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### The Primate at Work.

WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAN-  
TERBURY HAS TO DO.

Dr. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, is one of the busiest men in the country, yet nine out of ten of us would probably be puzzled to explain exactly what an Archbishop has to do.

Well, as head of the Church of England, he has all the responsibilities that fall on the shoulders of the chief of an organization of about 25,000 clergy. But in addition to this there are few national and international questions on moral, educational or philanthropic issues on which his

opinion is not asked.

The Archbishop does not travel much. For nine months of the year his work is done mainly at Lambeth. The day at the Palace usually begins with family prayers, followed by a simple breakfast, after which the enormous mass of correspondence that pours in by every post awaits attention.

At enormous correspondence. Some of the extent of this correspondence may be gathered from the fact that the staff for dealing with it comprises: resident chaplains, a private secretary, two shorthand typists, with the further assistance of two legal secretaries. Another department of the work at

Lambeth which makes enormous claims on the Primate's time and energies is connected with the official hospitality which he has to dispense.

Half a dozen to a dozen guests will often be staying with him, and at lunch the number may be as many as forty. Apart from ties of friendship, they are there on business.

Bishops Come to Consult Him.

For instance, a bishop is home on furlough from one of the Dominions. It is necessary that the Primate should have a report on what is being done, and the most convenient way is that the bishop in question should stay at Lambeth, and during meal-times and a few minutes afterwards give his account and seek advice.

There are bishops who wish the Primate's guidance on some vexed question, people who desire his opinion on some social or religious problem officials from Government offices who come to consult him.

Then there are the more public duties—sessions of the National Church Assembly or of Convocation to preside over; Parliamentary debates to take part in; sermons to preach; public meetings to speak at; innumerable committee meetings and conferences to attend; and, occasionally, a Royal Commission to serve on.

In addition, Dr. Davidson has his own diocese—of Canterbury—and with the assistance of two assistant bishops he has to deal with the needs of his clergy and people.

It is a true saying that nothing of importance happens in the world without finding some echo at Lambeth, and the variety of the Archbishop's responsibilities is astonishing.

His Favourite Relaxation. Except for the summer holiday of the ordinary professional man, he knows, even at the age of seventy-four, practically no relaxation, though he used at one time to play a little golf and squash racquets.

Now he likes best—what will probably happen this year: if a holiday proves possible in the midst of his many activities—to get away to the quiet of some place in Scotland (his native country) and to take his recreation in fishing.

### Two Taft Tales.

One of the best jokes ever invented about ex-president Taft was fired off by Mr. Chauncey Depew, himself once a candidate for the Presidency, and one of the world's most brilliant raconteurs.

It turned, of course, as do all the Taft stories, on the latter's huge bulk. "My friend Taft," said Mr. Depew, "is the politest man in America. He has been seen to give up his seat in a tramcar to three ladies."

Another story relates how, on one of his visits to the Southern States, a negro cook, who had prepared dinner for him was asked if she did not feel highly honored at cooking for such an eminent man.

"Never done heard of him before," was aunty's reply. "Know nothin' about him, except he do look as if he been reg'lar at his meals."

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Many new frocks have their skirts drawn tightly across the back and hips in shallow folds which are held by a buckle in front.

### Figures That Lie.

Whatever excuse there may be for the deceptive valuation placed upon agricultural products by the enumerator there can be no excuse whatever for the misleading of the Department of Agriculture in order to pad out and falsify the statement presented as a resume of the country's agricultural products. In this report not alone do we find prices inflated, but we find items appearing in the list of agricultural products that have no right to be there. For instance we find the item 15,145 horses, at \$100.00.

Now a horse is not an agricultural product, neither is he an animal, however hardy he might be. How many of those horses are really farm horses and not truck and carriage or lumber-wood horses. How many of the 15,145 horses so listed are worth \$100.00? By putting horses in the list the statement is falsified to the extent of \$1,514,500.00. Live stock of whatever kind have no right to be put in a table designed to show the agricultural products of the country.

If we eliminate live stock from the calculation, which rightly should be done in an estimation of that kind, but include beef, mutton, pork, eggs, milk and wool we get a more just estimate of the value of our farm products, but still inflated beyond a just valuation. By taking the figures given in the Report and leaving out the above mentioned items we get \$4,464,195.30, whereas the report places the value of agricultural products at \$14,367,876.70.

It is known that the farmer regulates his prices by the ruling prices of the imported product and as duties, taxes, freights, etc., render these high, the price of the local product is unnaturally inflated. Potatoes are being sold in P.E.I. to-day for twenty-five cents a bushel. Allowing three bushels to the barrel that makes a barrel of P.E.I. potatoes seventy-five cents. Were I to import those same potatoes I should have to pay about fifty cents a barrel in duties, etc. The local farmer does not give us the advantage of this duty neither do we get any advantage from the fact that he is near his market and can save on carriage. The consumer pays the tax whether he buys local or imported products.

This must not be construed as an argument against the farmers, for whom I have a fellow feeling and warm sympathy. It is simply an argument to show up the superficial reasoning of the Agricultural Department, and its failure to accomplish anything for the good of the country in spite of its large expenditures. I believe farming could be put on a basis where the husbandman could make more money than he does to-day, and still give his patron a cheaper article for their table. If we maintain the same standard of ability in our Agricultural Department, in about one thousand years from now we shall have reached this stage of perfection.

Patience, therefore, we are making progress. Returning from this bright vision to take up the question of prices and values let us consider the item hay. Hay can be bought in Canada for about fifteen dollars a ton. It is presumed that even at this rate the farmer makes a profit. Local farmers are asking about \$35.00 to \$40.00. I ask the Department of Agriculture what profit this gives the farmer? What does it cost to raise a ton of hay? The local farmer has the advantage of such items as the following: A duty of \$3.00 a ton, a 10 p.c. duty on that, a 25 p.c. duty on these, then a 5 p.c. sale tax and a freight charge of \$12.00. Yet he is not making very much money. Why? But, imagine the irony presented in the statement made by the Department of Agriculture that our farm products are worth \$14,367,876.70, when this is the way such bold figures are reached. Every item given in the glaring list is false and exaggerated. The purpose is plain. The report is false from Dr. Campbell's photograph to the index. It is a shameless hoax, a travesty on official truth and seriousness. As a result of this report the public and the people it cogs the climax.—ARTHUR ENGLISH.

### A Brave and Dashing Soldier.

On October 13, 1815, the gallant and dashing Joachim Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon and ex-King of the Sicilies, was ignominiously shot as a disturber of the peace, in the kingdom over which he had once ruled, and in accordance with an enactment he had himself established. Murat was born in 1771, and was the son of an innkeeper near Cahors. His early life showed a taste for adventure and dissipation, and as a young man he occupied a variety of diverse situations. At one time he was a chasseur, at another a waiter in a Paris restaurant, then a member of Louis XVI's guard, then again in the chateaux during the stirring days of the Revolution, of which at one time he was a devoted supporter. In 1795 he became associated with Bonaparte, whom he accompanied in 1796 in the operation of "turning the flank of the Alps," and in that extraordinary campaign in Northern Italy which was the first brilliant example of Napoleon's military methods. Murat had his own personal share in the victories of those

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his deeds quite justified. In 1812, Murat took part in the disastrous Russian campaign, but after the French discomfiture at Leipzig, in October, 1813, he parted from his Imperial master in order to give attention to the affairs of his own kingdom. But there he was not to achieve great success, for an untimely quarrel with Austria led to a struggle with that power so that in three months' time he was irretrievably ruined, army, fleet, and treasure destroyed, and he himself a fugitive in Corsica. Here his restless spirit framed a daring project for the re-acquisition of his lost kingdom, which appeared to have settled down under the rule of the Bourbon King whom he had formerly dispossessed. With unwavering faith in the attachment of old subjects, Murat and a few faithful friends landed at Naples, but he was soon taken prisoner, hurriedly tried, and summarily shot, the fine feature of the whole affair being the dignity with which at the last he faced the soldiery, and erect and unshaken eyes, giving the order for the fatal volley.

—EAT MRS. STEWART'S  
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