

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 15 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$3.00; Four Months, \$1.00; Six Months, \$1.50; One Month, 25c.

ADVERTISING RATES: For each line of copy, 10c per week.

FOR EACH LINE OF COPY: Ordinary commercial advertisements 8 cents.

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN, THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1924.

PRESS FOR SALE: The double cylinder Hoe machine on which The World is now printed.

Several circumstances have of late combined to draw public attention in a marked manner to Northern Ontario.

The boundary dispute has had its share of influence this way, no doubt; but the developments to which we would now refer are of a more material and enduring character.

First and foremost we may place the building of that portion of the Canadian Pacific main line which passes through this province.

It has been far too much the practice to talk of this road as if it were something belonging to the Northwest only, perhaps to Quebec in a measure, but in which Ontario had scarcely any direct interest at all.

But this idea has been a grand mistake all the time, as is now beginning to appear.

Leaving out of view for the present the Ontario and Quebec line, our provincial interest in which is obvious enough, we have to realize the fact that the Canadian Pacific is an Ontario road all the way from Ottawa to Port Arthur and even further west.

This great national work is destined to open up, not only the Northwest, but also the vast extent of Northern Ontario, heretofore almost a terra incognita as far as putting it to any practical use was concerned.

And the importance of the Canadian Pacific road, as the means of opening up the Ottawa, Nipissing and Algoma districts, is very fully acknowledged in an official publication issued not long ago by the Ontario government.

Next in importance comes the construction of the Greenhaven and Callendar link, which is to give all western and central Ontario connection with the Pacific main line.

Once this connection is completed and the main line itself in operation north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, it will be that of the Northern road and the Callendar link to put Ontario in convenient connection with the same.

The thing is too new to us as yet; we have not yet had time to realize sufficiently how great and how material a change, for the special benefit of Ontario, is even now going on.

The new "winkles" in the cattle trade, now being agitated, is also important enough to deserve special mention.

Heretofore we have been sending fat cattle to England, but now it is said that the better plan is to raise here young cattle of the thousand, and ship them well-grown, but not fattened.

It is further suggested that, if the newly suggested plan is to be tried and proved a good one, then the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts offer a field specially adapted for raising cattle cheaply.

We have any amount of testimony showing that throughout the districts mentioned, or the greater portion of them, the natural grasses, as they spring up in the woods and clearings, are of exceptional value for their nourishing qualities.

As settlers in the Muskoka district testify, the best tame grasses take quickly when sown and come to a heavy growth. All this is confirmed by expert testimony too, for, as we have before mentioned, so good an authority as Professor Brown of the Guelph agricultural college has recommended the plan of taking cattle from the front into Muskoka, to be pastured there during the summer.

Evidently he has a high opinion of the value of Muskoka as a grazing ground. And much of the Parry Sound and Nipissing districts is of the same character. The continued high prices of meat and dairy products, all the time that wheat is falling, gives an additional and probably a permanent impetus to any district suitable for cattle raising and dairying.

The growing popularity of the Muskoka lakes for summer resorts is not to be left out of sight either in estimating what the future may develop. The fact is that we are but beginning to find out what northern Ontario is good for, and what its value in many respects is likely to be.

Fractional Changes: The hon. the minister of education has taken a bold step in creating the office of superintendent of teachers' institutes.

These institutes have for some time back been encouraged by the provincial government, and been a means of doing good to the profession. They are in reality educational parliaments, where matters educational and the well-being of the profession are talked over and provided for, and where teachers have exchanged ideas and extended the range of their professional knowledge.

To maintain their usefulness, enlarge the scope of their work, and keep the teachers up to the necessary pitch of enthusiasm, it has, however, long been thought that government should appoint a special officer, with the requisite ability and acquaintance with all the methods of teaching, who would visit the conventions and give them the benefit of his experience and aid them generally in their work.

This has now been done, and the officer appointed is the senior inspector of high schools, Dr. G. A. McLellan, who is also, it may be said, the president of the provincial teachers' association.

This appointment has created a vacancy in the inspectorship, which has at once been filled by the appointment of a gentleman who stands among those at the head of the teaching profession of the province. We allude to Mr. John Seath, B.A., at present headmaster of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, who is appointed.

Mr. Seath is an honor graduate of Queen's university, Belfast, and has had over twenty years' experience as principal of the most successful secondary school of the province. Besides his speciality—science, Mr. Seath is known to be a good all-around man, an excellent classic, and a high authority in English. His appointment, we are sure, will be acceptable to the profession, and his accession to office will be a gain to the councils of the minister.

The Anglo-German Ties: European politicians are puzzled to know just what Bismarck can be at in permitting his semi-official press to bully England and coquette with France.

Whatever may be at the bottom of this new departure, the French press shows every disposition to accept it in good faith, and the London Times has been stung into talking back in a manner not designed to conciliate its German contemporaries.

It is difficult to believe that the German chancellor is honest in his professions of friendship for France, or that he seriously proposes to quarrel with England, with whom his interests do not appear to conflict.

He is suspected of an ambition to make Germany a colonizing power, but this is a direction in which the Germans have hitherto shown less aptitude than almost any other European race. Perhaps he sees in such an enterprise the means of distracting the attention of his countrymen from their burden at home, and of diverting the stream of German emigration from America to colonies where the emigrants would still remain under the paternal control of the empire; but he must learn much and overcome much before he can compete in this line with England.

Another theory is that his real purpose is to foment the jealousy that has recently developed itself between England and France, by deluding the latter into the belief that she may safely pursue her designs in Asia and Africa, thereby diverting her from the policy of recuperation and revenge which she has so steadily, and to some extent successfully, pursued since the day of Sedan. Undoubtedly he has set a trap for somebody, and vain-glorious, impulsive France is much more likely to fall into it than her phlegmatic insular neighbor.

Cheap Wheat: Harvest returns show the average yield of grain in England per acre is: Wheat 33 bushels, barley 33, oats 29, beans 26, peas 25. The rates for wheat are declining. Finest red commands 34 to 36 shillings, and white 33 shillings per quarter.

Such prices never occurred before in England, and they will probably decline still more, so says the cable. That seems likely enough from present appearances all over the world.

Under these circumstances, we are asked to throw off the duty on wheat, and put our home market at the mercy of Chicago speculators. The dominion government, we hope, will have backbone enough to stand firm against any such suicidal folly.

The Globe is pleased to say that "he must be a dolt indeed" who can suppose that the Americans would try to undersell us in wheat in our own markets. We reply, that is exactly what they would do, if we gave them the opportunity. Every man who is in the grain trade understands this full well, if the Globe does not. It is a constant practice with Chicago grain speculators, when a promising corner is set far away below the nominal price on exchange on condition that the grain is immediately exported. By this means the quantity "in sight" at Chicago is lessened and the chances of keeping prices there are improved. Supposing wheat to be down to 70 cents nominal at Chicago, it would be no trick at all to buy a million bushels at 60 cents, for export to Canada.

Such would lower the prices received by our farmers, of course. But would not a good thing result—cheap bread for poor people in the cities? We answer, no, if Chicago holders were even to sell us so far below their own market as to pay themselves the whole of the Canada duty of 15 cents per bushel, the loaf would not be one quarter of a cent cheaper in Toronto in consequence. Large speculative transactions, and tumblers in wholesale prices, never help the actual consumer a cent's worth. The difference is always gobbled by those who stand between the farmer and the actual consumer. In this year of cheap wheat, to open our ports would cause immense loss to Canadian farmers, but Canadian consumers would gain just nothing at all.

It is charged that the government did the wrong thing in putting a duty on foreign wheat. This is an entire mistake, where the government did wrong was in not putting a sufficient duty on flour. The error lay, not in carrying out the principle of protection, but in applying it with too timorous a hand. Had the principle been carried out thoroughly, without less than a dollar a barrel on flour, things would have been just right. But perhaps

the government did all that it would have been able to do. The old lesson of free trade still exists, and many a thing that we ought to have done years ago must stand until public opinion becomes educated up to the point of being no longer frightened by the bogey of a "bread tax" in a country that has bread to sell.

The resolution recently adopted by the Toronto board of trade gives away the case for the United States when it says that the country is at a disadvantage whenever the wheat crop of Canada is less than the consumption requirements of the country. We take you at your word.

Most emphatically such is not the case now. The wheat crop being greatly in excess of what we require, the "disadvantage" spoken of no longer exists. What ever reason for dropping the wheat duty might have been urged during the harvest year 1883-84 has wholly disappeared, and is now non est inventus.

It is a stupid misrepresentation to say that friends of the N. P. expect it to keep up artificially our home price for wheat. But what it is expected to do is—to prevent the price being artificially kept up by speculators, in order that a few big operators may rule the roost in Chicago. The N. P. is a blessing to Canada, to the extent that it saves us from the artificially created fluctuations of that hazardous market.

A synopsis of the fresh interest now being felt in northern Ontario, from various causes, it may be mentioned that William Seath & Co. (King street west near Yonge street) have a new map of the Muskoka and Parry Sound free grant districts, showing townships, concession lines and side lines, in a scale of 2 1/2 miles to the inch. They also publish a very handsome and clear-cut tourist's map of the Muskoka lakes, which every visitor to that now popular resort should take with him.

Although the general adoption of blouse and trousers by women would be a questionable improvement upon the present style of petticoats, there is a class who could very appropriately cast flowing draperies aside. We refer to the girls and women employed in factories or other establishments where the machinery involves rapidly revolving belts and shafts, which are a constant menace to the lives and limbs of female workers in the present style of dress. "Reform" in this particular case could not be carried at by the most cynical critic.

Henry Ward Beecher affirms that "school teachers are of more value than all the lawyers, doctors and ministers rolled up together." Maybe, but they are not paid in proportion.

Discussing a trade question, the London Free Press asks: "Why is sugar cheap?" One of the reasons may be that the dealers have "the sand" to sell it cheap.

It looks queer to a Canadian to read that at the meeting of the Chicago Republican Club in Chicago the republican candidate for vice-president delivered his speech from manuscript, after the manner of Mark Twain's celebrated "improvised address."

If a Canadian leader were to offer such a cut-and-dried effort to an audience he would be laughed out of public life.

There are still loud complaints that notwithstanding the depression in breadstuffs bread remains as dear as ever. The complaining house-keepers have a practical remedy, if they really mean what they say. The cool season is at hand, in which every house-wife can without great discomfort bake her own bread. The general adoption of such a policy would do more to remedy the alleged bread grievance than all the letters and articles that can be published in all the papers. The bakers will naturally accept present prices so long as they can get them.

Mr. James Moore and wife, well known in Leamington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Purifiers cured both husband and wife.

From the Boston Transcript: Mother (to married daughter)—Why, what's the matter, Clara? What are you crying about? Clara—Henry is so awfully cruel (sob), he is getting worse and worse every day (sob). What do you suppose he said just now? He told me I must get rid of the cook; he couldn't stand her cooking any longer (sob). And he knows well enough that she hasn't done me a bit of cooking for a fortnight, and that I haven't done it all myself! Boo-hoo, boo-hoo hoo.

People who wish to note the progress of Toronto in making ought to visit West Toronto Junction. It is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. The junction station of the C. P. R. is now in full blast and freight and passenger trains are stopping there every twenty minutes. Now houses are going up all round while the plans of many handsome ones are still in the hands of the architect. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. A lot or block in this locality is the best investment a workingman or capitalist can go into. It will double itself in two years just as Parkdale, Brookton and the whole west end has done. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

A blunderbuss—Kissing the wrong girl. Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Norton's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effective. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with dyspepsia, and since using it I feel as well known to dyspepsia. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of indigestion, constipation, heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Young, old, and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful benefits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, ear aches, scald heads, or any acrimonious or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

MEEK-EYED BUT SHERW. The Gazette Chevre Tobacco, and Expectations to Some Purpose.

From the New York Journal: The greatest attraction in Gassan's park yesterday was the new arrival from Egypt, the long-haired and mid-eyed gazelle. It is a fawn color, has horns about six inches long, and has a neck which was evidently made on purpose for the new style of high collars.

The cage in which it stood was encircled by a crowd of admirers, and the gazelle seemed to like the admiration which she attracted. A fringe of small boys crowded nearest to the cage, an army of men stood behind them, and a row of pretty girls took up what room was left.

The gazelle was greatly bothered by robust and enterprising flies, who devoted most of the afternoon to the task of sampling gazelle meat. The animal's tail is only a foot long, and is bushy at the end. She swayed around in vain endeavor to reach the flies, and her big eyes grew less gentle when she found it an impossible task. A small boy borrowed something from a big man, and exclaimed confidentially to another urchin: "Watch me make her ribs sick." Then he handed the small boy a big chew of tobacco, while the crowd jammed forward to see the fun. The small boy was greatly surprised to find the gazelle chewing and belching, and turning suddenly expectorated a stony stream of tobacco juice into his eye.

The boy screamed with pain, the crowd screamed with laughter, and the gazelle ran out a tongue two feet long as a hint for more tobacco. The crowd for several hours watched the unlimited capacity of the animal for the weed. When the small boys withdrew out of the range the gazelle turned the tobacco battery on the flies, and expelled a stream of tobacco before they discovered the scheme.

The Feast of Folly. Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruit generally, may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

Cholera Tabooed Actors. From the London Truth: Among the great sufferers at Toulon and Marseilles are the members of the different theatrical companies, for not only are the theatres closed but the unfortunate actors and actresses cannot obtain engagements elsewhere, the managers in other theatres, fearing they might bring the dreaded "microbe" in their clothes.

What a comfort to be able to gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after long suffering from dyspepsia! Victims of indigestion wise enough to accept the general verdict of Nutritionists and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use the article, can enjoy the welcome relief. Obsolete dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

A Kiss in the Rain. From the London Truth: One stormy night I chanced to meet a lassie in the town; Her locks were like the rippled wheat. Her laughing eyes were brown. And then—and then—I know't was wrong—I kissed her in the rain.

With rain-drops shining on her cheek, Like dew-drops on a rose, Little lassie, don't you speak My boldness to oppose; She said, "You're a duffering fellow, Her finger stole in mine; And then the birds began to sing. The sun began to shine. My heart is light below; I'll never love another fellow; All honors I disdain; She says I am her paragon since I kissed her in the rain.

FINANCE AND TRADE. WORLD OFFICE, Aug. 27. There were few movements in bank shares on the Toronto market this morning. Bank of Commerce at the close stood at 121, being 1 cent lower than yesterday. Federal were dealt in at 54, an advance of 1 cent over 7 at 111. Toronto, 15 at 170, and 10 at 177. Building and Loan Association at 124, 10 at 124, and 200 London and Canada L. & A. at 138.

Bank of Toronto shares sold at 178 on the Montreal exchange this morning, being 1 in advance of Toronto in Montreal. Bank of Montreal, 35 at 132, 20 at 132. Bank of Commerce 121 to 121 1/2. The Bank of Montreal, 35 at 132 and 20 at 132. Merchants' bank, 30 at 112 and 20 at 112. Royal Bank, 20 at 112. Navigation in the morning were transferred at 58 and 58 1/2, but in the afternoon touched 59, 100 shares changing hands at this figure. Montreal Gas opened at 124, 10 sold at 123, then 25 at 100, 100 at 100, 250 at 101, and 425 at 100, at which figure they closed.

London City shares and Northwest Land 47 1/2. At Chicago the markets were strong. Pork and lard were unaltered. Wheat strong; corn 1 1/2 cts. The New York market opened weak today, but showed a slight recovery later. New York Central closed yesterday at 103 1/2, and were dealt in today at 104, 105, 105, 105 and closed at 105. Union Pacific closed yesterday, gradually rose to 51 1/2 today. The Y. & N. E. P. is making work for the United States Federal courts by process of the Y. & N. E. P. against farmers unable to meet their engagements.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwest were a decrease of \$3,500 as compared to the corresponding week last year. According to the quarterly return made by the Lake Shore railroad directors to the railway commissioners of New York state, the funded debt has been increased to \$42,000,000, and the floating debt for wagon and supplies in excess of \$4,300,000.

WHO'S YOUR HATTER? HATS. HATS. "Early Fall Styles" Just received per S. S. Sardinian and Servia from all the Leading English manufacturers. Also NEW YORK STYLES. J. & J. LUGSDIN, 101 YONGE ST. DIRECT IMPORTERS.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! A set of G. W. M. Reynolds' Novels, Mysteries of the Court of London, etc., 25 volumes, bound in cloth, cost \$30. Cassell's Folio Shakespeare, beautifully illustrated, 700 gilt, B1C, cost \$28. W. B. COOKE, 170 1/2 Yonge St. The best price given for second-hand books, such as follows:

TO HORSE OWNERS! GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY!

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SAVINGS' DEPARTMENT in connection with the Toronto office is now open.

COX & CO. STOCK BROKERS. (Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal, New York Stock Exchanges, Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in Grain and Provisions.

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