

WHERE BALI IS OUTDONE

Louis Bromfield Finds That on Malabar Coast Of India Country Is As Beautiful and Natives More Beautiful Than On Celebrated Island.

(By Robert Mountsier)

Among travellers able to go great distances and put up with various discomforts India ranks as one of the world's greatest sightseeing areas. Most American's skim only the surface of India's chief cities and are content, in view of the treasure of visual experience which even a limited tour provides. But notable exception is Louis Bromfield, the novelist, who returned on the Bremen.

Gripped by India and tremendously interested in its peoples and their manner of living and thinking, Mr. Bromfield has made three trips which have given him about a year and a half of travel and living there. After covering the whole of India, with the exception of the Northwest Frontier, he finds the Malabar Coast the most fascinating part, even though he has established his Indian home in Baroda and has chosen the north central part of the country for the setting of his new novel, "The Rain Comes."

"The problem of the casual tourist in India is difficult," said Mr. Bromfield. "None of us realize how huge India is until we get there, and the sights are far between, with railroad travel none too comfortable. There is a lot of difference between going through a country and living with its people, and my reward has been far greater than anywhere else because life there is totally different. French and other European life is not so different for our manner of living, but Indian life is absolutely of another world."

"From the point of view of sight-seeing while travelling through the country I have found most enjoyable the Mogul cities and all of southern India, which is the most religious part and has the most magnificent temples. I have found most fascinating the Malabar Coast, that long strip of land along the southwest coast on the Indian Ocean, consisting of the States of Cochin and Travancore."

"Until two years ago it was very difficult to visit the Malabar Coast, but now a wonderful thing has happened for travellers seeking the new and beautiful. The coast has been opened up to easy access by sea—a rather romantic story."

"Cochin, also the name of the capital of the State, was a great port in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and through it great Dutch and Portuguese fortunes were made in coffee, spices, cochineal, coconut and

other products which make it a very rich country. About the beginning of the nineteenth century the harbor silted up and Cochin's foreign trade died and remained dead until a channel was dredged a few years ago. Automatically it has become a thriving port and an airhead for southern India.

"Once tourists have discovered the Malabar Coast they will probably spoil it, as they have Bali. I found the Malabar country as beautiful as Bali and the people far more beautiful than the Balinese. Indeed, I think the beauty of the pure Malabari cannot be surpassed. As a type they are tall, but never skinny, as the Hindus elsewhere in India often are. Light in color, they have fine features and possess great grace and beautiful manners."

"The coast itself is very beautiful, also certain sections of the interior. The country ranges from flat coastal land through rice plains to the uplands of the range of high mountains known as the western Ghats, where they have rains almost all the year round and grow tea. Cochin and Travancore have two sets of monsoons—the Indian and the Ceylon—instead of only one as inland in the country, and so there is a much heavier rainfall than anywhere else except Bengal, with many rivers leading down to the coast."

"The most extraordinary thing about the whole coast is its series of lagoons and canals, known as the backwaters, and fringed with coconut palms. The most beautiful trip I ever made anywhere was from Cochin to Trivandrum through these back waters. They are studded with little islands, and on them among the palm trees stand, oddly enough, beautiful baroque homes built in the Dutch and Portuguese days by rich merchants. Also, all along on these islands, every few miles, are Christian churches, either of the Syrian Church, the oldest of the Christian churches, or the Roman Catholic edifices of the Jesuits and Carmelites, who came in with the Portuguese in the seventeenth century. The Jesuit martyr, St. Francis Xavier, died on this coast."

"The population in the two States is 37 per cent Christian and has been so for several centuries. Recently Christianity has had another boom, for practical rather than spiritual reasons, because the low caste people

LARGE EXPORTS SEED POTATOES FROM CANADA

Canadian certified seed potatoes are in demand in several countries. In 1936 as soon as the crop was harvested, the outward movement started in Nova Scotia as early as August. By the end of November the crop was practically sold out. In New Brunswick by October 31 heavy shipments had been made, and Prince Edward Island, the province with the largest acreage of certified seed potatoes, where the crop is somewhat later than in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, soon followed suit in the steady outward flow. Export shipments of the 1936 crop amounted to 1,484,989 bushels. Of this amount 1,142,808 bushels were shipped during the fall months of 1936, and 342,181 bushels during the spring months of 1937. In addition, 214,336 bushels were sold in Canada. The total quantity of certified seed potatoes shipped during the season, therefore, was 1,699,325 bushels.

Respecting the 1937 crop of certified seed potatoes, a total of approximately 30,000 acres of potatoes is now being inspected in the field with a view to certification. This represents a 15 per cent increase in acreage to be inspected as compared with that inspected in 1936. Orders have already been secured in New Brunswick for approximately 300,000 crates of 110 pounds each of certified seed potatoes for shipment to Argentina and Uruguay in October. Further orders are expected. Large shipments of certified seed potatoes will also be made to the West Indies and to ports of the United States from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in the fall.

when they become converted are no longer untouchables in the old sense. They are still untouchables in the sense that we Americans and the Europeans are untouchable to an orthodox Hindu, but the old trade restrictions no longer exist. While I was there two entire castes, totalling about 1,500 people, were converted in a lump to Christianity.

"The rest of the native population are Hindus, mostly Brahmins, high caste people except for the workmen. Here is found a special Brahmin caste known as the Nairs, who are famous throughout India for their learning and culture. There are only seventy-five Europeans in both these States."



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"KULTUR" GETS A SETBACK

It will surprise no one except Germans in the Fatherland that the British Government would find 'undesirable' (to use The Times' adjective) the appointment of 'cultural attaches' to the German embassy in London. No request for their acceptance has been made officially, but it is reasonable to suppose that The Times would not have opened up the subject at all had it not had good reason to suppose that it was impending and that when it spoke as it did it was—of course quite unofficially—expressing the Government view. It is probable therefore that we shall hear no more about it unless Hitler believes that a refusal from London to admit his chosen propagandists might be useful to him at home.

The amazing thing is not that the British Government does not want these gentry at any price. We do not know the details of why the other German 'journalists' (whose journalism appears to have been only a part-time job) were sent packing, but we may be sure that in the circumstances the British Government would not lightly create any 'incident' that could have been avoided and that there must have been the best of good reasons why it was considered necessary to put these people beyond the reach of any further direct mischief.

What will however stagger the world generally is the naive assumption presumably held by the German Government that it could 'get away with' maintaining men to carry on their work in the immunity of its embassy. We should not perhaps be so surprised; the complete—and it may be assumed often quite honest—inequality of Germany to understand, or even to expect any viewpoint conflicting with her own or any opposition to her aims should have become forever familiar to us from 1914 onward. The mere existence of any opposition to German minds, ipso facto evidence of mental inferiority—of a sacrilegious perversity as against the will of the Most High.

It is not surprising that the English press is hotly indignant at the sheer impertinence of these plans to set up a sort of diplomatic school for the 'education' of the unenlightened English in the finer points of the German civilization as exemplified by the Hitler regime. Of course, as the Yorkshire Post points out, Germany might resent it if Mr. Chamberlain set up a propaganda factory in Berlin to turn out anti-Nazi material. But of course, The Post is aware that

Herr Hitler could explain that—to the satisfaction of his fellow-countrymen—by pointing out that in the one case God would be expounding the eternal verities in London and the Devil, doubtless non-Aryan, would be at work in Berlin. It would be almost funny, if it were not so irritating and—what is much more important—so dangerous. It is just possible that Herr Hitler's apostles might have other jobs to do when they were not spreading kultur.

QUEEN MARIE NAILS RUMORS ABOUT ILLNESS

Shows Rapid Convalescence in Interview At Sinaia Summer Palace; Carol's Work.

SINAIA, Rumania, Sept. 4—Queen Marie was eager this afternoon to set at rest disturbing rumors about her illness. Her Majesty received me in a small study of Castle Pelisor, in Sinaia, Rumania's summer capital. She looked so well that I did not hesitate to comment on what appeared to be a speedy convalescence.

"Only in the last few days have I begun to feel like myself," said Her Majesty. "The first four months, on my back, were dreadful. This morning I had a half hour's walk, unaided, in the garden. It seems that many queer 'stories' have been circulated about the cause of my illness, and its course. Thank God, it's certainly not cancer. It started with a hemorrhage, but now appears to have narrowed down to two controllable ailments: anemia and phlebitis."

I asked the Queen if she had read many of the startling and dramatic foreign versions of her illness. "No, I have made it a policy not to—but I have had most of them, if not all, told me . . . even that account of an alleged shooting!"

Praises Carol's Work

When the Queen talks about her family it is difficult to know what to quote, and what to consider "off the record," as there may be political implications in the way any one of the five is mentioned. I think perhaps Marie would permit one remark about King Carol.

I recalled that, two years ago, her Majesty had made one of the most significantly human remarks it seemed possible for a Queen-Mother to make: "Carol, you know, has been such a difficult boy!"

French Gunsmith Frustrates Actresse's Designs on Love Rival

LILLE, France, Sept. 4—Germaine, 23-year-old movie extra, drew herself up histrionically today and pointed a pistol at Jeanne Calme, 27, her love rival.

"Miserable woman!" she shrieked. "Prepare to die!"

Then she fired point blank—Bang! Bang! Bang!

Jeanne crumpled to the ground and spectators rushed up.

They stepped back, amazed, when Jeanne got up and brushed herself off.

It then became known that a Lille gunsmith had become suspicious when Germaine asked for "a loaded gun"—and had filled the pistol with blanks. The police took Germaine away.

"Did I put it that way?" she asked me. (I said such was the record of my notes, put down immediately after lunch.) "Don't you think the King has done a really good job recently? I do. He has many kingly qualities, and he works very hard."

The King telephoned me last week, just before leaving for Paris. He said that he had decided to go to France and England incognito, instead of going to see his sister in Yugoslavia. I gave my son just one bit of advice, over the telephone. I said:

"Don't issue any statements. The issuing of statements is what gets so many statesmen into hot water."

Specialists swarmed around Marie during the early days of her illness. One, Dr. Eppinger, noted Viennese authority on disease of the kidneys, especially attracted the Queen's attention, because he had, shortly before coming to Sinaia, visited Moscow, on a mysterious mission.

"I said to Dr. Eppinger that I had understood that he had been in Moscow, and had seen Stalin. He gave an equivocal reply. I wondered if he considered my question an unwise one to put, to a doctor about a patient."

Old Covered Bridges Getting Publicity

Among other things you can find on a tour of New England are bargains in covered bridges. They are rated as antiques and, of course, there is a history attached to each one. Of course, nobody expects to make room for a covered bridge in the parlor, so the only thing that can be done with them is to let them stay where they are. For sentiment's sake.

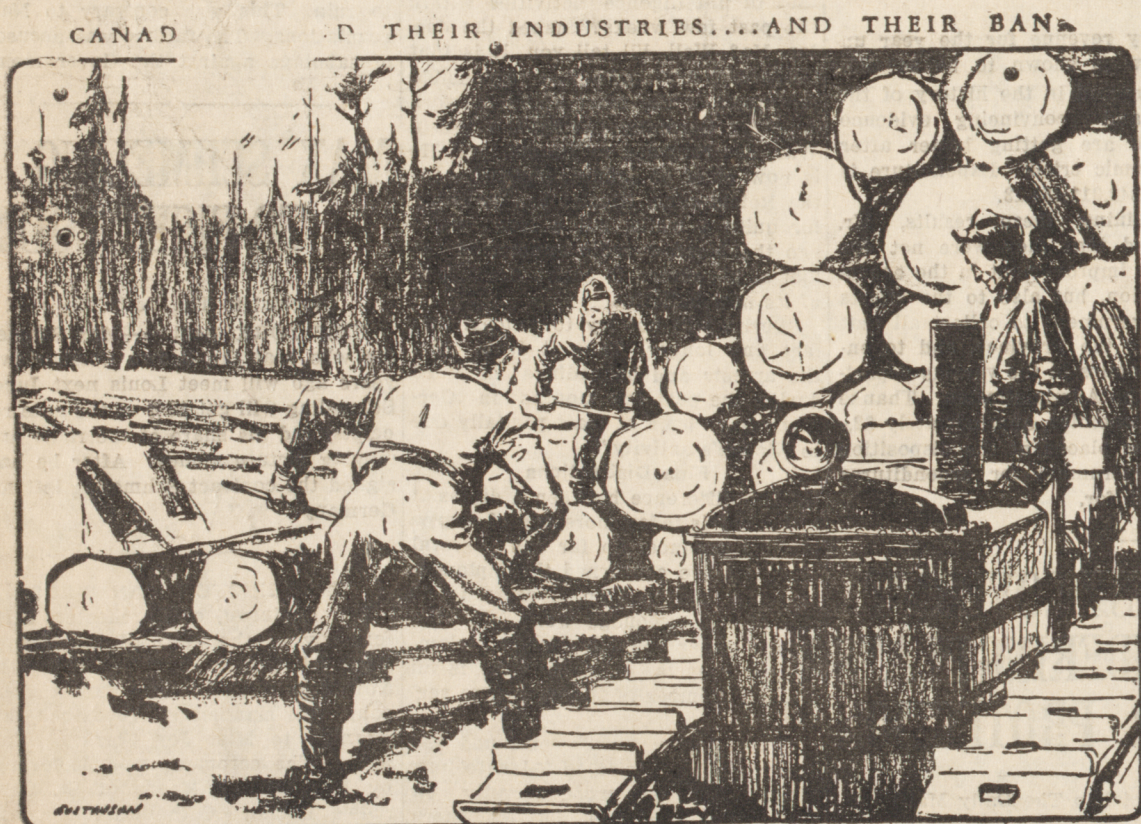
Some people have considered it deplorable that the march of progress has written the doom of the covered bridge. And some of them, in turn, yearn for a return of the good old days when covered bridges were really serving their purpose.

The Windham Historical Society in Vermont feels so keenly the loss of so many covered bridges that it is negotiating for the purchase of the old structure that spans the stream that feeds into the West River in Newfane. The bridge was built in 1837 and will soon be closed forever, while a new steel structure nearby will serve the purpose the old one has served all these years. If the bridge can be purchased it will be maintained so long as it holds together as a relic of a bygone day. Thousands of tourists who are familiar with the bridge will be glad to hear that such a thing is possible.

But it wasn't that. Later he talked about his Moscow trip, and said, in part:

Stalin's Doubles in Queue

"How can I be certain that I saw Stalin? I saw, and diagnosed for liver trouble, sixteen Russians. All were dressed plainly, virtually alike. All were approximately Stalin's age, and far from his build. There was no attempt at facial make-up, and I think I know which one was Stalin. But, to put it mildly, it was an extraordinary experience. Somewhere in that queue was Stalin. As one of the men took off his tunic, preparing for examination, it dropped to the floor with a clatter."



THE FOREST INDUSTRIES

The forest area of Canada on which there is timber of merchantable size is larger than the total area of France and Germany combined; the standing timber on this is estimated at 274 billion cubic feet. An area of even greater extent is covered with young growth.

This vast reservoir of wood is the source from which Canada drew wealth in excess of \$110,000,000 in 1934 (the latest figures available) in the form of primary products such as:

- raw material for saw-mills, pulp mills, wood distillation, charcoal plants;
- logs, pulpwood, bolts, etc., for export;
- firewood, railroad ties, posts, poles, fence rails, railing timbers;
- maple sugar, balsam gum, resin, casars, tanbark, moss, etc.

The total value of manufactured products made principally from raw materials of forest origin was \$404,435,948. Forest products in 1936 afforded an excess of exports over imports—\$158,560,000—very important to Canada's international trade.

The Bank of Montreal has co-operated with every activity of the forest industries—assisting in every phase of production and marketing. The Bank has had the privilege of financing a large share of the export business of these industries. Thousands of workers are depositors, sharing in the safety and facilities of the Bank with their employing companies.

Some of the Bank's services most frequently used by employers and employees in the forest trades: Commercial accounts, foreign currency accounts; financing of shipments; commercial loans and discounts; collections; trade and credit information; safekeeping of securities; savings accounts; personal loans; money orders; travellers cheques; banking by mail.

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