



Editors of Canada's Weekly Newspapers Photographed at Halifax.

NO annual convention trip which the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association has ever taken has been more memorable than that which has just been completed. Newspaper men from all parts of Canada—from as far west as Vancouver Island, B. C., and as far north as The Pas, Manitoba met together at Toronto to board the special Canadian Pacific train that was to take them by a series of easy stages to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The editors and their wives and some children numbered altogether about 180, and it took a train of twelve cars to accommodate them. The train was made up of eight standard sleepers, two diners, a baggage car, and a compartment observation car

which added greatly to the comfort of the trip. The train was manned by a picked crew of operators and stewards and was accompanied by W. B. Howard, Assistant General Passenger Agent, and Mr. J. Harry Smith, Canadian Press Representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The success of the trip was to a large extent due to the organizing ability of E. Roy Sayles, Manager of the Association. Pulled by one of Canada's finest locomotives the train made a special run to Montreal arriving there ahead of time schedule, and the party was joined by many Quebec members. The next stop was at Fredericton, N. B. where the citizens joined in a splendid welcome to the travellers.

The Lieutenant Governor, and Premier Veniot of New Brunswick gave a reception and dance in the Legislative Chamber, and the party moved on to St. John where similar hospitality was enjoyed. On the Canadian Pacific steamer "Princess" the party enjoyed a delightful sail to Digby, N. S., from where the trip through the Annapolis Valley to Halifax was made over the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The wonderful orchards and dike-lands of the Evangeline country were looking their best and a stop was made to visit old Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal where much of the early history of Eastern Canada was made. Kentville's fine band turned out with the population to greet the newspaper people, and

here as in most other places touched, citizens came with autos to greet the visitors a glimpse of the surrounding country. The ancient city of Halifax outdid herself in hospitality, and here the annual convention was held. At one of the meetings it was decided that the annual trip would next year be to England and France. The members will thus have a chance to visit the great Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The return trip was made via Canadian National to Quebec where the party was entertained by the Canadian Pacific at the famous Chateau Frontenac. The newly elected president of the Association is J. E. Fortin, of "L'Echoireux," Beauceville, Que.

greater amount of cash on deposit in chartered banks than any other Canadian citizens. Furthermore, farmers have as a whole more of the oil stocks and bonds than any other class. As a class, he owns more cars in Ontario, the cost of which would put a bathroom in every Ontario farm home, and it is estimated that less than one out of every hundred farmers in Ontario can boast of a bathroom.

"Now the point is this: If one were to compare values dollar for dollar and the service which a bathroom, hot and cold water in the kitchen, all ready to hand, it is without question far better to have a sanitary, clean, comfortable home than many other investments. A mother-to-be on a farm should not have to do the lugging of water, operating a pump and making so many useless and unnecessary steps. Even with the average hand pump there are thousands placed one to two hundred feet away from the house, whereas by digging a trench a few feet down in the ground and installing the pump in the house with the cylinder down in the hole would result in decreasing the vertical suction pipe in length and enable water to be pumped more easily and save miles of unnecessary tramping to and fro for water.

"A farm house can be fitted up with a complete bathroom, kitchen sink, water on tap 24 hours a day, water supply under pressure with pump operated by hand, along with a complete sanitary sewage disposal system, including septic tank, for about \$450 to \$480. Where hydro is available an electric automatic system, along with the rest of the sanitary equipment, can be installed for around \$600, and if a gasoline engine operated water supply giving as high as 360 gallons of water per minute, is necessary, these whole city conveniences can be procured for around \$750, and the cost of upkeep is so small that the item needs little consideration. For example, an electric pump will give 150 gallons of water for less cost in electric current than what would be used by an ordinary 40-watt electric lamp, and no expert electric wiring is necessary. Just put a lamp socket near to the pump and insert an ordinary cord and plug. Such an outfit would only require a few drops of oil once or twice a month. A gasoline engine will only use about a quart of gasoline to pump about 750 to 800 gallons of water, and where a large tank is installed and one pumping a day only is necessary, as high as 1,000 gallons of water can be had by using a quart and about 2 quinces of engine oil. A hand pump of modern type if operated for about 30 minutes a day will deliver under pressure about 120 to 150 gallons. So even a hand pressure system would be a boon to many farm homes in comparison to the present hand pump which as a rule is several hundred feet from the house."

The department of agriculture realizes that something drastic must be done to eliminate the hardships of the women-folk on the farm and strongly advises that steps be taken to have city comforts installed on the farm. If anyone living on farms or in rural homes requires specific information on this subject it can be procured by writing to the Physics Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or Women's Institute, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

When a mother detects from the writhing and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure a reliable remedy in Miller's Worm Powders which will expel all worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used. m

We Must Use Canadian Coal

Address by Mr. F. W. Gray, of the British Empire Steel Corporation, before the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association in Sydney on June 20th, 1923

It is not necessary to inform this audience, which is drawn from all parts of Canada and has arrived at this easternmost point after travelling over a great part of the country, that as Canadians we have a rich and vast heritage, and that the future of this country is so promising as to need no emphasis and to call for no exaggeration on our part.

Nevertheless, Canada suffers under one serious limitation, one that, but for the resources of Nova Scotia, would, in the long run, be fatal to our hopes of national development, and would some day force the absorption of Canada to the United States.

I refer to the shortage of coal deposits in Eastern Canada. Between the coalfield of Nova Scotia and the fringe of the great coalfield of Alberta there intervenes a distance of 1,800 miles, or as far as from England to the Caucasus, that is entirely without coal resources.

The coalfields of Nova Scotia, 70 per cent of the reserves of which are concentrated around this city, is a lone and singular occurrence in the Dominion. With the exception of some inferior coal in Chili and the coalfield of Vancouver Island, it is the only coal deposit on either the Atlantic or the Pacific shores of the American Continent. The nearest coal deposit in the United States is 800 miles away. These conditions give to the Nova Scotia field extraordinary economic and national value, out of all proportion to the actual extent of the field.

Coal is the basic raw material of modern civilization, and no nation can hope to become great, self-sustaining and independent that is without coal. It is not too much to say that the coal of Nova Scotia is the guarantee of economic independence, and consequently the guarantee of national independence, to Eastern Canada.

In the West there is a large concentration of coal resources which some day will cause Alberta to exceed the East as an industrial centre, and will bring population and wealth to the West in such degree that it will become a predominating factor

in the political economy of the Dominion.

The coalfield of Nova Scotia, if its resources are properly used, will enable the East to hold its own, and will prove a main factor in holding East and West together in the indissoluble bond that the Fathers of Confederation planned for.

Those who saw Sydney Harbor in the war years, filled with vessels of war, troop-ships, and transports and saw the armed convoys leaving Sydney weekly with the regularity of train service, gained illumination on the importance of the combined coal and steel industries to Canada. Had the neutrality of the United States during the years 1914 to 1917 been other than a benevolent one, Canada could not, without the coal of Nova Scotia, have provided men or ships, and could not have manufactured munitions or exported grain and war supplies.

From the Island of Cape Breton not less than 6000 men went to the Front, almost entirely volunteers and in very large part composed of miners. As a result of this, the production of coal has been very much reduced.

Readers of newspapers, particularly those published outside of Nova Scotia, may be pardoned if they have an idea that social conditions are very disturbed in the mining districts of the province. It is probably true, as it is in all urban centres at this time that sinister forces, originating outside Canada, are being exerted against society as it exists under British institutions but it is scarcely necessary to state that a population with the war record like that of Cape Breton Island cannot, in the nature of things, contain dangerous elements of disloyalty, and is, as it always was and will be, intrinsically sound at heart and able to deal with its own social problems in the manner approved of by our racial and national traditions.

The coalfield situated around Sydney is unique, 70 per cent, of the reserve in the coal seams is situated under the sea. Coal is now being mined at distances exceeding 2 1/2 miles to sea, and 70 per cent, of all the coal being mined in this district is won from under the sea. Our engineers are making technical history, and their projects are of a character that will make Cape Breton renowned in the annals of mining engineering.

A crying need of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from which a large of this audience comes, is an assured supply of suitable fuel for

domestic heating at a moderate price. The small householder cannot longer afford to pay from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per ton for anthracite, and he cannot look for much relief in the price of anthracite, if any. Indeed, as the years go by, it will become dearer and increasingly hard to obtain.

There is made here in Sydney from Sydney coal, a by-product, coke. This is a fuel that has all the desirable qualities of anthracite, but in greater degree; 8 tons of it is equal to 10 tons of the best quality commercial anthracite. By the erection of coke ovens in Montreal and other cities of Quebec and Ontario, it is possible to provide the householder with a fuel that will cost him less than anthracite, will give him greater heat—with less labor, and will relieve Canada of the necessity to import anthracite. If this is done, the mines of Nova Scotia would have an annual market for coal that would be absolutely dependable and steady; the quantity of coal mined in Nova Scotia would increase, and it would be unnecessary to send money out of the country for imported anthracite.

The manufacture of domestic coke from Nova Scotia bituminous coal in the large cities of Ontario and Quebec is one way in which Nova Scotia can help those provinces, and in turn receive very considerable assistance herself, and in combination add greatly to the wealth of the Dominion.

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Sanitation on the Farm

Agricultural Department Has Demonstration Truck visit Glencoe

(Glencoe Transcript)

As the result of a great deal of research work conducted by the Agricultural Department of Ontario in recent years, it has been proved conclusively that one of the main reasons why help on the farm is scarce, why farmers' sons and daughters leave the farms, why the average farmer plans to leave his farm in his declining years to live in towns and villages, is lack of city conveniences, lack of water on tap, lack of those comforts enjoyed by the average city dweller. Realizing these conditions, the educational department is conducting an educational campaign throughout the province in the form of a truck which is fitted up with a modern bathroom and kitchen. This demonstration truck paid a visit to Glencoe last week, drawing many people from the surrounding country. There is a wall erected down the centre of the truck, on one side of which the following plumbing fixtures are fitted up with water at the taps complete: One water closet, one wash basin, one bathtub and one shower fixture.

These goods are all working and are so placed as will show those visiting the truck just what such plumbing goods are like and would look like in one's bathroom.

On the other side are a kitchen sink and drain board, with a hot water boiler, all connected up, with water on tap. Then on this same side are found several pressure water systems—two electric, one gasoline and one hand driven, along with a double rivetted pneumatic tank.

Edwin Newsome conducts lectures and calls upon farmers where advice is asked and assists anyone needing help in solving water supply and sewage disposal systems, and even goes so far if time permits as to draw plans and draw up necessary specifications that will meet the needs of anyone residing in rural districts.

Referring to the work Mr. Newsome said in part: "There are ways and means whereby every farmer can have his farm house fully fitted up with city conveniences. It is all very well to declare that farmers have no money, but such statements cannot be borne out by facts. As a class, the farmers of Canada have a

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