

A POINT OF VIEW

A farmer friend of mine told me the other day of a conversation reported to him, which ran somewhat as follows:

First Farmer: "Well, we've got the boys and girls started out, and now we're ready to make a move."

Second Farmer: "What are they doing?"

First Farmer: "The three girls are teaching, and Jack and George have gone into solicitors' offices. We're about ready to move to the city and retire now."

Second Farmer: "What a tragedy!"

His remarks, of course, were in reference to the plans of the old people to move to the city, after their children were started on careers! It all depends on the point of view. What do you think?

CHANGING THE YEAST

A few weeks ago, through the courtesy of a friend, I was able to attend a session of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Grain Growers. It is some time since I mixed with the farmers, and it was invigorating to meet once more the strong, keen men of the soil. There were several agricultural veterans there and whenever one rose to speak, he said something worth listening to.

One old gentleman—I'd like to meet him again—calmed the meeting at a clamorous point by telling of his efforts at bread making.

"I've baked my own bread for a good many years," said he, "and it must have been pretty good, or I would not have lived so long. Now, so long as that bread is raising all right, and comes out of the oven light and white, why I stick to that good old yeast, but when it comes out a sticky, heavy mess and acts as though I mixed it with my left hand, why I change the yeast."

There's some philosophy here, with a capital P, and for many of us it might be advisable when things are not working just so, to change the yeast.

UNSATISFACTION VS. DISSATISFACTION

The man who is unsatisfied is working towards an ideal.

The man who is dissatisfied hasn't got an ideal.

The man who is unsatisfied is an asset to the community.

The man who is dissatisfied is a menace to the community.

The man who is unsatisfied enjoys his present work, and is looking to the future for better things.

The man who is dissatisfied, does not enjoy his work, and doesn't know where to look.

The man who is unsatisfied is a positive force.

The man who is dissatisfied is a negative force.

To be unsatisfied is a legitimate condition.

To be dissatisfied is an illegitimate condition.

THE RESOURCES OF CANADA

I have received from the Department of the Interior, and I suggest that you write for a copy of it, a publication entitled "Resources of Canada—Fifty Compact Facts." These facts are so fascinating, so important, so stupendous, that I wish this entire page could be devoted to them. From a bewildering selection, I quote one:

"Area, 3,729,665 square miles; population, 8,500,000. Compared with the United States, Canada is equal in size to the United States and Mexico, but has a population less than that in the three cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia."

There is a line from the Good Book which says that "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." I don't know whether we are entitled to make such an application of it or not, but whenever I see an array of facts concerning the resources of Canada, this is the line that comes to mind.

STUDY PARAGRAPH

This is the third of our study paragraphs, and it is in the nature of a general knowledge test on Canada:

What is the approximate area of your own province?

What is the longest river in Canada?

What are the seaport provinces of Canada?

Name, in order of size, the three leading industries of your province.

In what districts is coal to be found in your province?

In what city is your provincial university located?

What industrial opportunities does your own or nearest town offer?

What raw material is available for manufacturing purposes?

What are the special advantages of your district from a development point of view?

Has it any disadvantages which might be relieved or overcome?

The Young Man and His Problem

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WORDS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES

"The use of long words, which we get from other tongues, not only makes our thoughts and our speech dim and hazy, but it has done somewhat to harm the morals of our people. Crime sometimes does not look like crime when it is set before us in the many folds of a long word. When a man steals, and we call it 'defalcation,' we are at a loss to know if it is a blunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth and we are told that it is a case of 'prevarication,' it takes us some time to know just what we should think of it."—H. Seymour.

"In the elaboration of definitions and high sounding phrases, the art of duplicity is unconsciously cultivated. Those who profess to be scholars sometimes becloud the truth by multiplicity of words."—Editorial.

"There are certain words," says T. D. MacGregor, "which are part of the daily vocabulary of everybody, young and old, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. They are the domestic, the closely personal words that we all use when we are just ourselves and not trying to be dignified or reserved. As a rule, these words come of good old Anglo-Saxon stock. They are homely but strong. They are the heart of our English language, the most valuable heritage of our common tongue."

It is interesting to notice how few words of home and family and everyday life are of ponderous Latin or Greek derivation:

Mother	eat
sister	go
brother	run
work	wife
talk	son
do	home
sell	walk
father	drink
daughter	buy
love	see
think	

Who can enjoy a chat with a man who always talks of women as females, and of a man as an individual; with whom things are never like but similar; who never begins but commences; who does not choose but elects; who does not help but facilitates; nor buys but always purchases; who calls a beggar a mendicant; with whom a servant is always a domestic, when he is not a menial; who calls a house a residence, in which he does not live but resides; with whom a place is always a locality, and things do not happen but transpire?

Compare: It is not to be denied that any system which demands the propulsion of cars at an abnormal rate of speed is not entirely consistent, in the opinion of experts, with the greatest attainable immunity from the dangers of transportation.

With: Expert opinion looked upon all plans for the running of trains at a high rate of speed as fraught with great danger to the public.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

There are some countries where it is unusual for a young man to occupy the position of presiding officer at a meeting of any kind, even on small committees, but it is not so in Canada, and especially in Western Canada. Here, in the nature of things, the young man frequently finds himself under the necessity of "taking the chair."

In the discussions that inevitably arise, it is rather embarrassing to the beginner to be called upon to decide points of order, and for the benefit of those to whom such work is new, the following outline of procedure is offered. It is not complete, but it will meet the requirements of the ordinary case.

It frequently happens that the most important business before a meeting occurs through the medium of a resolution, and in this case the following practice may be observed:

A motion is a proposal made before a meeting for the purpose of arriving at a decision.

Every motion must be moved and seconded, otherwise no discussion is allowed and no vote is taken.

An amendment is a motion to alter the terms of an original motion.

Every amendment must be moved and seconded.

There should be only one amendment before a meeting at the same time.

The vote on the amendment is taken first.

If an amendment is defeated, the original motion is open to further amendments.

If an amendment is carried, it takes the place of the original motion, and is subject to further amendments.

POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES

"Every form of unhappiness," says James Allen, "springs from a wrong condition of mind." This may not be entirely true, but it is true in very many cases. A wrong condition of mind, however, is hard to correct without some sort of mental analysis and such an analysis may be aided by a classification of mental conditions as to their positive and negative effects. So we learn that mental conditions may be grouped as follows:

Wrong Mental Conditions	Right Mental Conditions
Hatred	Love
Lust	Purity
Covetousness	Selflessness
Pride	Humility
Vanity	Meekness
Condemnation	Compassion
Ill-will	Goodwill
Self-indulgence	Self-control
Anger	Patience
Desire	Self-conquest

Unfortunately, a wrong mental condition does not stop at that; it produces effects. Thus, the effects of condemnation are persecution and hatred from others, while the effects of compassion are protection love and reverence from others.

MORE ABOUT BOOKS

"We get no good

By being ungenerous, even to a book.
And calculating profits—so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves, and plunge
Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound.
Impassioned for its beauty, and salt of truth—
'Tis then we get the right good from a book."

E. B. Browning.

"The true university in these days is a collection of books."—Carlyle.

It is a commonplace that a book makes the best present, but observation shows that books are rarely given with any discrimination. If you want your gift to be valued, choose something of permanent interest.

To give books successfully, two things are necessary; first, a knowledge of the recipient's taste and existing library; second, a knowledge of the book or author that you choose.

GREAT BLUNDERS

In a library at Chicago is a book in which five hundred men, out of work, have written of the greatest blunders in their lives. Some of them are given here:

- (1) Didn't save what I earned.
- (2) Did not, as a boy, realize the value of an education.
- (3) If I had taken better care of my money, I would be better in health and morals.
- (4) Did not realize the importance of sticking to one kind of employment.
- (5) The greatest blunder of my life was when I took my first drink.
- (6) One of the greatest blunders of my life was not to perfect myself in one of the lines of business I started out to learn.
- (7) My greatest blunder was when I left school in the fifth grade.
- (8) The turning point in my life was when, at fifteen, I ran away from home.
- (9) Spent money foolishly when I was earning good wages.
- (10) When I let myself be misled into thinking that I need not stick to one thing.
- (11) Self-conceit and not listening to my parents.

CENTRES OF POPULATION

One-half of the population of the Dominion of Canada lives in the towns and cities. The products of the forests, the mines, the fisheries and the land are produced by a population that averages less than one to the square mile. Outside of the cities, Canada is the second most sparsely populated country in the world, having a density of about two to the square mile. Australia has a density of about 1.25 to the square mile.

Canada has now a great national debt. For the time being, the national expenses are being met by loans and taxation, but production is the only thing that will really reduce the debt, and production will increase to the extent that agricultural opportunities are made available to the mass of the people.

LOYALTY

"I think," wrote Elbert Hubbard, "that if I were working for a man I would work for him all the time." This is a thought that has almost been lost sight of during these days of controversy. There are many men, in many institutions, who work for their employers only a part of the time. The suggestion is not that you shall work twenty-four hours a day for a man, but that you shall work, say, eight hours and that in thought you shall be loyal for the rest of the time. If you cannot be loyal to your firm in thought, perhaps it is time for a change.