the throne at the age of 18 it is believed that she could not be a counsellor until she was 21, as the Act prescribes "full age."

The list of counsellors is destined to many variations in the next few years. Viscount Lascelles, son of the Princess Royal, will take the place of the Princess Arthur in 1944, while he in turn would be superseded by the Princess Elizabeth in 1947. When Princess Margaret Rose comes of full age, in 1951, she will take the place of the Princess Royal as a counsellor.

Another interesting point about the Regency Act is that by the Statute of Westminster, it does not apply to the Dominions The King, therefore, while in Canada will still have to undertake such royal duties as relate to the Dominions, although no longer responsible for home affairs.

Canada will welcome this, as it would be rather an anomalous position if Canadian matters requiring the King's approval or assent had to be sent to London while he himself was on the spot, but it may create delay for the other Dominions and cause a somewhat involved situation.

Australian or South African affairs will have to be sent on to Canada, but English or Scottish questions can be dealt with by the counsellors.

How Soon WILL IT Lay Eggs?

JUST when the new chicks will begin to produce is a vital question to all poultry raisers.

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The answer of course depends on the nature of his business, the amount, and the frequency of his advertising....but most important of all....the medium which he uses.

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For lice on hogs, cattle and horses or lice and nits on poultry we guarantee Cooper's Dri-Kill to be one of the most effective.

We carry also
Pratt's Lice Kill — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Condition Powder 70c
Pratt's Animal Regulator — — — — — — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Poultry Regulator — — — — — — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Worm Powders — — — — — — 35c & 70c
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Mac's Pig Worm Powder 35c per lb

AND

Macs Condition Powders for Horses 50c

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