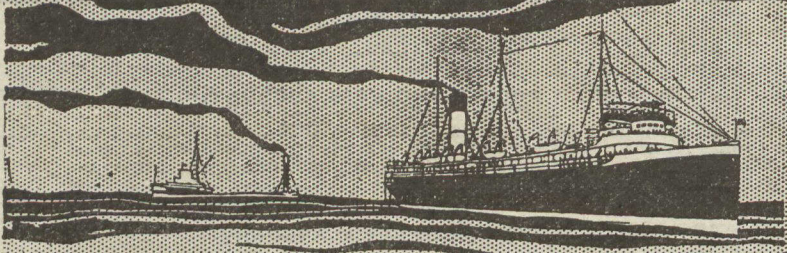


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ing, are listed in recent Canadian  
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MUSKOKA LAKES  
Parry Sound and  
French River Districts  
RIDEAU LAKES**

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

## From Havre to Paris

(Continued from page 15.)

was said, one had only to stick a pin in a pin-cushion and the good presid-  
ing saint would grant one a husband  
within the year. Rather too much to  
expect of a saint in war-time, we  
thought. The sandy-haired one in  
spectacles gave us each a chocolate  
cream from a box that came from  
Scotland—the first we had tasted for  
many months. We left them at the  
foot of a steep path that led to a little  
chapel perched high on the cliff, and  
wished them good luck in their ven-  
ture.

The road at this point was very  
rough; but soon we met gangs of Ger-  
man prisoners repairing it. They look-  
ed healthy and plump, and did not ap-  
pear to be either over-worked or  
closely guarded. The majority wore  
little green caps and were quite young  
—hardly more than boys. Some were  
good-looking, and amiable, while  
others had the scowling heavy blonde  
faces which we regard as typical.  
Their camp consisted of rows of con-  
ical tents by the roadside, enclosed  
with fences of barbed wire.

Occasionally we met a military  
lorry, but no civilian car of any kind,  
as such a thing is not permitted out-  
side the towns. Now and then we saw  
a peasant's cart, and women were  
working in the fields—not the khaki-  
clad land worker in breeches, but the  
peasants, who seem accustomed to it.  
Like their grandmothers, the girls of  
to-day do farm work quite unostenta-  
tiously, expecting neither to see their  
pictures in the Sunday papers, nor to  
march in a land procession, nor to  
wear armlets. The gay splashes of  
mustard on the landscape may be  
signs of the scarcity of labor, but on  
the whole the country is fruitful and  
the women are responsible for it.

At St. Germain we breathed freely,  
as our journey was nearly over. We  
planned to rest in the terrace and  
drink a cup of chocolate at the Maison  
Francois Premier, from which one  
gets such a wonderful view of the  
Seine valley and of Paris. But when we  
found that our little ambulance must  
be left unguarded in the street, we  
decided to run no risks at this stage  
of the trip; so we started down the  
steep hill. Soon we arrived safely at  
the Paris garage, reporting that the  
new car had run beautifully the whole  
way without adventure or disaster.

The drive from Havre is now a thing  
of the past. I am but a Paris chauf-  
feuse, once more collecting parcels for  
our new hospital canteens, repairing  
and cleaning cars.

A week after our return a summons  
came for us to appear at the police  
court. We did, and were told that  
owing to the shortage of essence our  
request of four weeks ago to go to  
Havre and bring back a motor, could  
not be granted. It was quite impos-  
sible, and the motor must come by  
rail. If we wished to see to this, we  
might be allowed to travel, but not in  
automobile—that was out of the ques-  
tion.

"You are sure?" we asked.

"Quite sure."

"Oh, well," we replied, "it doesn't  
matter, really. You see, we have been  
already to Havre, and the motor is in  
Paris."

"It came by rail then?"

"No, we went to Havre and drove it  
back."

And the agent marvelled greatly  
that this difficult feat should have  
been accomplished in such a short  
time; though we had deemed it very  
tedious.

## Ask Me About the Screen

(Continued from page 11.)

bile party or a delivery van of the  
New York Wet Wash Laundry driv-  
ing across the background of a scene  
just as Broncho Billy was rounding up  
(single handed) a score or more  
blood-thirsty Apaches, supposed to  
have just murdered a "Forty Niner"  
and his beautiful daughter and stolen  
the horses and prairie schooner some-  
where west of Butte, Montana.

Dramatically this was not up to  
standard. So it became necessary  
to take the western-scene play pro-  
ductions out of New York to a more  
congenial clime where they don't  
have Wet Wash Laundries.

The need for a wider diversity of  
location and the greater demand for  
more pictures made it necessary for  
the producers to locate where clima-  
tic conditions would allow the com-  
panies to work the maximum days a  
year. Southern California's long  
sunny days and perpetual summer  
filled the bill. Florida, too, on account  
of its climate and tropical scenery is  
becoming a centre. Being nearer New  
York it saves time in the transporta-  
tion of companies when exterior scenes  
of the tropics are required to complete  
a film, the interiors of which have been  
taken in a New York studio.

From the viewpoint of the theatre-  
going public, film-pictures are divided  
into two groups: Feature films of 4  
reels or over, and Comedies, News  
Weeklies, Educational or Scenics of  
1 or 2 reels. A reel is supposed to  
contain 1,000 feet. Censorship some-  
times reduces the footage. The  
"trade" classify pictures their own  
way into Programme and State Right  
Pictures.

The Programme producer makes pic-  
tures—of five-reel lengths minimum—  
on a schedule and usually releases one  
feature a week. He distributes his  
pictures either through his own film  
exchanges or through those of a dis-  
tributing agency that have bought the  
franchise for his features in that sec-  
tion. The State Right producers  
mostly limit their output to one, or  
two pictures a year on speculation.  
An invitation is sent to independent  
buyers to attend a Trade Showing—  
same as a millinery opening in prin-  
ciple—in New York at a morning  
matinee in one of the larger theatres  
or the ballroom of a hotel. Buyers  
then submit offers for their respec-  
tive states and the price gives them  
the exclusive right to merchandise  
the feature in that locality.

There wouldn't be so many failures if people would struggle just as  
hard to get into magazine advertising as they do to get into business.