

## PATRIOTIC FLAGS

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The Canadian Courier

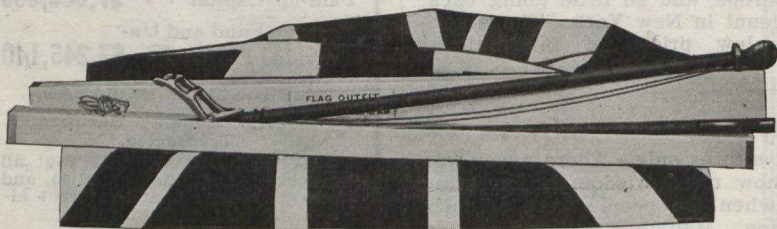
Never in our history have Canadians been so deeply stirred with feelings of patriotic fervour. Never has the historic old Union Jack looked so good or stood so high before the rest of the world.

Every Canadian home should have its own Union Jack. There is keen satisfaction in displaying the flag we all love so well. It is a silent, dignified expression of our patriotism.

To meet the demands of our readers for suitable flags The Canadian Courier has arranged for a supply of flags of excellent quality, which our readers may obtain from us at the low prices quoted below.

These flags are "Made-in-Canada," and The Canadian Courier guarantees their wearing qualities.

Send to-day and a flag will reach you by return mail.



This Union Jack, 32x48 inches, complete with pole (6 feet long), halyard, and window socket, at \$1.45, post paid, is a real bargain.

### Sizes and Prices

- Union Jack, 32x48 inches, 51 cents, mail post paid.
- Union Jack, 32x48 inches, with pole, halyard, and window socket, \$1.45 cents, mail post paid.  
(Canadian Ensign, same size, 5 cents extra.)
- Union Jacks, 24x36 inches, 25 cents by mail.
- Union Jacks, 20x28 inches, 20 cents by mail.
- Sets of Allies' Flags, eight in number, 15x20 inches, 80 cents per set, by mail post paid.

The Canadian Courier, Toronto, Canada.

Send me a flag. I have indicated with an X the one I want. I am remitting herewith the amount quoted above for this flag.

Name.....

Address.....

## What is Empire to John Smith?

(Concluded from page 4.)

of the late Prime Minister of the Dominion, the great French-Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, no less than of the present Prime Minister of British descent. The existence of Canada is not threatened, nor likely to be threatened. Canada has no German colonies or possessions within her own horizon, but the horizon of the Empire is hers; she takes her part and sends her men. In South Africa, with the Great War but a thing of yesterday, race feeling and Dutch nationalism is or has been strong. Here are Germans hard by to fan it, to supply munitions of war, to stimulate and stiffen rebellion. Yet from South Africa there is in the main the same story to tell. Dutchmen have crushed their recalcitrant kindred, and join with English fellow-citizens to square accounts with the German enemies of the Empire. The same is true of all lands and peoples wherever the British flag flies. The native races offer service; the islands of the seas send gifts.

### CARLYLE'S TESTIMONY.

WANT of belief by an Englishman in the value of the Empire in normal times is due, partly, to revolt against the unwise vapourings of unwise writers and speakers, partly to want of knowledge. Even at the present day, and in the old universities which should lead English thought, the history of the Empire, the study of various branches of science in their direct bearing on the Empire, have not been put in their right place. We need a succession of Seeleys to teach strongly and soberly the evolution of what is called by the somewhat repellent term Empire, to teach it not as a subject for boasting, nor as a showy and agreeable appendage, but as a thing vital to our national existence, and as our own special contribution to history. "Our little isle is grown too narrow for us," wrote Carlyle, in Past and Present; and it has been seen how in the same great book he dwelt upon the qualities in the Englishman which have made the Empire. "His unspoken sense, his inner silent feeling of what is true, what does agree with fact, what is doable and what is not doable—this seeks its fellow in the world. A terrible worker, irresistible against marshes, mountains, impediments, disorder, inciviliation; everywhere vanquishing disorder, leaving it behind him as method and order." These are the words of a great writer and thinker who believed in force, who was steeped in German methods of thought, and one of whose heroes was Frederick the Great; but it was not mere force he

found in the English character, nor love of greed, it was the quality of discerning what is doable and what is not doable, the application to lands and peoples of practical common sense.

### THE WORKING ENGLISHMAN.

THESE words of Carlyle are a fair estimate of what has given life and strength to the Empire. It may all be expressed in terms of the British instinct to do, and the British capacity for doing a good piece of work. The artisan, who sees no advantage in the Empire, at least knows a good piece of work in his own trade when he sees it; and, if he is cast in the mould after which British workmen have been fashioned in the past, he will not lend his hand to a bad piece of work, not merely because he is an honest man, but because it would be contrary to his workmanlike instinct. This is the quality or characteristic on a great scale which has built up the Empire. British sense of justice has done much for the race in dealing with other races; but sense of justice is only another term for sense of proportion, seeing men and things as they are, taking a true and not a faulty perspective. The man who sets out to build a good house means to be paid well for his work, the people who construct an Empire mean to make their profit; but the one and the other have something in view besides gain, they set themselves to prove to themselves and to whomever it may concern that they know their job, that they are capable workmen.

The Empire, then, ought to appeal to the workmen of England, if only as the largest illustration that can be taken of the constructive power of Englishmen. This point of view would be appreciated if the history of the Empire were taught, without minimizing any of the wrongdoing of the past or the present, without attempting to deny that sordid motives have had play as well as higher aims, but with due insistence that it is contrary alike to reason and to the facts of history to represent the acquisition by England of an overseas Empire as an artificial process, the product of a line of self-seeking men solely intent on personal advantage, and not, as it actually has been, as natural and national growth, necessary to England for the defence of England, congenial to Englishmen as the kind of work for which their character and their training have adapted them, and incumbent upon England as the part which has been assigned to this particular land and people in the evolution of the world.

## Rabbits and Frogs' Legs

(Continued from page 6.)

in. When we shook out our catch we had a large number of fish, enough for a good meal.

We then proceeded to set our rabbit snares and gather brush and wood, after which we made another haul of fish, securing a couple of dozen at least. We enjoyed a meal of fish with frogs' legs for dessert.

We were only lucky enough to secure one rabbit next morning, but with the fish and some more which we caught we made a good breakfast.

After about two miles we came to a fair sized creek. This we decided to follow as we had been told that further on a short portage ran to the river. As there were plenty of speckled trout in this creek we hoped to be lucky enough to catch some, also the chance of finding frogs would be better than along the river where the banks were generally high.

NOON came and found us with nothing to eat. No frogs had been found and though we could see many speckled trout swimming about we had no means of catching them. All through the afternoon we travelled up this creek, but it was not until late that Fred found

a quantity of eatable roots. I do not remember by what name he called them, nor am I familiar with the plant. The roots, which were about the size of hazel nuts, had a pleasant taste and we dug and ate a considerable quantity.

At last we came to a dead tamarac which had broken off in its fall. By the aid of our knives we secured a quantity of splinters. These Fred carefully sharpened to a rough point and tied a large number of them around a sapling. This was a fish spear. We stopped for the night beside a log which crossed the creek underneath of which was a hole about three feet deep. We set our rabbit snares as usual, then went after the fish. We had no luck. Darkness came and we made a good fire beside the hole. The fish immediately gathered in the fire light and Fred was fortunate enough to catch five or six. He would drive the spear right down into the mud on the bottom. By this means he would get the fish securely impaled on the spear and though his weapon required frequent repairs it did the work.

Breakfast next morning consisted of three rabbits. We toasted them before the fire. Fred was right; they