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LXXVI

The Week's Outlook

A Signal Victory.

GENERAL Smuts has just won for Britain and the world the great victory of his life, a victory indeed which in its significance will rank in history beside Waterloo. General Smuts (please pronounce his name Smoots, not Smutts) like his late Chief Botha, is a soldier of outstanding ability. He led and fought well against Britain in the Boer war and for Britain in East Africa. Still more than Botha, who was a good as well as a strong man, he is one of the great statesmen of our day. The question that was before South Africa at the general election last Tuesday was whether South Africa would remain one of the nations of the British Commonwealth or become an independent republic. That was the plain issue on which he fought the election. Had it gone against him the whole world, and Germany in particular, would have seen with more or less glee the beginning of the crumbling of the great uncemented structure; rather cemented only by mutual respect and loyalty. British greatness would have been announced to have passed its summit and to be on the facile down grade. England itself would have once more resounded with its well-worn national refrain: "England, poor old England, is going down the hill." General Smuts no doubt knew whereof he spoke when he told his people that a secession vote would mean another war. He cannot have meant that the imperial power would attempt to coerce by force a free dominion to remain in the Empire. But he knew well that the British element in the country itself would not supinely accept such a verdict. A notable element in the verdict given was the choice of Labor which largely left its own standard for the time being to fall in behind General Smuts.

The British League.

IT is not to be supposed that in a world of perpetual change the British combination can forever remain intact. We have seen an accomplished fact in the quasi-independence given to Egypt. It stands to reason that subject peoples of other races, as they develop racial maturity under the British aegis, should claim more and more the right of self-expression and self-determination. It is Britain's salvation that her present policy is not to oppose herself to that natural evolution any more than in honor to contending claims she has to. That principle of the silken cord may long hold very diverse peoples together. At all events, defections should not begin with the dominions which are closely related as to race, and which get every measure of self-management they ask for, which indeed are even now classed as nations of equal status with the Mother Country. It is true that we have a race line in Canada, accentuated by, or rather consisting chiefly of, differences of language and religion, mostly the latter. We have only to trace the genealogy of our two peoples a thousand years to find them made up of the same elements, and but for religious segregation, still capable of the most complete coalition. In South Africa the ethnic relationship is still closer and the religious difference is negligible. Language will keep the peoples less and less apart. Why we should chiefly cherish this British combination of nations is that it is an epitome of the League of Nations, and our wish for it is that it should only end when merged in the wider world league.

Mischievous Reporting.

SOME government official in England, later surmised to be Sir Auckland Geddes, who is there, being in communication with the overseas correspondents of American papers, seems to have reproved some of them for their habit of raking out any international difference they can lay hands on and giving it a sensational significance in no sense due to it. He probably said that if they wanted to bring about international war, that was the way to it. If it was Sir Auckland, that was certainly all he meant, as the duty of preserving a good understanding between the two Anglo-Saxon countries is superlatively his, and such has ever been his tone. The natural result with these mischief-makers was to raise a chorus about a government announcement of an impending international war. Their congeners on this side of the sea immediately hastened to the Washington authorities for a statement on so momentous a topic, and were met by a pooh-pooh, which forthwith appeared in the press as an expression of grand resentment at the British government for talking quarrel where there was not the vestige of an occasion. We do not know that there is any way of stopping this eternal cackle of mischief in print, especially dangerous on the part of irresponsible persons who have the ear of many nations. The only saving feature is that in the unceasing din of it individual impressions fade. It is not, however, to be supposed that no mischief is done. The human mind has a curious way of selecting what it likes to believe, and the item that one person would pass over with a shrug, and condemn as fudge, will nestle in the bosom of another as the most portentous thing in the news of the day, and will accentuate any unfriendly sentiment to which it appeals. There is no rivalry between Britain and the United States in shipbuilding or land armament. Britain has laid down no new battleships since the armistice. Her resources being low, she is giving her best powers to the restoration of her merchant marine. She would, of course, like to see other countries do the same. If the United States is not so doing, the real impulse comes from an opposite point of the compass. Japan is also building precipitately.

The Japanese Bugbear.

JAPAN is toward the United States very much where Germany was toward Britain ten years ago. One would naturally say she could not be such a fool as to attack the United States, and could hope for nothing but loss in doing so. It is certain that the Japanese cherish a deep-seated and by no means unnatural resentment against the United States, Canada, and Australia, for treating them as inferior people. Being inferior in size, and having learned all that is modern in them from the west, they are naturally all the more sensitive on the subject of recognition. If there is one thing they are sure of it is that they are not inferior. They easily conquered China. Alone they drove back the strongest of the western empires. They did it by being more alive and more modern. Lastly, though not alone, they drove Germany out of her most fondled eastern acquisition. They would dearly like to show the west once more that they are not inferior. What wonder if they should speculate on how they might smash up the Panama canal sometime when the United States had no adequate fleet on that side, and then make free with her East Indian possessions. Such action would be the height of folly and futility. But so seemed the escapade of Germany, when she set out to do battle with all mankind. When the race was going on between Britain and Germany, Britain frankly tried to get it stopped. The United States has refused all claim to League of Nations protection. Even the strongest of nations would be the better of fellowship sometimes. But there is no doubt that the nations of the League would throw their weight against any aggressive action wherever it should come from. Indeed we do not doubt, but that their moral weight is being so thrown now. The preposterous Borah is accusing Britain of that crime by what he calls propaganda in the United States.

"THE POOR WE HAVE ALWAYS WITH S."



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

The Peterboro Mandate.

IF ever a single election spoke plainly to a government, the election at West Peterboro told the present Government that it was not wanted. Though it is a Conservative Government, most of the Tories supported Mr. Burnham in seceding from it. Though it is a Liberal Government the Liberals by very great majority voted against it, and though it is a Nationalist Government the Farmers were by large majority against it. The strength developed by the Liberals was the surprise of the day. In view of the grudges supposed to be entertained in Ontario it had been feared that it would be hard to rally the "Clear Grit" Liberals of Ontario to a standard with so large a proportion of French-Canadians in its present parliamentary ranks. It seems, however, that with those Liberals who crossed the house a good deal of that sort of prejudice crossed too. Still we are inclined to think that the principal force at work throughout was the condemnation of a party that has outstayed its mandate. The first comment from Ottawa was that Mr. Meighen had not heard his summons before the bar of the people. We do not hold with Mr. Preston that Mr. Meighen leads the greatest lot of scoundrels that ever ruled in Canada. The members of the Government are mostly good men. If they are scoundrels then there are other scoundrels. We can well see why Mr. Meighen should not want his case to come on in the court of the people. A girl from Ireland, who had been to a hanging in the old days when hangings were among the public entertainments in Montreal, came back with the remark: "Ye should a see how he hated to go up the steps."

Why go to the Country?

THERE was revolt at Ottawa against Peterboro's decision. Mr. Meighen had undertaken to give the protectable interests protection. It was true that that undertaking on his part was emphatically condemned at Peterboro; but was that not all the stronger reason why he should carry through his promises to the interests that support him while he still had a docile house at his bidding? So vital was that policy in the eyes of the Government that it must be carried through. How could that be done if a general election should follow the lead of Peterboro and vote the Government out two to one? True, the majority was dwindling. But the Government could still enforce attendance sufficient to carry the measure through. True, the Liberals, elated by their success, and other opposition members might unite to talk it out, as a mode of enforcing an appeal to the country; but that could be met by closure after closure on every item of the tariff. And who knew what new war scares or enemy tariffs might develop to give Mr. Meighen his chance to carry a scare election on a claptrap cry, resounding from the "Star" to the "Mail and Empire" and back again, in the way the last peace time election was won. What a glorious chance it would be, for intsance, if a national policy cry should arise in the United States: "No truck or trade with the Canucks!" That would carry for him any election. It might not be exactly playing the game to go on acting on supreme issues in the name of the people after the country had told them that they did not represent it. What we next heard was that the best thing for the Government would be a general election. Even if they were to lose it, they would soon come back, all the stronger and with a clear-cut mandate for protection. Why, there were no men in either or all of the Opposition Parties with either the experience of the ability to run the Government. They would almost immediately make a bungle of it.

Sitting Firm.

MR. MEIGHEN has made it plain that he has small sympathy with the idea of going to the country until he has to. On the contrary, he sees mortification before his opponent in trying to send him there. Mr. Mackenzie King has made his fight on the fact that the Meighen Government has no mandate from the people, the present parliament being the outcome of a war condition and former Liberals in it having been elected to a coalition for that purpose and no other, and being in their present relations repudiated by their Liberal electors. Having done so, he will have in all decency to move want of confidence as an amendment to the address at the beginning of the session. For that he will hardly be able to marshal his own thin party, and will not get the support of the men from the West. The members do not receive their sessional allowance of four thousand dollars unless they have sat steadily for forty days—only pay for the days they have put in. That is with most of them of very much account. Then an election just now would rob the western provinces for another parliament of some twenty members that will have to be given them after the census of this year, and the government assumes that that would be for five years. But that is a way of talking. Mr. Meighen if successful could not very long face such an incomplete house, and Mr. King would not. Winning or losing, the West, even without its twenty members, is able to make such a parliament very short indeed. The West would certainly prefer that Mr. Meighen should not have the gerrymandering of the new constituencies. It is not to be denied, however, that these constitute two very strong arguments with the existing House, and might easily make Mr. King afraid of the result of such a motion. He has not the force if so minded to keep up the talk on the address for eight weeks. As for the assertion that there is little ministerial timber on the Opposition side, it is to be noted that the Farmers' Party had none at all when it took office in Ontario; that is, no professional politicians. There was not in their case a bungle and break down.

A Test Election.

THERE are signs that Mr. Meighen has found the same lack on his side, as he is sacking a number of his cabinet ministers to make room for new ones, some of whom he had to find outside of the House. Of course he will not put the discharged ones on the out-of-work list. He will have to promote them to public occupations of eemolument. Half a dozen new ministers will have to be elected, some of whom have no seats at present. Only men can be chosen who hold their seats with considerable certainty, or for whom pretty sure constituencies can be found. For those who have none, safe sitting members will probably have also to be promoted to life berths of some sort for which they may or may not be suitable. We are passing no comment on the actual facts, which are still in the region of negotiation, or at least unrevealed, only on the way in which countries are usually served. There is in these circumstances immediate prospect of a minor general election which the government speaks of as a test of the country, and though the experiment is to be made in the most hopeful quarters that can be found, no doubt some further indication may be found of whether the Government is wanted or not. The testing of the country implies that the government may have to go immediately to the country, however unwilling either side of the House may be to have to do so. We are going to have a more lively spell of politics than we have had during the peaceful days of war.

Bogus "Prohibition" Revoked.

THE Quebec "Alcoholic Liquor Act" was distributed in the Legislature last Tuesday. Is there any mystical significance in the birth on Shrove Tuesday afternoon—of old the time of license and excess, previous, though hardly preparatory to Lent—of a measure which opens the door wide to indulgence in intoxicants? We leave it to the learned and potent theologians of our province to answer. One of the main features of the bill is the revocation of clauses in the former Act which professed to safeguard the province from the indiscriminate sale of liquor. During the last two years spirits were not supposed to be sold without a doctor's prescription. This regulation was both licentiously used by graceless doctors and openly ignored, but instead of exerting its powers to stamp out the evil, the Government has surrendered to the lawbreakers, and announced that under the new law such prescriptions will be unnecessary. Spirits, then, we are told, may be purchased by any person not interdicted, one sealed bottle at a time. No restriction appears to be placed on the number of bottles he may purchase per day or per hour. Briefly he can get as much strong liquor as he likes to pay for, and carry home. Vendors and Commissioners are all to be salaried officials, having no profit interest in sales. Their employer the Government will have a large profit interest, however, and that is pretty sure to rule with the Government's servants. Experiments in disinterested management elsewhere show that it is the man who gets the biggest return for the "company" or the Government, who is the most satisfactory agent. There may be philanthropic exceptions, but money has the pull. Beer, not exceeding five percent by weight, will be sold by the glass in licensed taverns between 9 a.m and 10 p.m., except on Sundays and legal and religious holidays. This almost doubles the strength of the beer which the majority of the people voted for by referendum two years ago, a mandate which has not been recalled. Wine may be sold by hotels, restaurants and clubs, only with meals. A meal is defined as "the consumption of food of a nature and quantity sufficient for the maintenance of the consumer." This is a very elastic definition, and may really mean anything. Wine, however, is for the priest and the gentry. The greater proportion of drunkenness, results from either beer or spirits ,and the bill, as we have said, gives ample opportunity for their purchase. The importation of lisuor by private individuals is forbidden. It will be a very lucrative Government monopoly.

A Festive Outlook.

ANY person in charge of a banquet may there sell beer and wine provided it is consumed on the premises, and provided that a permit therefor be granted him by the Commission upon payment of the duties prescribed." This is a most dangerous clause, enabling any one to organize bacchanalian celebrations for any place, any hour or any day, so when the regular drinking places are closed on "Sundays, legal or religious holidays" there is apparently nothing in the law to prevent the tavern keeper or some one else holding a "banquet" and selling all the beer and wine he desires. Hotels will have two licenses, one for beer, the other for beer and wine at meals. Beer will also be sold in grocery stores in quantities of one bottle and upwards. No one must have anywhere but in his own residence any strong drink, but the word "residence" is interpreted to mean where a person resides either permanently or temporarily, and includes not only any premises occupied by him but every annex or dependency thereof. Here again there is no end of scope for the drinker and the drink seller. We may expect many "banquets," both with and without permits, in backsheds and summer houses. A check is supposed to be placed on the night drinking clubs which have carried on such an evil trade in Montreal and elsewhere by defining a club as a corporation created under the "Quebec Companies Act" which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of an establishment operated solely for objects of a national, social, patriotic or athletic nature, or the like, but not for pecuniary gain." It remains to be seen how much sociability or patriotism is required to serve as an excuse for drinking.

Better Features.

UPON one point, and one only, do we see much to congratulate Mr. Mitchell. the Government and the province, and we must own it is a relief; that is, if the ancient municipal right of prohibition is not in any way invaded. "The Commission," we are told, must refuse to grant a permit in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. It must also refuse to grant a permit in any municipality where the Municipal Council has by by-law requested the Commission to refuse it, provided that the by-law is filed at the office of the Commission The Commission must also refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor upon the grounds occupied by any agricultural or industrial exhibition, or upon any adjacent grounds." The temperance people of the province should not. however, sit down and comfort themselves with the consideration: "Well, at that rate the greater part of the province is still dry." The serious feature of the case is that the Government has ceased even to profess to favor abstinence. It has gone into the liquor business, and taken us all into it. Like other liquor sellers, it is pretty certain to become callous to the sufferings from which it draws great wealth, and impatient of any check placed upon its unholy traffic. One restriction after another has been cast aside, and a Government attack on the integrity of dry territory may come unexpectedly at any time. If there is any organized temperance sentiment in the province it should fight the many clauses in this wretched bill which make for an "open door" for liquor. Such temperance effort may be defeated, but it is better, and augurs better for future victory, to go down with the flag flying than meekly to strike colors to the liquor pirate—even when his skull-and-Cross-bones are legalized by Government letters of marque.

BEGINNING TO FALL.



—London "Daily Express."

A Faltering Forecast.

MR. Mitchell's speech in moving the second reading of his Liquor Bill was that of an honest man "perplexed in the extreme" by evil counsel. His melancholy cry all along was that the Act of 1919 had been a failure, that it had proved impossible to enforce it. The Government, he said, were not enamoured of the system they were now proposing, but it seemed the only way to remedy the existing abuses. As to prohibition he would have none of it, and in this, apparently he was supported by a unanimous House. Though the clergy led by archbishops advocated it some years ago, the members had apparently all been convinced by Mr. Seguin or somebody, that prohibition was a Methodist imposition. Mr . Mitchell had evidently been supplied with heavy munitions of anti-prohibition lietrature. It is impossible at this moment to take up in detail all his fallacies regarding the failure of prohibition elsewhere. It is a very strange thing that if it is such a failure there should be an almost unanimous testimony to its success wherever the testimony is disinterested. Even its enemies have to hatch horrible tales about hell-broth bootleg substitutes that are driving them sadly to total abstinence. Like all laws it has been violated, but we do not license murderers, attempt to "regulate" arson, or copy the degraded Japanese in government ownership of the redlight industry. Temperance people warned the Government and the province, when the 1919 Bill was proposed, that it would open the way to all sorts of abuses. Mr. Mitchell, at that time, held out great and golden hopes as to what it would accomplish. There is no question as to which prophecy has proved truer to the event. This new bill widens all the facilities for obtaining liquor. It even goes the length of extending the hours of licensed places by an hour in the evenings. Does Mr. Mitchell, or does any one, dream that concessions given to that notable law-breaker, the liquor traffic, will coax it to obey the law? Of course, its demands will grow by what they feed on; there will be further and further violations; and then demands for still greater concessions. We note that Mr. Mitchell is reported as saying that for the good of the province "something would be done to prevent the remaining in force of the Canada Temperance Act, which was detrimental to the interest not only of temperance but of prohibition." This, indeed, looks like unmasking a battery against the temperance position. The new bill purports to provide for the Government control of the liquor traffic. It really provides, more efficiently than ever, for the liquor traffic's control of the Government.

Why Lags Quebec?

THE Government of the Province of Quebec and the Roman Catholic Church have each independently in their respective spheres, and conjointly, overwhelming majorities and influence. Responsibility for inculcating good morals and right living belongs to the clergy. Proper laws properly administered and enforced are the function and responsibility of the government. When the government tells us that prohibition law could not be enforced in the Province of Quebec, it discredits the province badly. The people have the name of being law-abiding. The rural people of the province have shown almost universally that they want prohibition. The cities of Quebec and Montreal are said to be bad—very bad. If they are worse than many another where, notwithstanding diligently propagated disparagement, an immense change has been wrought by prohibition, there must be some reason. The blame cannot all be put on the foreigners, though they have their share. The native people have also theirs. Is it bad shepherding, or bad government, or both? Is it that liquor owns the legislature, or that the church cultivates social differences, even bad ones, rather than have its people assimilate with their neighbors? Is it a press saturated with liquor advertisements that reversed the good movement so enterprisingly entered on by the Archbishop of Montreal. Having put his hand to the plough, why did he turn back? Did he find Satan too much

for him, or did Mr. Seguin's Methodist bugbear daunt him? Thanks to the parish clergy and some of the bishops, by far the greater part of the country has long been dry. Wherever prohibition has become provincial or national, the country has had to coerce the cities; are the country parts not equal to that in Quebec? If not, why not? It is not for us to answer that question. We print to-day a humiliating cartoon from Alabama showing the liquor demon with one foot on Mexico and the other on Canada pouring his vitriol on the United States. What is it in Mexico and Canada that keeps them behind in the march of moral advancement? In Canada it is without question the Province of Quebec. But for Quebec we should, notwithstanding liquor's covert triumph in British Columbia, have national laws as firm and complete as in the United States. If rural Quebec wants national prohibition it has only to ask for it. It will find the readiest response from the rest of the country. If any interest or narrowness of outlook hinders such action, the rest of the country is not to be turned from its steady demand for total national prohibition on lines that will not place us at a disadvantage with our neighbors, or make us a nuisance on their borders. What is now before us is to get a ringing response from Ontario that will set things going. Let Ontario understand that she is fighting, not for the guarded privilege contained in the Scott Act amendment, but for national prohibition. Ontario is not going to be satisfied with charity crusts. She wants the real thing. As Ontario goes, so will have to go the country.

POURIN IT IN.



—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

—Birmingham (Ala.) "Age-Herald."

Referendum for National Prohibition.

AS we said before the West Peterboro election, it would be hard, under our present system, to give the electors of a constituency a larger scope for the expression of their several views. It is impossible, however, in voting for candidates to express all one's views. The voter agrees with one of the candidates on protection, but differs on prohibition, and vice versa. His party pulls one way, his conviction on some issue pulls another. He has to choose between different principles on which he feels keenly. not only which is the most important but which is the most practically at issue. Each leader has to force a single issue to the front. At Peterboro, Mr. Meighen fought for protection, Mr. Mackenzie King for a new parliament. These were the issues that were decided. The original idea of parliamentary government was that the people should select to act for them in matters pertaining to government men to whose virtue and wisdom they could commit their interests, as these might arise. That principle was carefully guarded in the United States Constitution. For the most part governmental questions, apart from royal money levies, were beyond the ken of the people. This must indeed be largely the case to the end of time. But as the people develop the capacity for self-government, there arise questions upon which they wish to give their mandate, yet by reason of the crossing of issues are unable to do so. Even under proportional representation, which gives every minority an opportunity to put forward its man, each elector has to choose to which group he owes his primary allegiance, though if that does not win he does not lose his influence on other issues. Under present conditions, at all events, the need can only be met by the referendum. The British Columbia government got a mandate with which it disagreed. That might at times happen, but should not prove fatal to the method. After all, the government of the day is the executive of the people's wishes. The captain of a ship, though absolute on board, has to go to the port his owners bid him. It is time that the people of Canada got a clear cut opportunity to say whether they want or do not want total national prohibition. Let us hear from the prohibitionists of Canada on this subject. Should we not have a referendum at the coming general election?

Civil Liberty Vindicated.

WHAT has become famous in the Province of Quebec as the Despatie-Tremblay case, and has been followed with the utmost interest by all the Protestant bodies, has been decided in favor of the latter. At first sight it had no relation at all to Protestants. It was the case of the marriage of cousins in the fourth degree by their own priest in their own parish church, with due proclamation of the banns, none of the parties being aware at the time of the relationship—proof enough of its insignificance. The relationship having been discovered, the Church annulled the marriage on the score that such a marriage cannot be validly performed without a dispensation from the Church, which can always be obtained in such cases, but which in this case for obvious reasons was not obtained. Application was made to the courts to give civil effect to the annulment, which was granted by two courts, on the ground that the law of the province left the question of the validity of a marriage to the religious body to which the parties belonged. Most Protestants shrugged their shoulders, and said if Catholics are satisfied to have the most precious relationship in their lives and the good name of their women and the standing of their children subject to such a whimsicality as the innocent failure of an ecclesiastical form, it was their own affair. Any objection from them would only make those good people the more jealous for their own usages.

The Judgment.

THE point on which intelligent Protestants were aroused was that the effect of this was to allow the ecclesiastical law to override the civil law. The essential question carried before the Privy Council was whether such was the law of the province, and that question has been answered in a most definite manner, declaring plainly that it is not. At the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the old condition prevailing in France, in which there was only one church which had sole judisdiction in matters of marriage, necessarily passed away, and the privileges of the Roman Church as such depended entirely on conventions come to at the cession and afterwards. The article in the Civil Code on which the Church's claims rest says:

> "The other impediments recognized according to the different religious persuasions, as resulting from relationship or affinity or from other causes, remain subject to the rules hitherto followed in the different churches and religious communities. The right, likewise, of granting dispensations from such impediments appertains, as heretofore, to those who have hitherto enjoyed it."

This the Privy Council holds was just leaving alone a question of infinite complexity and not creating any new conditions. The deliberate omission from the code of any provision for the annulment of a marriage made it plain that, though a priest might refuse to marry except according to the law of his Church, a marriage once performed remained civilly binding. The Catholic Church was fully free to take what action it thought right spiritually, but civilly speaking the subject was free to be a Catholic or not, or to submit to the discipline of the Church or not, as he thought well. The civil law did not limit a pastor to marrying only those of his own communion, and if Catholics chose to be married by a Protestant, it was their own affair. This judgment is far more general and sweeping than was looked for, and fully emancipates the civil law from bondage to the Church of Rome, which, practically speaking, is alone in question. If a Catholic Church has the right to determine who is married and who is not, we might have a Mormon Church or a Mohammedan Church claiming equal privilege. If that should happen there would be a very general demand that the law of the land must decide such matters.

THE CHIEF THING.



John Bull—"Do your best, George! But, for goodness sake, lighten this load as much as possible!"

—"News of the World."

The Priest and the Woman.

"IT has always been claimed that the French-Canadian women are obedient to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church and are ready to be guided by the voice of her prelates." Such is the plea by which a correspondent urges upon the French-Canadian women, the support of woman suffrage, in response to a vigorous protest against the change by the women of Hull. There would seem to be an implication that the entrance of these ladies into politics by making this protest is under the guidance of their immediate ecclesiastical authorities, and Mrs. Scott's aim is to show them that the higher authorities of their church give them the opposite counsel. Is there not also the implication that the women, if such is the case, are not free electors, and that the principles of democracy are frustrated when any large body of electors is at the bidding of any organized power. It has always seemed strange that there should have been such steady opposition to this change on the part of the clergy of Quebec, considering what a power, according to the common conviction, as expressed by Mrs. Scott, it puts into their hands. We have indeed had misgivings as to the result. If these Hull women have been marshalled to this self-abnagation by their pastor, could he not do anything with them? It is here that we look for the cause of a good deal of male opposition in the province. It is, however, to be remembered that the exercise of the suffrage gradually develops responsibility.

The Law of the Herd.

IS Liberalism dead? People are asking this in Britain. Before the Peterboro election a good many were asking it here. It is not, however, Liberal parties we are here talking about but Liberalism. Has it lost itself between Capitalism on the one hand, which at intervals, as strong men grow rich, crops the bloom off it, and Socialism on the other, which saps its roots? Political parties which have used its name with opportunist loyalty may have their vicissitudes. Liberalism itself may fall into the background. But Liberalism cannot die, because it stands for the highest of social principles, the value of the man, the responsibility of the man, the right of the man to be himself. That is liberty, and it is Liberalism. That is an eternal law which will surmount all others. There is, however, another and an earlier law which is wonderfully asserting itself in our day. The law of communism, the law of the herd, the law of get-together. The herd instinct is a part of man's nature as it is of the nature of sheep and other creatures. In primitive condition it was necessary to his safety. All earlier records show that men thought of themselves, and were treated by others simply as members of a herd, or clan, or nation, which was hurt when one was hurt, and reacted as a whole against any injury done him, which was honored by his valor and tainted with his crimes. The man who broke a taboo had to be stoned with all his family, and all that he had, that the tribe might be absolved. Jonathan, for so doing, was to be slain to save the nation from the curse that had been spoken. The man that was vile wrought folly in Israel.

The Age of Brotherhoods.

THIS original herd instinct falls in with all that is noblest in man. We hold a man who is not loyal to his group, whatever it may be that he belongs to—say to the city in which he lives—in great disesteem. Group loyalty may be as selfish

as any other kind of selfishness; but the selfishness that goes with loyalty to one's group, to one's class, to one's sect, to one's nation, though often unreasoning and unblushing, is surely a degree nobler than mere personal greed. Loyalty is noble, but it becomes group greed when it seeks advantage for one's own at the expense of others. He who has not that sum of all loyalties that seeks all possible good for all men fails of the royal law. Here is where class impulse, that rules men much more than they think, becomes a hidden snare to individual manhood. That the herd instinct is still a ruling force in man is abundantly illustrated in the present day, of which it is an outstanding characteristic. It applies everywhere. Churches have to coalesce. Capital has to "get together." No one can plough a lone furrow. Phases of enterprise have to act together in groups. It is fast getting so that a business that cannot refer itself to some group in pecked to death on all sides like an alien among sparrows. Labor is more and more under group domination. This instinct has in it a quality of that brotherhood which is the right relation between man and man. It insists on the great truth that "we" is a greater pronoun than "I." But unfortunately group is arrayed against group to such an extent that though it may be the age of brotherhoods, it is not the age of brotherhood. Brotherhood finds its full ideal only in the League of Nations. That ideal fulfilled is the Kingdom of Heaven. But brotherhoods are a step toward the coming day.

Socializing Religion.

THERE is a cosmic movement in the church as elsewhere to accentuate the social side of its being. Fellowship is of the very essence of Christianity. The prescribed process of Christianity is that of leaven, a vital principle that propagates itself atom by atom till the whole is leavened. Such is the Master's forecast for His Kingdom. Close beside that "little gospel" as Luther lovingly called it, promising eternal life to "whosoever believeth in Him," is that big Gospel "that the world through Him might be saved." The conscience of the present age is in revolt against the "otherworldliness" of a former generation, that scorned this world in its aspirations toward personal bliss in another, as well as against the comfortable worldliness of congregations to-day, content to worship in middle-class groups untroubled by the multiplying—even threatening—masses surging higher and higher around them, devoting themselves to their own upbuilding rather than to outworking service. Let us not say that a very extensive defection from the Church in the present generation is pure perversity. It may be that many an earnest youth doing whole-souled service for his fellowmen might be able to say to the Church: "I hear a voice you cannot hear." The Spirit of God is not gone from the earth, and His breath breatheth where it listeth. We may not say that those can be right who step aside into works of beneficence and public service while ignoring the Church and the outward forms of personal religion. Still there are always sheep that are not of the fold. In every development of human uplift there is an extreme swing of the pendulum before the imperfect old incorporates into its own being that of the new which it has lacked. It may be that if the Church could venture a little beyond its hallowed walls into the wilderness, it might find there and recover some of its lost sheep. At all events, it is busy thinking out its social and outworking duties just now.

The Socializing Impulse.

WHAT is the origin of this great tide of communism, rising from its infernal nadir of class selfishness to its celestial zenith in the League of Nations? It is, as Marx declared, Capitalism that has brought it about. But Marx introduced a deadly poison into his philosophy when he declared it to be the fault of capital and that capital ought to be abolished. Capital could no more help it than it could halt the earth's revolution. What really did it was the partaking by mankind of the tree of knowledge without its antidote the tree of life. The harnessing of the great powers of nature resulted in the gathering of crowds of people, first by hundreds, then by thousands, then by ten-thousands into factories. In every case people went to the factories to better their circumstances. But in every case it was a hecatomb of human sacrifice; that is, sacrifice of human personality, of that in man that is himself. Taken in the mass it was Samson grinding in the prison house and hating his job, without knowing exactly why. The chief reason why is because it is not his job and he has no soul in it. Once the joiner might take joy in carving a piece of furniture and turning out a thing of beauty which was in large measure his own creation. But set the same man to mill the same cut in the same part of a machine, or rather to watch a machine doing it, and you cannot pay him not to wish himself away from his job. He has been made part of a machine. He is subsidiary to his machine. That which is human in him is elsewhere. Capital did this in the sense that it could not be done without Capital. But Capital could not help it. Capital is only one phase of get-together. No war on Capital could mend it, as they are learning in Russia. Still its effect is dehumanizing. The man that spends his life on a button hates the button, hates the "works" of which he is an insigificant part, hates himself and the whole order of things in which he lives and moves. What hurts him most is that he has ceased to be a person. He has lost something that is life and his real conflict is to save his life. The cow boy of the plains knew every beast in his vast herd better than capital knows the individual worker. The eastern shepherd, we are pathetically taught in the New Testament, cares a hundred fold more for each sheep. Labor is in revolt against being owned by Capital in job lots. Yet, even more than Capital it insists on the herd principle. It demands mass treatment and enforces mass action.

Machine Men.

WE have said of the herd instinct with which man is endowed that it has in it the germs of that mutual service between man and man which is the supreme law, the germs of that loyalty and public service that lift a man above his individual self and interest. But it is apt to disregard the greater truth that a man is a man, a separate being whose personality is his own, and the world's greatest asset. Socially speaking, the greatest problem of the day is not the improvement of living conditions, infinitely important as that is; not the co-ordination of charities and the introduction of improvements into the social machine, leaving it perhaps still more of a machine than ever; but the recovery of personality. It is a great problem, not only in its surpassing import but also in the other sense that no solution offers for it. The only solution proposed is the shortening of hours and allowing the man to be himself for a substantial part of his day. For lack of a common gender in our language we have constantly to say "the man" when we mean also the woman or young person whom the problem equally affects. This specific for Labor dissatisfaction has the vice of treating the service of one's calling as an evil thing to be escaped from, rather than a joyous thing to be delighted in, as it ought to be. Every one ought to have the joy of feeling that in his place he is doing his best to save the community. There are two things that militate against this delight. One is the infinite division of labor which gives to each worker but a small item of the finished work, one into which he could not if he would put much of himself. When the machine itself is finished it has no selfness; it is some standardized thing like a thousand others. When doing such automatic work, he is thinking of something else, the ball game or the hockey match. The other reason is that it is not his own work. The same man who drops his shovelful on the hither side of the heap when twelve o'clock rings will work away at the house he is building somewhere for his family long after it is too dark to see what he is doing. The man working for himself does not want shorter hours; the man working for others generally does. These two things, that his heart is not in his work, and that his soul is not in it, are the real philosophy of the general demand for shorter hours.

The Law of Liberty.

HE who would get the good of shorter hours should find some occupation for his spare energy that will give him the joy of self-expression; and self-expression implies doing something that appeals to others, something that relates him to mankind. He realizes himself by being something among men. Liberalism stands for the utmost development of the individual. It refuses to sink the individual in the mass. It stands for the utmost liberty of the man, so far as he does not injure other men. Liberalism will always have its mission in its frank acknowledgment that a man is a man, in its vindication of his rights as such, and in fixing its purpose on his individual development; not for the sake of the individual only. The Saviour might almost be called the discoverer of individuality. Before Him the individual hardly counted at all, and the greater part of human beings were commonly held to be incapable of being anything. To Him who knew what was in man there were infinite possibilities in every man, however simple, however degraded, still more in every child. His whole record is one of dealing with individuals, for the most part simple folk. He could see community facts. He talked about Jerusalem as though it had a corporate life, and personified Israel in the same way. But His message was personal to every wayfarer and wayside outcast. Each got individual treatment. It is vain for the Church to try to save the world by any other way but by this hand-picking process. It cannot be done. The large gospel does not go without the little one, that gospel which puts the life of God into the individual soul. The Kingdom of Heaven is the loving service of each for all. No improvement of conditions will bring this about, it must have its inspiration within the man. Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

Warren G. Harding, as president of the United States, will receive something like $18,000 less compensation from the Government annually than Woodrow Wilson has received. The Treasury will pay Mr. Harding the same amount that it pays Mr. Wilson—$75,000 annually — but Internal Revenue Bureau officials say that Mr. Harding must return nearly one-fourth of this in income tax.

WORTH NEARLY ONE BILLION.

"Who is the richest person in the United States and what is his fortune?"

The answer to the first of these questions is, of course, John D. Rockefeller; the answer to the second part, deducible from income tax statistics just published by the Internal Revenue Bureau is that the fortune on the income of which he was taxed in 1918 was about $65,000,000; or, reckoning in the capital, the tax on the income of which is exempt, his total wealth in that year was probably between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, and at the present time is perhaps not much short of the latter figure. As his known benefactions amount to about $500,000,000, John D. Rockefeller has in the space of one lifetime accumulated about $1,500,000,000.

Joe Thomas, an aged negro, residing at Miami, Fla., is in trouble through failure to make good a contract to bring back to life the late husband of a negro woman. She said she gave him $15 and the deceased's gold watch for the job. He said he buried the timepiece at the grave to rouse the sleeper, but it didn't work.

The town of McColl, S.C., with a population of 2,129, claims a world's record. A church survey just announced disclosed only two men and a boy who are not church members, taking 12 years as minimum age. The females were unanimous.

Scientists and deep water fishermen at Miami, Fla., are puzzled over the finding of the body of a huge sea monster off Soldiers' Key, a few miles south of Miami, which they are unable to name. Mr. Elmer Garretson, who found the body, said he did not know how long the monster was, but he saw as much as eighty feet of it. Sharks were devouring the flesh when he first found it.

The stern schooner "Elizabeth Fearn," Captain Vatcher, 59 days from Bahia, to St. John's, N'fld., in sand ballast, struck at the northern head of Quidi-Vidi early on Saturday morning, and now lies on the rocks a total wreck.

"Why doesn't the U. F. O. unite with the Liberal party? Because we didn't get what we wanted from them," said J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers, at a meeting in Temperance Hall, Goderich, on Thursday evening.

MY VALENTINE.

My valentine I deem a saint,
A soothing saint is she,
For when my heart is sad and faint
She cheers and comforts me.

On her I always can depend,
She is so good and great,
A constant, worthy, trusted friend—
My own, my chosen mate.

So I must ever faithful be
To my true Valentine,
For love demands from thee and me
That it be thine and mine.

And if one fail—if lass or lad—
It causes grief and pain;
But if both fail 'tis doubly sad,
For joy and peace are slain.

Let love then be a mutual thing,
Each heart responsive beat,
And it shall leave no bitter sting,
But prove forever sweet.

—W. W. W.

February, 1921.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.



—Chicago "Tribune."

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MONTREAL FEBRUARY 15, 1921.

LIQUOR BILL BEFORE THE QUEBEC HOUSE

Treasurer Mitchell Declares That Prohibition Has Been a Failure

In laying the liquor bill before the Quebec House on Wednesday, the Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer, delivered a speech in which he laid bare the motives of the Government in bringing in legislation of such an almost revolutionary nature.

The Provincial Treasurer said the Government was not enamored with what it is now proposing, that is, taking over the entire liquor traffic, but it had to be done. The act of 1919 not having proved a success.

"The Prime Minister on each occasion that he has spoken on this question has, without reservation, stated that the act had been violated on many, many occasions, and was unworkable in his opinion, and that something had to be done to improve conditions."

The Government had hoped when introducing this measure in 1919 that it would be a success, "and let me add in passing that the Government have at all times and on all occasions done everything reasonable to make this law operative, but it was not possible, and I say without hesitation that it was not humanly possible to enforce that law under the conditions that exist here."

"Why not?" demanded Mr. Sauve.

Present Law Cannot be Enforced.

"Because, first of all, in the great city of Montreal, I believe that 75 percent of the people are against prohibition of any kind, and when you have a city of 800,000 people who are against the provisions of a law which attempts to prevent them doing something which they think they have the right to do, it is impossible for all police forces and all detectives and all the staff that any Government can have, and with all the courts in the land to enforce such a law, and particularly when you have an incentive to gain, when there are vendors and wholesalers and the bootleggers, and the man who is sending whiskey right and left, not only throughout the province, but throughout the neighboring provinces and into the United States.

The treasurer then proceeded to prove his case that prohibition had been a failure in the United States, and also in the other provinces of Canada. He gave a graphic picture of the rum running, and said that in Winnipeg smugglers were using aeroplanes for their work. In eight months doctors in British Columbia had given 188,120 prescriptions, one prescribing for 4,000 cases in one month.

Doctors' Prescriptions.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Association in Canada recently the question of certificates had been discussed, and it was shown that some doctors issued from 3,000 to 4,000 prescriptions a month. Inspectors of temperance administration, said Mr. Mitchell, declared that several doctors contracted with druggists and bootleggers to furnish batches of several hundred prescriptions at a time at cut-rate prices. while it was a common practice of doctors to prescribe liquor without even pretending to examine their patients. Prohibition seemed to have been made expressly for the fostering and encouragement of young and needy physicians. On the 24th of December last at Hamilton, Ont., there was so great a rush for liquor at the dispensary that a traffic officer had to be employed to keep order. All carried doctors' prescriptions. Premier Drury, speaking at Welland in October last, had said: "No Government without a standing army could enforce the Ontario Temperance Act."

"Why have not the doctors been prosecuted?" asked General Smart.

"They were not prosecuted because we could not catch them," said Mr. Mitchell.

Recent Voting in the Provinces.

To prove his point, Mr. Mitchell referred to the recent voting on the question of prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nova Scota. This is in accordance with the Doherty Act.

In Manitoba, the population, in 1916, was 553,000, and 68,816 people voted yes and 56,956 no. In Saskatchewan the population the same year was 654,000. and 84,349 people voted yes and 55,259 voted no. In Alberta the population was 496,000, and 63,012 people voted yes and 44,321 voted no. In Nova Scotia, the 1911 census was 492,000, and 83,422 voted yes, and 23,847 voted no. Each of these provinces has materially increased in population since these figures of population. The vote on the issue was very small.

The people of Quebec, said Mr. Mitchell, wanted strict enforcement of temperance, but he did not believe that the vast majority wanted a cast iron prohibition.

Bill is not Perfect.

"The Government in bringing before the House the present bill, does not claim that it is perfect," admitted Mr. Mitchell, "but it does claim that it is making an honest endeavor to control and regulate the liquor traffic in this province."

"We are creating a corporation vested with all powers as such, to carry on the business from beginning to end, without interference in any shape or form from us, and if we are successful in getting the men we hope to get, and are desirous of getting, and if they will only conduct the affairs of the commission on the business basis they apply to their own affairs, I believe it will be the most effective way in carrying out our aim. It is the Guttenberg system, modified to meet local needs. We are giving the commission full power, and sincerely hope they will make a success of it."

Too Much Politics.

"I believe the lack of success in the existing law," said General Smart, "is that there has been too much politics in it. Every one of the vendors has been a friend of the Government. I understand that in not one single case was one of the present vendors punished. I am informed that men in the liquor business who had good reputations were refused licenses under the present law, and they were given to friends of the Government, and it is, therefore, not difficult to see why the Government has failed to enforce the law: If the Government is not aware of conditions in Montreal, then they are more ignorant than the average man in the street. It is known that the vendors have been flouting the law openly. The vendors have been selling without doctors' certificates, so as to enable them to exact a higher price and get more revenue. These doctors' certificates were sold wholesale by hundreds and thousands. That is common knowledge, and surely the Government is not ignorant of it; and if there was a defect in the law that prevented enforcement, why did they not overcome it?

J. E. Perrault said it was precisely because there was abuse of the present law that the Government was bringing in the new measure. It was to prevent abuse. Everyone admitted the abuses. What law did the member for Westmount propose instead of the measure brought down?

MR. SAUVE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Sauve, in resuming the debate on Thursday, referred to the time of 1845 and years, notably 1892, following, when proposals had been made for Government control of the liquor traffic because of pressing financial troubles, and he recalled that the Catholic clergy of the time had put their faces against such measures, notably Cardinal Taschereau (uncle of the Premier), who had felt that a Catholic Government should not go into such a business. Was this new law to be looked on as a proper complement of the campaign of education in favor of temperance which had been waged in the province?

Setting a Bad Example.

The Government was not justified in changing the law, said Mr. Sauve, when it was seen that wholesale houses flooded the province with liquors, and until the Government had done something to enforce the law it was not proper to change it, and bring in a new law. He also wanted to know if the Government had an agreement with the federal Government to make the law constitutional, or only with the Minister of Justice. He claimed that those charged with the task of setting a good example to the people had not done so, and how then could it be expected that the public would follow the law? He claimed the law proposed meant undoing the work of the campaign of education towards temperance, preached by leading spirits in the province. Now that the education of the people had reached a certain point the Government came along and said: "You will not have whiskey by the glass, but you can take as much as you wish by the bottle," and yet the Minister of Colonization, the Hon. Mr. Perrault said it was a temperance measure.

What would happen would be that men would buy one bottle after another, until in the evening they had fifty bottles, and was that temperance? It was not what was wanted by the Royal Commission.

The Law Violated.

"Who will guarantee that the employees of the Commission charged with selling liquor will be better than the license inspectors under the present act? Who will guarantee that they will not be politicians, or, inspired by them, even ministers?"

The leader of the Opposition wondered why such an able man as the provincial treasurer had not been able to punish his officers who had been guilty of breaking the law, mentioning a few cases, such as selling pads of certificate forms for $40 each. He produced various certificates for liquor, some signed with the names of doctors who never existed, and said Montreal was flooded with them. Why could not a little inquiry among the doctors have been instituted to find if such certificates were genuine? It had not been encouraging for $25 a week detectives to do their duty in vendors' establishments when they saw big men coming in and inquiring how the sales were that day.

Mr. Sauve, in conclusion, quoted Guizot to the effect that when people lost confidence in authority they took matters into their own hands.

Premier's Reply.

"The leader of the Opposition may be sure of one thing, and that is that the men who direct the province are honest men," said the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, "and that they want the good of their province, and will apply the law to the best of their knowledge. The petty things he says are the fruit of his imagination, and one proof is that the people have been returning the Liberal party to power for twenty-five years, and will do so for a long time to come."

Mr. Taschereau gave some instances of how the law had been violated, remarking that medical friends, and one a member of the House, had told him how their patients had become blind through drinking bad liquor. He told of whiskey being shipped into country districts, and the Minister of Colonization had told him that the situation had become so bad that some colonization work could not be done because of liquor in those regions.

No Hypocrisy.

"The result is that the province of Quebec is in danger of losing its good reputation," said Mr. Taschereau. "Are we to go back to the old bar? Public opinion is against it. Are we to keep the present system? It is a duty of the Liberal party to put a stop to the present system. It is a system which cannot work out well. We have a frontier which we cannot control and a great river that we cannot control, and under total prohibition we will have still in almost every house, and whiskey will be made that will poison the people. Therefore, we must have some system of control. We want pure whiskey, at good prices, and which we can buy without hypocrisy. I think that the other provinces have hypocritical laws. The province of Quebec should give an example to the others and do things through the open door, and not as is done elsewhere.

Wine to be Made Popular.

"As to wine," went on the Premier, "we want to make it popular. We will not employ agents, as the leader of the Opposition says. We will import from France, Italy and Spain the best brands, without any agent, no intermediary, no friends of the Government, such as the leader of the Opposition insists upon. We will sell the wine without profit. We do not want to make a profit on wine. We want to get wine. We want to sell it to suit the pocket books of all people, poor and rich, and thereby meet the wishes of the people, and establish a regime of which all will be glad. Be sure of one thing: There is no fear, as some newspapers seem to think, and as it is said that the Government will buy through its friends. We will buy at the source, and I declare in the name of the Government that there will be no friends or favorites or agents whatever.

"I will add something as to Canadian wines. We will encourage Canadian wines. The commssion will be glad to buy all their product from the growers, if it is good quality, and I tell the producers of Canadan wine in the province that they will not have a better client than the province of Quebec."

The Premier quoted an article from a Montreal paper,. in the form of an advertisement, which said that only in Russia could such a state of affairs as the Government here proposed to establish exist.

Threats and Bribery.

"If there was any doubt on the necessity of taking the liquor traffic away from the people, that doubt is removed by the warfare they are conducting. We invite that warfare. The Liberal Government of the province, and the membership of the House, and the Liberal party generally, are ready for the fight. There is more than this. There are not only paid advertisements in the press, and threats, but I have received a letter signed "Robespierre,' who tells me that he will wait for me at the station next time I go to Montreal and tell me how Robespierre died.

"There have been not only threats, but large rolls of money have been put into the hands of deputies, who threw the money back into the bribers' faces. I will give a little advice to these people. They will lose both their time and their money.

"I ask this House to give my colleagues and myself their confidence to try out the new regime that we propose.

After a few words by Dr. Gregoire, of Frontenac, who approved of the bill, the House gae its second reading without division.

LONGS FOR HIS THRONE.



Former Emperor Charles, who, it is said, is in Berne consulting his supporters with the intention of a coup d'etat this spring to regain the throne of Hungary. Photo shows him with his son Francis Joseph Otto.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL SUMMARIZED.

Under the provisions of the new bill, spirits may be purchased, by any person, not interdicted from offcial vendors, one sealed bottle at a tme. There is no restriction on the number of individual purchases.

Vendors and Commissioners are all salaried government officials, having no profit interest in sales.

Beer not more than 5 percent by weight will be sold by the glass by licensed tav-

erns between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., except on Sundays, legal and religious holidays.

Wine may be sold by hotels, restaurants and clubs only with meals.

The importation of liquor by private individuals is forbidden.

Special permits may be secured for banquets and other functions at which beer and wine may be served.

Hotels will have two licenses, one for beer the other for beer and wine at meals.

Beer will also be for sale in grocery stores, the number of which is not specified in quantities of one bottle upwards.

No one must have strong drink anywhere but in his own home, but by the word "residence" will be meant the place where a person resides either permanently or temporarily, and it includes not only the premises occupied by him, but every annex or dependency thereof held by him under the same title as the premises in which he resides.

Bootleggers and keepers of houses of ill fame, come under a penalty of $1,000 fine on the first offense and jail on the second.

Sale to persons interdicted, to keepers of houses of ill-fame, to anyone convicted of drunkenness, to any one put on the "Indian list" by the commission, is forbidden.

Penalties run from one to three months in jail and fines from $100 to $1,000 or both.

VICTORY FOR SMUTS IN SOUTH AFRICA ELECTION.

The latest returns of the South African election show the following results:

South African party	73
Nationalists	43
Labor	9
Democrats	1
Ties	2

This gives the party led by Gen. Smuts a plurality of 18 seats or reckoning in Democrat, ties and Nationalists together, a majority over the "Secessionists" of 27 seats so far. With Labor counted as among the loyal element this majority would be 36.

Enormous majorities were given the South African party in Durban, and Capetown, while the Labor party suffered a severe reverse in the Rand district. In Capetown the South African party gained two seats, in Durban three, in the Rand eight and in East London one.

The victory of the party headed by Prime Minister Smuts is attributed to the fact that workingmen voted against the secession issue raised by General Hertzog, and did not pay much attention to sectional issues raised by labor leaders.

The feature of the results, so far as known, is the collapse of the Labor party, which lost eleven seats, including nine to the South African party. Apparently the Labor party will have only nine members in the Assembly, against 21 in the last House.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

Recent estimates place the number of negroes who have left the Southern States in the last three years at 490,000. This has resulted in a slowing up of production of sugar, rice and cotton as well as corn, potatoes and other field crops, and has led to much speculation as to the underlying causes. There are two distinct lines of opinion advanced—that of Southern whites and that of the negroes themselves.

The whites contend that there are three reasons:

First, the negroes during the war came to know more of the North and of the fact that it could be reached easily by rail at a moderate price.

Second, camps for negro soldiers during the war were mostly in the North.

Third, that Northern Republican politicians have stimulated and made easy this migration, knowing that they could easily control the negro vote, which in a centre like Chicago now amounts to 50,000 and might well swing an election.

Negro leaders, some of whom have been endeavoring to check the movement to the North, assert that the real reasons are much different. They attribute it to these causes:

First. Denial of the right to vote, although compelled to pay taxes.

Second. Inability to obtain justice in the courts of city, parish or State, often ending in lynching.

Third. Lack of educational facilities, even the most rudimentary, for themselves and their children.

Fourth. Higher wages in the North and opportunities for improvement of working conditions and social life.

BORAH CHARGES BRITAIN WITH PROPAGANDA

Says Lack of Agreement on Naval Building Will Lead to War

The statement that he had received suggestions that Great Britain was "circulating propaganda" in the United States in order to deter naval building was made in the Senate on Friday by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, during a general debate on disarmament. He understood, he said, that the facts were in possession of the Navy Department.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, author of the Senate naval committee's recent adverse report on Senator Borah's suggestion for a sixth months' naval holiday, in answer to a question whether the committee's investigation had disclosed any such situation, replied that there had been some testimony on the subject, but the committee did not believe it should be made public.

Demands Information.

"If this information is in the hands of the Navy Department," Senator Borah said, "the Congress should have it. We are informed that in the archives of the Navy Department there is proof of the propaganda conducted by Great Britain. At the same time we are told that the British Ambassador is on his way here to suggest a disarmament conference."

Senator Borah again urged that an agreement be reached between the naval powers for reduction of building programs and also advocated a careful investigation to determine whether capital ships are tactically obsolete.

"Unless there is an agreement reached between the United States and the powers competing in naval building," he said, "it will lead to war, inevitably."

Senator Poindexter, in defending the naval committee's report supporting the capital shipbuilding program, declared that if the United States accepted the building postponement plan it would "become at once a defeated nation, would lose its insular possessions," and the citizens would be able to travel the seas only upon terms laid down by rival nations.

An Armed Conference.

"Before sitting down with those nations at the conference," he said, "the committee feels we should take precautions not to sit down disarmed. If the six months' suspension were adopted we would lose, in addition, between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000."

The senator said he would like to know whether Great Britain would reduce its fleet to the present strength of the United States navy and if Japan would actually stop naval construction. He asserted that the British main fleet was twice as strong as the United States and that Japan would equal the United States' strength within the next three or four years.

Senator Smith, Democrat, Georgia, suggested that Great Britain give the United States in payment for its war debt half of its naval forces so that the two powes would be equal in strength.

MEMBER OF SENATE DEAD.



Hon. Peter McSweeney, well-known among parliamentarians, business and professional men of Canada, who has passed away after a few days illness.

IRISH DEADLOCK IS NOW A WORLD PROBLEM

"Times" Says Irish of Other Countries Are Rallying Against Britain

The London "Times" declares that a deadlock has been reached in the Irish situation which, it says, "has become a world problem."

It points out that the Irish of the British dominions present an Irish problem for the dominion governments, and refers to eighteen million Irishmen in the United States, who "have created a very living Irish question for every United States politician."

"Quite apart from the intrinsic merits of the Irish question in Ireland," says the "Times," "we have, therefore, questioned the wisdom of the British policy, which, however, its authors may seek to justify it, has, in fact, had the effect of rallying the Irish of the world against this country and daily adding to their animosity.

"We should be false to our trust did we not proclaim our profound anxiety over a situation which only wilful blindness and studied affectation holds to be insular."

THE HOME RULE ACT.

A big meeting held in Dublin under the auspices of the Dominion League, but including representatives of every section of Irish moderates, placed itself on record, with only three dissenting votes, as refusing to lend support to the Home Rule Act in Southern Ireland.

Resolutions were adopted defining the Home Rule demand as full national self-government and financial independence, conditioned by an agreement for safeguarding the strategic unity of the British Isles and calling upon the Government to take the first step, by making an offer of such terms, accompanied by a pledge that when peace is restored amnesty for all political prisoners will be granted, with reparation of the losses inflicted during the conflict, either by the Government or the insurrectionists.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT DROGHEDA.

Drogheda last week was the scene of a double shooting tragedy, the victims being Alderman Thomas Halpin and a man named Moran, a native of Wexford. At midnight armed men entered their houses and took them away partially dressed. Their bodies were found the next morning lying together across the river Boyne. No motive for the murders is forthcoming.

In Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, Frederick Newson, a young ex-soldier was suddenly confronted as he was walking with a friend by two men, who fired at him point blank, inflicting fatal wounds. Though a police barracks was only a few yards away, the assailants escaped. Just before Christmas Hewson was attacked by a number of men, five shots being fired at him without effect.

At Kilmacduno, near Kilrush, Co. Clare, Patrick Falney was attacked by civilians as he was filling up a trench dug in a road near his house, and died as a result of his wounds.

Attack on Skibbereen.

One hundred Sinn Feiners entered Skibbereen and occupied a position near the police and military quarters. The Sinn Feiners cleared pedestrians from the streets and then fired several volleys. The few policemen on duty paid no attention and the Sinn Feiners withdrew, declaring their intention of returning. Crown forces arrived shortly after their withdrawal.

Constable Molahy was wounded in the village of Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry. Crown forces arrived at an early hour in the morning and ordered the villagers to leave their houses and then, according to the report, indiscriminately burned eleven houses the occupants of which, in their night attire, fled for refuge to the outskirts of the village.

Wires Cut Near Belfast.

Wire cutting on a large scale, both of the telephone and telegraph services, has taken place to the north and south of Belfast. It was only through the use of an emergency line over a circuitous route that communication with Dublin and other places was maintained.

It was officially reported on Friday that an airplane which was forced to land in Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, was destroyed by armed civilians.

The pilot sought assistance, leaving the observer in charge. The civilians captured the observer and destroyed the machine.

SHOOTING OF RAILWAYMEN.

At a largely attended meeting of the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen, held in London on Friday, it was decided to instruct J. H. Thomas, the national secretary, who is a member of the House of Commons, to raise the issue in Parliament of the shooting of railwaymen in Ireland. The case in point is the affair at Mallow, last month, where several railway employees were shot, one fatally, the incident leading to action by the locomotive engineers and firemen's union in demanding a Government inquiry, with the implied threat of a general strike if the Government failed to act. The desire of the railwaymen is to have the case discussed in Parliament with a view to pressing for a full public inquiry and the taking of measures to insure the protecton of railwaymen in the performance of their duties.

Premier Lloyd George on Thursday informed the locomotive engineers' and firemen's union that its implied threat to bring on a general strike in Great Britain over the shooting of railwaymen at Mallow, Ireland, would not influence the Government in considering the union's demand for an investigation.

The intimation of the union, in a resolution adopted by its executive at Leeds, was that unless the Government granted an inquiry into the Mallow affair by February 15 and gave guarantees for the safety of the members of the union a general strike would be called.

SINN FEIN "MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA" ARRESTED.

Desmond Fitzgerald, Sinn Fein "Minister of Propaganda," was arrested in Dublin on Friday night. His arrest is considered as probably the most important since Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, was taken into custody.

Fitzgerald was mainly responsible for the "Irish Bulletin," which made statements almost daily of the Sinn Fein case against the Government and was widely circulated among the newspapermen. The "Bulletin" constantly has been obliged to change offices in consequence of military raids, but continued to be secretly produced.

Fitzgerald, who has been the main point of contact between the newspapers and Republican chiefs, is declared to have been on the run for weeks. He is under thirty and married and well known as a writer.

PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

SAYS RANEY FAILED TO ENFORCE TEMPERANCE ACT.

The chief feature of the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature on Thursday was the severe criticism of the failure of the Hon. W. E. Raney to enforce the O.T.A. on the Essex border, made by Major J. C. Tolmie, Liberal member for Windsor. Major Tolmie told how he had pleaded with the Attorney-General to send efficient officers to enforce the law, and charged that the only reply he got was the appointment of men who had done nothing but "bring opprobrium and disgrace upon the province."

Major Tolmie referred to supporters of the Drury Government, who boasted of the good legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature.

"Why shouldn't it be good legislation?" he asked, "when practically every measure that was brought down last year was a measure that had been advocated in this House time and time again, long before the U.F.O. was ever heard of.

"Every item of their platform was taken from the Liberal platform, except one—the one they are almost unanimous in rejecting—the recall."

Speaking of the prosperity of the farmers and their possession of many automobiles, Major Tolmie said: "We want the farmers to prosper, because they don't prosper we won't prosper, but, for God's sake, don't go around with your jaw hanging down, and whining. If you want your sons to stay on the farm, don't cry down the farm, but point out the opportunity."

The White Star Line has purchased the steamship "Bismarck" (56,000 tons), the largest vessel in the world, for its New York service.

REPARATION FIGURE REGARDED AS ABSURD

German Commercial Expert Tells of Effect on the World's Economics

Walter Rathenau, the head of the German General Electric Company, seeks in the "Taglebatt" to prove the absurdity of Paris figuring on German ability to pay the proposed indemnity.

"There is only one way of arriving at a correct result of Germany's solvency," he says, "and that is by reckoning in the labor hours which in future will be the only arithmetical units for the calculation of funadmental economical problems. Germany still has 15,000,000 industrial and agricultural laborers who, with their families, form five-sixths of the whole population. Each year has 300 work days, each of eight hours, making 2,400 working hours a year for each man and 36,000,000,000 working hours for the whole nation.

"Considering the high technical development in Germany, we may reckon the product of one working hour at an average of one-half a gold mark, meaning a total of 18,000,000,000 for the whole nation. Before the war this value was larger, but then we had credits in foreign countries and colonial enterprises; a large mercantile fleet and great iron mines contributed, as did also the products from Alsace-Lorraine, West Prussia, Posen and the Sarre district. Besides, we had perfect railway and postal systems and our soil was not impoverished, as at present.

"Then our people lived in moderate but constantly growing wealth, spending 24,000,000,000 annually. To-day we spend more than we produce because we live partly on credit and by selling out. When that is finished we shall have to reduce expense one-half, because of the 18,000,000,000 we are still producing, 6,000,000,000 will have to go for raw materials and foodstuffs, without which we can produce nothing. Thus there will remain instead of 24,000,000,000 in pre-war years, only 12,000,000,000. By paying the war indemnity these 12,000,000,000 will gradually be reduced to 6,000,000,000.

"We shall, therefore, have to live on 6,000,000,000 as against 12,000,000,000 now and 24,000,000,000 before the war, but that only if we succeed in exporting goods at a value of 12,000,000,000 annually, which colossal sum was reached only in the most prosperous pre-war times.

"Therefore, the Entente's demand of 6,000,000,000 annually means this: Either we must reduce our annual consumption to one-quarter of what it was in pre-war years—and it seems impossible that the modest annual expenses of the laboring families, forming five-sixths of the whole population, can be reduced even one-third without lowering them to a state unworthy of any human beings—or we must extend our working hours for industrial labor (agricultural workers are not concerned here) from eight to fourteen hours.

"Do the industrial laboring classes in the Entente States know what their statesmen ask of Germany? Do America and the neutrals know? Do they know the effect on the world's economics of such compulsory labor exacted from a nation of 60,000,000 for a generation and a half? Within a few months they will know, or at least begin to realize."

GERMAN OFFER TO PAY 150 BILLION MARKS.

The Ministry of Finance has reached the conclusion that the utmost sum Germany can pay in reparations is 150,000,000,000 marks, this including all she has so far paid in cash and goods, according to information which the "Deutsche Zeitung" says it has received from a "special" source.

This 150,000,000,000 marks would be paid off in thirty years under the plan outlined by the newspaper's informant, who also is quoted as declaring that the proposal to pay it would be submitted to the authorities at Paris for the purpose of learning whether the coming London conference on reparations will permit of its consideration along with the Allied proposals adopted at the recent Paris conference.

Dr. Melchior's View.

Dr. Carl Melchior, who was the German financial expert at Versailles and Brussels, and who is a partner in the Warburg Bank, said that if the spirit of the Paris reparations decision reigns in the coming London conference, "havoc must follow, which the entire world will feel."

Dr. Melchior said that Germany must give to her limit, but that the Allies must not demand beyond that limit. He added that the conference in London could become a blessing to the entire world if it accomplished constructive work based on what is possible. Even the danger of havoc must not force the German Government to sign a pledge of several dollars for each dollar which with the utmost difficutly it perhaps might be able to pay.

"The re-birth of normal conditions in Europe and a corresponding beginning of an economic house-cleaning for the world will depend upon a fair and final solution of the reparations problem," continued Dr. Melchior. "The decisions of Paris show no progress, but rather retrogression."

BRIAND RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has given a vote of confidence to the French Government, demanded by Premier Briand as a condition of his going to the London conference. The vote was 387 to 125.

This, however, was only after four days' strenuous debate on the reparations agreement reached by the Supreme Council at Paris, which was subjected to detailed and trenchant criticism by almost a score of speakers, particularly M. Klotz and M. Tardieu.

The agreement was ratified by a vote of 395 to 83, although many of the deputies abstained from voting.

"One Trillion Francs."

Deputy Lefevre told the Chamber that, according to his reckoning, the Allied demands upon Germany, with compound interest, would exceed one trillion francs at the end of forty-two years, the term over which the reparations payments, as fixed by the Paris plan, are to extend.

To demand such a sum, M. Lefevre declared, was indefensible, and impossible of satisfaction.

"It might have been better to have asked less and received more," he said.

FRIEND OF BISMARCK ON GERMAN CLEMENCY.

Many statements have recently been made in the press and in public speeches about the mild conditions imposed upon France when Germany was the victor in 1870, as compared with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles dictated by France to the defeated and disarmed Germany in 1919.

Dr. Dietrich Schaffer, Professor of History in Berlin University, who has repeatedly lectured on this subject and is regarded in Germany as perhaps the best authority on it, having been on intimate terms with Bismarck, who made the peace of 1871, has given the following data, which, he says, should have some weight with Entente statesmen:

"In 1871 Germany had more than 400,000 French prisoners of war whom she released unconditionally as soon as peace was made. How much longer, after peace was concluded in 1919 did France keep our men from their homes and families?

"France at present, under the pretense of exacting an indemnity from us, is really trying to kill Germany financially, industrially and morally, while in 1871 Germany imposed no restrictions whatver on French industry and commerce, but, on the contrary, immediately renewed with France a commercial treaty with a most-favored-nation clause, which was in force until 1914.

"For the French railways in Alsace-Lorraine Germany deducted 375,000,000 francs from the war indemnity. Germany now gets nothing for the same railway system, which has since then been extended enormously, with great expense, being worth billions to-day.

"In 1871 and after, during an occupation of French territory, we delivered all French criminals to French courts. Compare that with France's arbitrary administration of justice in the German districts now occupied by French troops.

"In 1871, after the armistice, the whole German army around Paris had to go hungry one whole day because all the food was rendered for the starving population of the French capital. In 1919 the Entente pays Germany by continuing the blockade of starvation against our women and children, which could have no other purpose than to satisfy senseless, inhuman cruelty."

REPRESENTS SOVIET IN BRITAIN.



M. Krassin, who is now in Moscow, reporting on his trade mission to England. He has been appointed the representative of Lenin's Government in Britain and will return to London soon.

TO LIMIT RENT INCREASE.

First reading was given in the Quebec Legislature on Thursday to the bill of Peter Bercovitch, of St. Louis, Montreal, restricting rental increases. The object of the bill, said Mr. Bervotch, was to limit increases in rentals taking place throughout the province. Since the purpose of the bill, said Mr. Bercovitch, was to limit Bercovitch, he had received hundreds of letters, chiefly from Montreal, explaining that rents are being increased from 100 to 200 percent. The bill would limit the increase to 20 percent on the present rentals.

A tornado that struck the Gardner settlement one mile from Oconee, Ga., on Thursday, brought death to two white persons and nearly thirty negroes, and serious injury to five white persons and more than a score of negroes.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.



This farmer thinks it would be much more convenient to have a new bridge than to go on paying toll forever. —Des Moines "News."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Senator Borah in the American Senate on Friday, read a letter from a United States rear-admiral, retired, who said: "I would stake my life that in a few years a surface navy alone can go nowhere but to the bottom of the sea."

The Russian Soviet Government is said to have notified Lithuania that it will be considered a definite act of hostility on the part of Lithuania if a League of Nations army is allowed to occupy the Vilna district, pending the plebiscite.

A dispatch to the "Daily Mail" from Antwerp says the airplanes which the Germans are surrendering to the Inter-allied Aeronautical Commission are reaching Antwerp in disgraceful condition. Essential parts are missing, making impossible the reconstruction of the machines. It is alleged, says the correspondent, that the aircraft are being systematically damaged in order to prevent constructional secrets from becoming known.

The successful testing of a 1,000-horse-power aero engine, which is said to be the most powerful known, has opened up claims by experts of the possibility of a regular London-New York aerial service and a complete passage within 24 hours.

The protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice has been signed by the required majority members of the League of Nations, and one nation, Sweden, already has ratified the statute by parliamentary action. The list of signatories is as follows: Portugal, Greece, Paraguay, Japan, Uruguay, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Salvador, South Africa, China Poland, Brazil, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, India, Italy, France, Great Britain, Panama."

Five hundred Chinese paraded from Mott street, New York, to the city hall carrying banners in their own and the English language. The English signs read: "Don't lend money to China. We stand for the constitutional Chinese republic. Every dollar you lend means a dead Chinaman."

Following a sharp ten-day campaign, the Hon. C. D. McPherson, provincial minister of public work, was re-elected on February 7, to the Manitoba Legislature for the rural constituency of Lakeside.

Chief of Police Hyatt, of Albany, on Thursday served notice on local dealers that sales of firearms and ammunition had been prohibited during the period of the strike. Electric light wires leading to the North Albany barns were cut and the big structure was in darkness for a short time.

The French black troops, the Senegalese, were withdrawn from the occupied area last June. There remain on the Rhine several regiments of Moroccans who are not black men but are Moors. There are also on the Rhine 300 Madagascans, used as officers servants.

Organization of the Eastern Time Daylight Saving Association to urge passage of national legislation enacting a daylight saving law was effected at a meeting in New York of representatives of 57 commercial organizations in eastern states.

Several Government bills were given final reading in the Quebec Upper House on Wednesday, among them the measure abolishing the License Commission of Montreal. When the bill came up the Hon. Mr. Perron simply explained: "It is the funeral of the License Commission of Montreal, and I do not believe there will be any mourners." "Carried," was the verdict of the House.

In view of the fact that the Netherlands Government no longer considers former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany as an interned army officer, a committee of the first chamber of Parliament has suggested that the Government cease paying for his housing at Wieringen.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva and a white-robed army of his Zion City followers are planning an invasion of "wicked New York" similar to that undertaken eighteen years ago by John Alexander Dowie, when he led 3,000 of his followers against the bright lights of Broadway.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO IRELAND

By J. W. ROCH

"By the same token," talking about curfew hours, "the time is out of joint" in Ireland just now in more senses than one. Before the war there was about half an hour difference between Irish and English time, due to the difference between the meridians of Dublin and of Greenwich. A picture used to be in circulation. An indignant Irishman, shillelagh in hand, faced a clock-maker's window in which was displayed a double dial showing the respective times in England and in Ireland. He tells the "two faced lying blackguard" with emphasis, that "the sun never riz sooner any wyhere than he did in Ould Ireland."

The Old Time and the New.

But this state of things was upset by the war. Lloyd George, like another Joshua, ordered the sun to stand still for an hour in England, Scotland and Wales, but he stayed its setting for an hour and a half in Ireland. That is he brought "Daylight Saving" into operation in both countries, but he brought Irish time permanently into harmony with Greenwich time. The country people in Ireland still distinguish between the Old Time, which they call "God's time," and the new, or Government time.

The "two-faced lying blackguard" can insult Ireland no longer, but our indignant countryman still has a grievance. A chance remark was overheard the other day to the effect that "When England couldn't do anything else to us she took away our time."

Municipal Finance.

As complicated as the time question but much more serious is the state of Irish municipal finance. The treasury of the United Kingdom annually makes a considerable grant to Ireland. This is handed over to the local authorities by the Local Government Board, and is devoted to such purposes as the provision of laborers' cottages, the provision of meals for the poorer children attending the schools, the care of the insane, the fight against tuberculosis, the unkeep and repair of roads, and many other public purposes. In this way it is a benefit all round. It furnishes sinews of war for a thousand national services; it provides work for a great army of mechanics, craftsmen and laborers, and it helps the poorer people who must need help in a hundred different ways.

A Government Grant.

I.

The regular rates, the civic taxes, levied on property in the City of Dublin, are something like twenty shillings and sixpence in the pound on valuation, but the large amount that comes from the ratepayers' pockets into the civic treasury only covers about fifty percent of the expenditure. The other fifty percent comes from the Government Grant. There is one condition, and apparently a reasonable one, upon which the grant is made to the county and municipal councils. They must hand their books over to be audited by officers of the Board each year, as a guarantee that the money has been expended on the purposes for which it is granted.

Kicking Over the Traces.

In 1920, however, the greater number of the municiualties in Southern Ireland, including the Corporation of Dublin, kicked over the traces. They pledged allegiance to the Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Parliament, and renounced and defied the Government of the United Kingdom, the Local Government Board, and all their works. The Dail Eireann, however, could make no financial grants. All its funds were taken up with propaganda in America and Europe, travelling expenses for President de Valera and other officals, and the purchase of bombs and other munitions.

Dublin Corporation and some others then showed their address by asking the Local Government Board for the usual grant, but refused to promise that the books would be produced for audit. The Board did not see its way clear to hand over the money under these conditions. After a good deal of negotiation Galway County Council gave the required assurance.

An Absurd Situation.

The fate of Dublin's grant and that of other unreconcilable municipalities hangs in the balence .All monies remaining in the hands of the Local Government Board on the thirty-first of March will go back to the Treasury, and no place of repentance remains for councils who may change their minds after that date. The situation is an absurd one, and a melancholy one for all who have the true interests of Ireland at heart.

As has been well said, the only one who will profit by the deal will be the British Treasury; the one who will suffer most will be the poor Irish workingman who has followed the wandering fires of the Republic, who elects the council, and dictates its policy of loyalty to Dail Eireann —and who does not understand why he can't get a cottage like the one that Paddy Doyle got a year ago; why his boy and girl are threatened with the loss of their school breakfast, and why there is such a dearth of well-paid work from the municipal or county council.

—THE MOTOR WORLD—

STEERING BETWEEN TWO OBSTACLES.

When such a thing as a "close shave," as it is usually termed colloquially, has to be encountered with regard to steering, do not endeavor to look at both sides at once. This is a fatal mistake, yet it is one which the vast majority of motor drivers seem to make.

Assume that the brakes have failed on a hill, or that for some reason or other we see in front a road bound on the one side by a brick wall and on the other side by a steamroller. It is entirely out of the question to be able to stop in time, and the only chance of safety is to pass between the two obstructions. Is there room to pass? Primarily, so far as possible, keep quite cool. That advice is easy to give, but of course we all know that the ability successfully to keep one's nerve in a case of emergency varies with the person in question.

Applying the Brakes.

We are assuming that it is impossible to stop, therefore do not jam the brakes on too much, as this is sure to upset the steering, and anything in the nature of a skid may render a successful passage through the narrow imaginary spot an impossibility. Apply the brakes then only so much as they do not affect the steady direction of the car. If a pretty expert driver, they can be put on fiercely some distance away, the car straightened up again, and then the secondary application made of only such strength that it will not now affect the steering.

Do not look first at the brick wall and then at the steamroller and try and figure out whether it is possible or whether it is not. The assumed circumstances are such that one has either got to get through or have a smash-up. If there is to be a smash-up the more nearly you get to passing through, the slighter the accident is likely to be. Take, then, the right-hand object (we will suppose it the wheel of the steamroller) and steer just to miss it with your front wing, and try and brace yourself to the knowledge that if the first few inches of the front wing successfully pass the wheel of the roller the rest of the car will do likewise.

This fact is important as in such cases there is always an idea which rushes to the mind, that although the thing has just been missed at the beginning, one is steering into it, and therefore it is necessary to steer away from it. Do not then steer out through sudden alarm, because your imagine you are too close, but keep the eye firmly on that front wing, and the steering quite steady until you are through. If there is room, then, by adopting this means you will get through. On the contrary if, as so frequently is the case, one glance first to the right and then to the left the manoeuvre is by no means so likely to prove successful.

To Lessen Damage.

If in point of actual mechanical fact there is not room for the car to pass, then an accident must, of course, ensue, but the fact that you are, so to speak, in the middle of the two objects is likely to minimize the accident rather than if you hit one of them fairly full and altogether cleared the other.

It must always be remembered that if an accident is, through any set of circumstances, absolutely inevitable, it still remains the duty of the driver to face that accident and reduce its ill-effects to a minimum.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

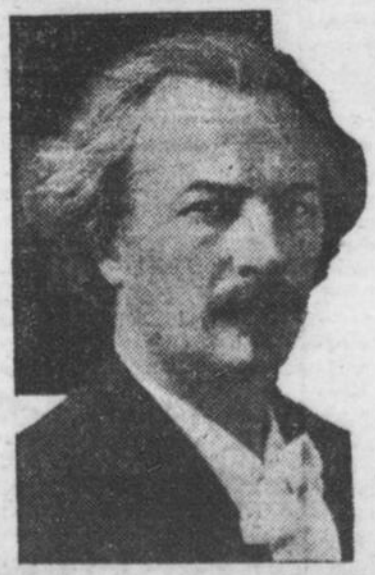
The automobile manufacturer, Ransom E. Olds, of Michigan, comes out for a new order of things: "As a manufacturer employing thousands of men," he says, "I believe the only way to revolutionize the world for good lies in hands of the heads of industry and employers in the United States. The reason why America has been so wonderfully successful is because we have had men who wanted to do great things. The American business men are a hard working class of men. To reach success their minds are on the job, not for eight hours per day, but in most cases night and day. I have become more tired and weary over business problems than I ever did while working at the bench. We have heard a great deal about the trouble between Capital and Labor. If both or all were Christian-principled men do you suppose you would hear anything? Take, for example, one of the companies of which I am president, the Reo Motor Car Company. This company is employing over five thousand men, and I believe we have the largest percentage of church-going and Christian men of any corporation in the country. During this Company's life such a thing as labor trouble has been unknown, and if a labor agitator comes around the plant to poison the minds of the men and make them dissatisfied with their employers the men won't listen to him. In my acquaintance with the business world, having started out making steam engines and then invented and pioneered the gasoline engine and automobile, I have been brought in contact with thousands of manufacturers and business men from Maine to California. I find that about nine-tenths of them are Christian men. Now, suppose all of our employers in the States would put up a notice to their employees to the effect that their companies would favor church-going or Christian-principled people, would not this be a wonderful starter for good? Don't you think the light of the high example of the United States would shine all over the world. I know it would."

AMONG THE UNION CHURCHES.

(By Rev. J. Reid.)

It is interesting to note how the same voluntary movement for Church Union is working itself out in the various provinces of Canada. The fundamental thought is the same. The people of a certain community feel that they ought to be one in their religion, and the basis of Union as drafted by the Joint Committee is taken substantially as the basis of the prospective Church. Details are worked out to suit local conditions, and the new adventure develops reserves of endeavor which, propelled by the resulting enthusiasm, drive every branch of Congregational activity forward with accelerated velocity. The new Church thinks of itself often, especially if isolated from other Union Churches as the first to discover "the hid treasure," but finds later that other Churches, under similar conditions, have made the great discovery, and also made substantially the same use of it. The moving principle which resulted in the formation of the United Church of Vancouver in November 1919, is the rame as operated towards the organization of the Union Churches of Melville, and Frobisher in November 1908, and January, 1909, respectively. The same principle applies to the United Church of Rossland organized in June, 1917. This principle is simply the right of any community, who are in spirit, and in thought, one in the fundamentals of Christianity, to organize into a Congregation that shall best express the "unity of the spirit." Incidentally also there is an opportunity for an experiment on the "basis of Union." And it must be a satisfaction to those who worked out that basis on such broad principles, making due allowance for the shaping of detail in harmony with local requirements, that practically all the Union Churches—many of them organized apart from, and without knowledge of one another,—have organized on the "basis," and found such "basis," a satisfactory constitution for each, and a point of contact, not only with each other, but with the Parent Churches who provided the principles of doctrine and polity, which the former have embodied in their Constitutions. There appears to be the possibility of a very extended Union of the Churches, if their leaders can be content with the emphasis of unity on the fundamentals of religion, and allow for such variety in local detail as shall give both the individual and the local Church the greatest opportunity for the development of initiative.

PIANIST AND STATESMAN.



Paderewski, the famous pianist and first premier of Poland, who is coming to the United States to negotiate a loan for his Government.

DEATH.

DIED.—At Aberdeen, Wash., January 31st, Mary L. Randall, in her 91st year, widow of the late Goodman W. Randall.
Richmond Sherbrooke and Coaticook papers please copy.

THE PLEBISCITE IN LITHUANIA.

Switzerland Refuses to Allow Passage of League of Nation Troops.

The refusal of the Swiss Government to allow the passage of League of Nations troops through its territory to supervise the plebiscite in Lithuania, has caused a keen controversy in Switzerland.

The general opinion, especially in German Switzerland, is that the Government was right in refusing, but in French Switzerland opinion tends to the view that the Government was wrong, particularly as the troops were not being sent for purposes of war, but to maintain peace or for policing purposes. The reasons for the Government's action are firstly that it fears Socialistic opposition and refusal by railway men to work on troop trains, and, secondly, that the old pro-German party, with its pseudo-Prussian officers, is still very influential.

The Swiss Government has now been asked by the League of Nations Council, which will meet in Paris February 21, to send a representative to the Council to discuss the refusal to allow the passage of the plebiscite troops. Article IV. of the Covenant stipulates that any member of the Leagues not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit at a meeting of the council at which matters are considered which especially affect the interests of that member. It is under this article that Switzerland is invited to be represented.

The League Council some time ago decided that the transport and victualling of the force of 1,500 men for Vilna provided by Great Britain, France, Norway, Spain and possibly Holland, should be entrusted to Marshal Foch. The marshal then approached the Swiss Government through the French Embassy in Berne for permission to transport the troops through Switzerland. The Swiss Government, in a statement made to parliament by M. Motta, head of the political department, in reply to Colonel Bruegger, refused to accede to Foch's request.

The question is considered especially important because the fact that the League headquarters are in Switzerland might mean that similar action might be taken on some other occasion, not in connection with the passage of troops, but in connection with some decision of the Council itself, a decision which might be considered as infringing Swiss neutrality simply because it had been taken on Swiss soil.

Our Young People

This Department includes pages 9 and 10, and the pages attached to these, 23 and 24, so that they can be removed while the older people are reading their portion.

ROBERT WHEELER'S WIRELESS.

AN expression of strong disapproval suddenly overspread Mr. Philip Wheeler's face as he took in, with a businesslike glance, the low marks of his son's monthly grade report. The boy had made an "F" in Latin and algebra, while in history and physics his record was "P."

"There's only one thing to do," decisively, and Mr. Wheeler stepped into the hall. "Robert!" he called at the foot of the stairs. "I wish to see you in the library a moment."

"Yes, sir," returned Robert, from his room above.

On his son's entering the library, Mr. Wheeler, pointed sternly to the high-school report card that lay accusingly on the table before them. The boy's face flushed uncomfortably, as he followed the direction of his father's glance.

"What does it mean, Robert, that you've made so low a record in your studies the past month? The average is lower than any previous report has shown, and you distinctly promised that I would find an improvement in this month's grades if I allowed you to install, as you begged me to, a wireless set. Instead of living up to your agreement, you see the result," and Mr. Wheeler took up the offending card from the table and handed it to his son.

"I—I know the—marks," stammered Robert. "I did mean to do better—to keep my promise, but—"

"By giving so much time to your wireless, which ought to have been put on your studies," interrupted his father sternly, "you've failed in this to me very unexpected fashion."

"Yes, sir," acknowledged Robert, without looking up.

"Well," and there was no leniency in Mr. Wheeler's voice, "there's but one thing to be done; and that is—"

"You don't mean I must give up—"

"I mean just that thing," emphatically, and Mr. Wheeler again reached out his hand for the accusing report card; "that you devote no more time to your wireless apparatus."

"As you know, I leave for Paxton on the twelve-fifteen train. I shall return on Saturday, and when I reach home I want to find your wireless instruments removed and sent back to Collins & Randolph. They told me I might return it at any time within three months if it proved unsatisfactory, and it has, decidedly so, to you. I will explain to the firm the reason for not keeping the instrument, and make it right with them. I regret being obliged to dothis."

"But, father," persisted Robert, "I—"

"We will have no argument, my son; my wishes are to be obeyed in this matter. You understand I am to return on Saturday, as I have explained; I have given directions, which, as my son, I shall expect you implicitly to follow."

"I will do so," and Robert soberly started to leave the room.

"One moment," and Mr. Wheeler called back his son. "Don't forget to take those papers, which you'll find on my desk at the office, to Cyrus Maxim early this afternoon. It's imperative that he sign them immediately."

"I'll not forget, father," and Robert quietly closed the door.

Robert Wheeler, for an amateur, had become during the few months to which he had given it his attention more proficient as a wireless operator than is usual in the case with a beginner.

A friend, an older boy, at Colfax, fifteen miles away, had made a longer study of the sytem, and it was through him, Lawrence Kilgore, that Robert had become interested. Kilgore had an expensive instrument, and after Robert's "trial set" had been installed, the two boys kept in constant daily touch with each other. Not only was this communication a keen pleasure to Robert, but the news he "caught" made his interest in the wireless almost all absorbing.

It was this fascination which had caused him, during the last few weeks, to neglect his studies as he had, greatly to his father's regret and displeasure. To Robert, sensitive as he was, the result of the interview which he had just had was hardly less than a tragedy. It was impossible for him to realize that the pleasure that he had received from his wireless was to end on Saturday.

"I—I don't see how I can tell Lawrence," reflected Robert, as he went up to his wireless station, as he called the small room in the attic which he had recently with so much pride fitted up. "I won't be compelled to, I suppose, till later," he added quickly, thus giving a degree of relief to his feelings.

"There are four days before the time father said the instrument must be returned to Collins & Randolph; that isn't till Saturday."

During the intervening time, after preparing his lessons—this duty now had the precedence—Robert spent every available moment possible in his wireless station.

"It won't be long that I'll have a chance to get the news and talk with Lawrence," he more than once said to himself regretfully, as he climbed the attic stairs.

"I wish father might change his mind; but he won't. When father once decides on a thing, feeling that it's right, there's no influencing him. It's hard sometimes, as in this case, but I guess that's partly what makes him so successful a lawyer," with staunch loyalty.

Robert made arrangements to return his instrument to Collins & Randolph early on Saturday morning. He felt he must keep it till the last possible moment, and that would be time enough to comply with his father's command.

"I won't tell Lawrence till the night before," he finally decided. "It will be hard—awfully hard—to do it."

Friday forenoon Robert called Lawrence by wireless.

"Going to be home this evening?" he asked.

"Yes," came back the answer.

"May I talk with you a little while at about ten o'clock

"Sure. Anything up?"

"No, nothing much," was Robert's returned message. "I have something I want to tell you, that's all."

"I'll be here," briefly.

"If I didn't have to attend the Boys' Mechanics Club meeting I'd have arranged to talk with Lawrence earlier," was Robert's remark to himself, as he went down stairs. "I hope I won't miss him."

During the early part of the evening, while Robert was at Phil Thurston's, where the club meeting was held, a dark black cloud bank was noticed moving along the horizon toward the south.

"They're going to get something somewhere, all right," said Joel Newton, excitedly. Joel had been the first to discover the ominous cloud bank rolling threateningly against the sky.

"I should think so, and soon, too," returned a chorus of boys, who had followed Joel out on the veranda. "And it's going right in the direction of Colfax.'

"Exactly," and Joel went up to the end of the walk for a better view. "It's a tornado, or something worse, or I'll miss my guess."

In a few minutes a furious wind passed over Buxton, uprooting some trees, but otherwise doing no noticeable damage.

"I'm glad we got only the tail end of it," declared Robert, after the wind was over. "It must have been terrific a few miles away. I pity the people who live near Colfax and Welchville."

It was after half-past nine when the Boys' Mechanics Club broke up.

"I shall have to hurry to get home by ten," thought Robert, as he left the house, having in mind his wireless interview with Lawrence Kilgore. "I—I can't make it," was his conclusion, after having gone a few blocks. "I hope, though, that he'll sit up for me."

The nearest way to Crosby Hill, where the Wheelers lived, was for Robert to "cut across" north end, by the L. S. & D. railroad station. This he quickly decided to do.

Before reaching the station, Robert heard the shrill whistle of the through night freight to Carson City.

"'Tisn't going to stop," he remarked hurriedly, as the long line of heavily loaded cars went thundering by.

Reaching the station platform, Robert, in his haste, almost ran into Thomas McDowell, the night operator at Buxton.

"Hallo!" accosted Robert, jovially.

McDowell neither looked up nor spoke. He seemed not to hear him.

"What's the matter, man?" demanded Robert, quickly, instantly noticing, in the pale glare of the platform light, the set, drawn expression on the operator's face.

"Matter enough," was the unsteady response, in a strange, unnatural tone. "There's a collision on between here and Colfax, and I'm powerless to prevent it. And I'm to blame for it, too," he added, hoarsely.

"What!" Robert wondered if he had heard correctly.

"Lines south all down," explained McDowell. "By trying to get a message through, I forgot orders to hold up No. 14 on the siding, and let the Northland express pass her here."

"Then you can't—"

"I've tried till I'm frantic to get Colfax; storm must have blown down the lines," interrupted McDowell. "I've tried to reach the Colfax operator, to flag the Northland there, but I can't," and the man despairingly raised his hand to his eyes, as though to shut out from his sight the horror of the impending wreck and the injured passengers aboard the train. "There's no way now to save the lives of I don't know how many people."

Instantly a thought flashed through Robert's mind.

"Any chance of the express not reaching Colfax on time?" he asked, quickly.

"Perhaps, a little," returned McDowell, with a groan. "She was late half an hour last night."

"There's a possible—"

Robert didn't finish what he was saying, but darted across the station platform, giving no sign to McDowell for his strange haste. More quickly than he imagined he could do it, he reached his home, rushed into the house, and up the stairs to the attic. In a moment he was working at the wireless.

"Lawrence," he called.

One minute, two minutes—there was no response.

"I wonder if he's gone!"

Frantically he signalled again, and listened.

"Suppose—"

Robert leaned forward impatiently. The time seemed hours to the boy as he sat there waiting. Suddenly he moved nearer th instrument.

"Yes!"

Lawrence had answered.

"Rush to station and have Northland express flagged," flashed Robert's message. "Quick! No. 14 already passed Buxton. Prevent collision."

Robert raised his head a second, wondering if he had been understood.

"I get you." 'Twas Lawrence Kilgore's reply.

"He may be in time," and Robert slowly wiped away the perspiration which stood in heavy drops on his forehead. "But if he shouldn't!"

Robert shuddered.

"I wonder if he's got there yet," and Robert, several minutes later, moved back from his instrument, where he had been sitting almost motionless, in his tense anxiety.

"That's—"

'Twas Lawrence's call.

"Yes?"

There was a mingling of hope and fear in the expression on Robert's face as he leaned anxiously forward

"All O. K. Train was late; got on siding just in time."

"Then they're saved!" and Robert removed the receivers from his ears, with a sigh of intense relief.

In his excitement he had completely forgotten that which he had planned in the morning to tell Lawrence. However, nothing of that sort mattered, now that the almost inevitable collision which he had feared had been averted.

"And to think that you helped to save their lives," and Robert gave the instrument an affectionate look as he arose to leave his wireless station.

Robert was not asleep when, later that night, his father, who had been a passenger on the Northland limited, reached home. The business was completed at Paxton sooner than had been anticipated; accordingly, Mr. Wheeler was able to catch the train, which, through Robert's efforts, had been saved from disastrous wreck.

"Had it not been for you and your wireless Robert"—Mr. Wheeler had gone to his son's room and was sitting on the edge of the boy's bed—"I—well, I don't like to think what might have happened," and there was a pardonable touch of pride in his father's voice.

"We'll not have the wireless instrument returned to Collins & Randolph, as I ordered; not till a little later."

"Then I can't keep it—not if I prove to you that I can get better grades from now on?" pleaded Robert, earnestly.

"No, not after we've had time to exchange it for the best set procurable," and Mr. Wheeler took Robert's hand in an understanding clasp.—"The Classmate."

BE A BLUEBIRD LANDLORD.

About the first of April the bluebirds are searching for suitable nesting sites—hollows in trees, deserted woodpeckers' holes and bird boxes," says L. B. Brownell in a communication to the department "On Nature's Trail," in "Boys' Life." "If anyone wishes to have a pair of bluebirds near his home every year, he has but to erect a bird house in the backyard, and if there are any homeless bluebirds in the vicinity they will soon find it. It need not be elaborate. In fact, a small wooden box with a hole cut in one end large enough for the bird to enter is all that is necessary. Fasten this securely in some tree eight or ten feet above ground or on top of a post, and wait for your tenant to appear. The first to show up will undoubtedly be a pair of English sparrows, and you will have to fight hard not only to keep these little rowdies from establishing themselves first, but also from driving out the bluebirds after the latter have begun their housekeeping. Once the latter have moved in and found the place to their liking, however, they will return to the box year after year, and you may be sure of a permanent tenant.

Next to some of the hawks and owls the bluebirds are the first birds to commence nesting arrangements in the spring. They raise two, and sometimes three, broods in a season, and their first litter of eggs is often laid as early as the latter part of March and seldom later than the middle of April."

PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

FACING YOUR INEVITABLE BLUNDERS.

Long ago, says a writer in the London "Daily News," I knew a business man who often said: "You never know the real character of a man or woman till you see how he or she takes being found out in a blunder."

I think there is a good deal of truth in that. None of us like to make mistakes, still less do we like to be found out in them, but there is sure to come a day when someone with whom we work pounces down on an egregious blunder and calls our attention to it.

When the day of discovery comes, how are we going to take it? Obviously the best thing to do is to acknowledge it frankly. That is not easy. It is much easier to pass it off on some one else, if possible, or to try to explain it away or excuse it. But it makes a much better impression, and is a good deal more honest to one's self to say, "I am sorry. I will try not to let it happen again." After that the thing for us to do is not to let it happen again. This applies in particular to the busy woman. She must redeem her promise. If her first mistake gives her a chance to make her work better, more thorough, and more careful, then the mistake is indeed a disguised blessing.

But there is very little hope for the person who loses her temper when confronted with blunders. She will never profit by mistakes, she will not do her work any better.

Worse than being told of our mistakes and refusing to profit by them is the way some of us have of passing the blame on to someone else. "Well, Miss Brown told me to do it that way," says the one at fault, and immediately the burden is shifted to Miss Brown. Of course, Miss Brown may say she never told anyone any such thing, but the suspicion remains. Certainly the culprit who has turned the reproof and the responsibility for the mistake to Miss Brown is contemptible. One rule that every business woman should keep in her heart is to shoulder her own responsibilities. To pass them on to another is dishonest.

What is true of business women is even more true of the woman in the home. Husband, children and friends respect and love the woman who frankly owns her misfakes and honestly sets herself to correct her blunders and prevent their recurrence.

.. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

WHEN RAY COON WENT COASTING.

(By G. H. Smith, in "Youth's Companion.")

One crisp winter morning Ray Coon took his new Christmas sled and went coasting on the long hill beyond the woods. He wore a fine new sweater that Mother Coon had knit him, a sweater that had the letter "R" on the breast to help keep him warm against the sharp winds. Twice he coasted down the hill and climbed slowly back to the top again.

"My!" said Ray Coon, stopping to take a long breath. "It did not seem so far as that when I was going down!"

Then he took another full breath of the cold air and exclaimed, "And I believe this makes me hungry, too!"

Just as he spoke he spied his good friend, Bunny Gray, sitting on a log beside the road, eating a big red apple.

"Good morning, Bunny!" called Ray Coon. "What a lucky boy you are to have a big red apple!"

"Good morning, Ray!" answered Bunny Gray. "I was just thinking what a lucky boy you are to have such a fine sled."

Then they both laughed heartily, for they were such good friends that each could always count on a share of the other's good things. Bunny jumped up from the log and allowed Ray to take two bites of his big red apple. Then, when Bunny had finished what was left of it, Ray cried:

"All aboard! We'll be at the bottom in three winks!"

When Bunny was seated on the sled, Ray ran a few steps down the hill, hauling the sled, in order to give them a flying start. Then he leaped on behind Bunny. The road was smooth and the hill was steep. How they flew! The faster they went the sharper cut the wind, so that Bunny, who was in front, began to wish that he had buttoned his jacket before they started.

About halfway down the hill there was a sharp turn in the road. When they rounded the turn, going faster and faster, they saw a sight that made them both shout in sudden fear. It was old Mr. Possum plodding along the road just ahead. He was leaning on his cane, and over his shoulder he carried a stick with a bundle at the end of it. Probably he had been over to the village on a shopping trip and had come into the road by a path through the woods.

"Look out! Look out!" screamed Ray Coon and Bunny Gray together, at the top of their voices.

It would have done as much good to shout to a tree. Old Mr. Possum was too deaf to hear them; so he plodded on in the middle of the road. There was no time for Ray and Bunny to steer the sled to one side or even to throw themselves off. Before they could shout a second time, it happened, crash! crash!—and there was poor old Mr. Possum lying flat in the snow, while Ray and Bunny went flying heels over head into a drift beside the road.

They clambered out of the drift and hurried back to where Mr. Possum lay. They themselves were not hurt a bit, but both of them were so frightened that their hearts went thump! thump!

"Oh, I hope we have not killed Mr. Possum!" moaned Ray Coon in a voice that was very trembly.

"How still he lies!" said Bunny Gray. "We must have hurt him terribly!"

While they stood there, eager to do something, but not knowing what to do, Mr. Blinky Owl came out from behind a tree and drew near.

"Hello, boys!" he called. "What's the matter here? The sun is so bright on this snow that I cannot see much."

"O Mr. Blinky Owl!" said Ray Coon. "We ran down poor Mr. Possum, and I'm afraid we have killed him!"

"You ran down Mr. Possum?" repeated Mr. Owl. "Well, well, that's too bad! Let me see! Let me see!"

He came poking along to where Mr. Possum lay, and looked hard at him from head to feet; then suddenly he sat down and put his ear to Mr. Possum's heart.

"It's just as I thought," he said, getting up. "Old Mr. Possum is not hurt at all. I've known him a long time, and he has a way of playing dead when anything exciting happens. See! You did not hit him at all! It was his cane that your sled hit, and when the cane snapped he tumbled down."

When Mr. Blinky Owl had spoken thus to Ray Coon and Bunny Gray, he put his bill close to Mr. Possum's ear and shouted, "Whoo! Whoo!" several times with all the strength of his voice.

Deaf as he was, Mr. Possum could not fail to hear that. He opened first one eye and then the other, and finally raised his head and peered round very carefully.

"Is that you, Mr. Blinky Owl?" he said at last. "What happened to me?"

Again Mr. Blinky Owl put his bill close to Mr. Possum's ear and shouted again as loudly as he could.

"The boys were coasting," he said. "The sled hit your cane and you fell down. They are very sorry. They did not mean to do it."

"Oh, that's all right!" said Mr. Possum, getting to his feet in very sprightly fashion for an old fellow. "I thought it might be something worse, and so I kept quiet to see what would happen. I do not blame the boys. I know I was right in the middle of the road, anyway."

Then Ray Coon and Bunny Gray did what they could to help Mr. Possum. Ray picked up his stick with the little bundle at the end, and Bunny, after a long search, found his eye-glasses, which had fallen off into the snow.

"Please get on the sled, Mr. Possum," said Ray, shouting very loud. "We will haul you home."

"You are very kind," said Mr. Possum, "but you will not have to haul me far. It is downhill all the way and I shall be glad to try coasting again. It has been a long time since I was on a sled."

So all three seated themselves on Ray's sled. That did not leave any room to spare, and they had to hold on very tight when the sled flew down the steep hill. Mr. Possum seemed to enjoy it as much as the boys did, although the wind nearly blew his glasses off. When they reached the bottom of the hill, Mr. Possum jumped off the sled and shook hands with both the boys before he went into his house.

"Thank you, boys!" he said; "that makes me feel younger. I'll try to keep out of the road the next time you are coasting, but some day I should like to go coasting with you—perhaps to-morrow, if I am not too lame from my fall to-day."

"All right!" shouted Ray. "We'll call for you!"

While Ray and Bunny were climbing back up the hill, dragging the sled behind them, they agreed that Mr. Possum was a fine old fellow, and that perhaps once in a while such old fellows like to have a little sport as well as youngsters such as themselves.

"But wasn't it lucky," said Ray, "that we hit Mr. Possum's cane instead of one of his legs!"

—CAN YOU DO IT?—

Riddle.

I have no throat or tongue or mouth,
I have no form at all,
But call me north or call me south,
I answer clear the call.

And call me east, or call me west,
You never find me dumb,
But though you call your very best,
You cannot make me come.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle:—

Numerical Enigma.—Where boasting ends there dignity begins.—"Young."

NEWTON'S DOG, DIAMOND.

Sir Isaac Newton was a famous man who discovered many things. He worked hard trying to understand all about the wonderful world of nature—about light and heat and electricity.

Now, this great man had a little dog named Diamond, whom he loved very much. One day he left Diamond alone in the room where he studied and wrote. On the table was a pile of papers on which he had written everything he had found out about light for twenty years. On the table, too, was a lighted candle.

As soon as his master had left the room, the little dog jumped up on the table. Over went the candle, the papers caught fire, and were all burned up.

Newton came and saw what had happened. Did he whip the dog, do you suppose—the little dog that had known no better?

No, this kind master just patted his head and said, "O Diamond, Diamond, you little know the harm you have done!"—Selected.

VAIN OR JEALOUS?

My wife likes to feed the birds that come in about the house in the cold weather, says a writer in an English paper. She put some crumbs on the garden seat the other day, which soon attracted the various birds—sparrows, blackbirds, blue tits, and robins—or perhaps I should say, robin, as there never was more than one to be seen at once, and my story is about him.

Beside the crumbs my wife placed a small piece of broken mirror in an upright position. The other birds took no notice of the glass, but "Bobby" drew near and looked in, and oh! how excited he became. His feathers bristled up, as if he hated the companionship of his species, and he began to dab at the image of himself in the glass, to his own hurt. Then he hopped first to one side and then to the other, and looked round the corner for a sight of the bird that dared oppose his little lordship; but no other robin was there, so he came back to have another look in front of the mirror, and there he thought was his fellow robin again. Then he repeated his former tactics over and over, and sat down in front of the glass to admire his own image. But should any of the other little birds draw near to get a crumb, "Bobby" chased them away, as if determined to be "Cock of the walk."

A ROBIN ACCIDENT.

On May 6, a girl came running to me, saying that she wanted a ladder, as a Robin was hung in one of their maples. We took a long ladder and went to the tree, where we found several women and children watching the Robin as it fluttered head downward, hung by a long string that was twisted about the branch and the bird's leg and wing. A boy speedily climbed up and brought it down. We found the leg broken off half way of its length, just holding by the skin, which was stripped from the bone.

We thought it useless to try to mend the leg, so we cut the string of skin. We put the bird in a cage, but after resting some hours, it fought desperately to get out, and it would not eat, so we released it. It flew strongly across the yard to the fence. For some time the Robin was seen to have difficulty in perching, especially if there was a wind; but it learned to balance, and was able to find food. It seemed not long before it wholly recovered from the shock, and was as well as any bird. The neighbor-children saw it in different places, and it was often in our yard, hopping about on its one foot, or using the bath. Sometimes it scratched its head with the stump of the leg, but seemed not to use it otherwise.

I do not recall seeing this bird since July 30, when it was bathing in our bird-bath, with an English Sparrow. We think, but are not sure, that it had a nest of young in July.—Eliza F. Miller in "Bird Lore."

THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

(By Mary L. Wyatt.)

One day little Nellie and Nilly and Nan
Put their heads close together to make up a plan;
And they laughed and they whispered, as little girls can.

Said Nellie, "Let's dress up and visit in style."
Said Nilly, "Let's play in the garden a while"
But Nan said, "Let's run off as far as a mile."

So they took hold of hands and away they ran,
With a hop and a skip, as little girls can,
So happy were Nellie and Nilly and Nan.

But Nan ran so far that a mile it seemed;
And Nell was so tired she sat down and dreamed;
And Nilly, so silly, saw a spider, and screamed.

Then these three little maids, who once were so gay,
Cried, "If we ever get back, we will always stay!"
Then they took hold of hands and ran home all the way.

—"Youth's Companion."





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A HISTORY OF CANADA.

A correspondent sends a dollar and asks us to write him privately a synopsis of Canadian History. These columns are for our readers in general for whom it is worth while going to a great deal of trouble and expense. The work he asks us to do for him has been done by the historian. Probably one of the best Histories of Canada for general use is Withrow's. It is a concise history in one volume. The Canadian poet, C. G D. Roberts, in his "History of Canada," has given us a living history of our country which is very serviceable and charming. Parkman's history is a romance of the early days of Canada.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES—RADIUM.

M. J., N.S., asks.—(1.) Please tell me if Government Annuities are to be had now? If so, are they absolutely safe. (2.) How was Radium first discovered and what is it used for?

Ans.—The Government Annuities Act of 1908, gives the opportunity to everyone domiciled in Canada to secure provision for their old age. The annuities may be either deferred or immediate. An immediate annuity is an annuity which can only be purchased by a single payment. Any person of the age of 55 or over may purchase an immediate annuity. The smallest amount of annuity which may be purchased is $50 and the largest is $600. No medical examination is required. Government investments are the safest possible investments. Full information regarding the purchase of Government Annuities may be had by applying to the postmaster of the nearest district. (2.) Radium is a very highly radio-active metalic element first obtained from the uranium mineral pitchblende by Pierre Curie, Mde. Curie and G. Bemont in 1898. The atomic weight is 226.4. It is regarded as an element whose properties resemble those of the metals of the alkaline earths, but with closest chemical relationship to barium. Radium has a unique spectrum, its bromide coloring bunsen flame a pure carmine red. It emits three kinds of rays, alpha, beta and gamma, each with its own properties. Two rich sources of radium production were discovered in 1910. In Cornwall, England, rich pitchblende has already yielded over 550 milligrammes of pure radium. The extent of the other source in Gurda. Portugal, is still unknown. As a consequence of these discoveries the cost of radium per ounce fell from $3,000,000.00 to $2,100,000.-00, there being put four ounces in the world. The metal acts with remarkable energy, it burns paper, decomposes water, and oxidises rapidly in the air. In 1901 the effect of radium on the human tissues was observed and since that time it has been used experimentally in therapeutics, but the most recent experiments tend to show that emanations from Radium are not essentially different from the X Ray.

TENNYSON'S POEM.

"Lover of History," Man., asks:—Would you please give me the words of (1.) Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." (2.) Also a child's recitation, the first verse of which is:—

I went to visit Grandma one cold Thanksgiving Day,
I shook and freezed and shivered all along the way.
Grandma was knitting stockings; of course I tried to knit,
Got a hold of the wrong thread and pulled out every bit.

I think your question and answer column is just splendid.

Ans.—(1.) We print the words of the poem as follows:—

CROSSING THE BAR.

(Alfred Tennyson.)

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home,

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

(2.) Referred to readers.

CHURCHES IN CANADA.

W. M., Ont., asks.—(1.) Could you give me an estimate of how many evangelical churches there are in Canada which are not self-supporting? (2.) Also an estimate of how many active ministers in all evangelical churches in Canada, and how many members and adherents of same?

Ans.—(1.) It would be difficult to say what proportion, but a considerable number of the country churches are not entirely self-supporting and the deficiency is made up by the Home Mission boards. (2.) The figures for the principal evangelical churches of Canada are approximately:—Church of England, number of clergy, 1,634, number of churches 2,635, number of members, 657,801. Methodist Church, Ministers and Probationers for the ministry, 2,659, churches 3,745, members 386,863. Presbyterian Church, ministers 2,015, Preaching Stations, 4,294, Communicants 343,433. Baptist Church, Ministers 950, churches 1,336, church members 138,000.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Ignorant, Man., asks.—Please tell me—(1.) How the Young Women's Christian Association is financed? (2.) What requirements must a matron have? (3.) What are the duties of a matron? (4.) How is the position of matron acquired? (5.) What salary does she receive?

Ans.—Speaking broadly the Young Women's Christian Association is supported by public subscription. The Service Activities such as the Rooming Directory, Employment Bureau, Club and General Recreation Work are almost entirely dependent on public subscription. The Home Department, which includes residence and cafeteria (after the house has been equipped) is run pretty much on a self-supporting basis. The woman who applies for a position as matron in a Y. W. C. A. establishment must have business ability, a fair education and a definite interest in the welfare of girls, and if she is to take up a position in a large house, she must know how to handle staff; if in a small residence she may be called upon to perform all kinds of housekeeping duties, such as cooking, etc. The salary would vary from about $40 to $75, including board and lodging. Application for position should be made to the Dominion Council Y. W. C. A., 604 Jarvis st., Toronto, Ont. There are about thirty Y. W. C. A. branches in Canada.

A SCHWEITZER VIOLIN.

L. A. S., Sask., asks.—I have an old violin which came from England, I don't know just when. On the inside is the inscription. "Joh. Bapt. Schweitzer fecibat ferman Hieronymi Amati Pestini 1818." Could you tell me what the inscription means! Also if the violin is at all valuable? It needs to be fixed up quite a bit, cleaned, tuned, etc. I may say that your column is both profitable and interesting.

Ans.—The inscription which is very incorrect, probably means, "Made by John Baptist Schweitzer fater the model of Jerome Amati of Pesto, 1818." Schweitzer was a German who studied violin-making in Italy. He made violins after the models of Amati and Stradavari. He was an excellent workman and the violins made by him are valuable. At the present day, however, copies of Schweitzer violins bearing a label nearly identical with his own are turned out by the factories in thousands. The modern violin is pitched higher, requiring a longer neck than did the old style. In order to adapt the violins of the old masters to modern use, the short neck is cut out and a longer one inserted. A factory-made imitation of a Schweitzer will show apparent marks of this cutting. Streaks in the wood are made to simulate cracks, and in the back, where in the old violin, pegs would have been placed to prevent the instrument from slipping about, dark spots are painted. The fact that the inscription as you give it does not seem to compare exactly with the original Schweitzer, argues somewhat against your violin being a genuine one. In nearly every city or town, however, there is a violin-maker who repairs violins and almost certainly, if he is in the least skilful, the moment he takes it in his hands he will be able to tell you whether or not your violin is genuine.

AUCTIONEER'S LICENCE.

A subscriber, Ont., asks.—Where should I apply for auctioneer's licence. I live in Ontario, and would like to know where to apply for licence, whether to County Council or to Provincial Government, and the cost.

Ans.—Make your application to the County Clerk. The matter is regulated by local municipal by-laws.

BRITISH COAST-LINE.

B. J. S., Man., asks.—Will you kindly inform me as to the extent of the Coast-Lines of England, Scotland, Canada, and Australia?

Ans.—The total length of the English coast-line is 2,350 miles, the coast being assumed to run up estuaries until the breadth becomes 1 mile, and no bays or headlands of less than 1 mile across, being reckoned. In this estimate the coast-line of Anglesea and the Isle of Wight, but of no other islands, is included. Of the Scottish coast-line the length is 2,300 miles; of Canada the coast-line totals some 12,000 miles, about 5,000 on the Atlantic coast and 7,000 on the Pacific. The Australian coast-line is 12,210 miles long, including Tasmania and New Guinea.

MAKING WILL.

Reader, Ont., asks.—I want to write my own will, if it is lawful to do so. Would you please tell me how to proceed. Must I sign my name before witnesses and they to sign too?

Ans.—It is quite lawful for you to prepare your own will, but it requires some legal skill and experience. It should clearly express your intention respecting the disposition of your estate, real and personal, and appoint an executor. And it must be signed by you in presence of at least two witnesses signing in your presence and in the presence of each other—all being together.

POOL ROOMS.

E. M., Ont., asks.—We are a police village. Sometime ago a man of our village made application to our Township Council for a license to run a pool room. They declined to grant it. He then made application to our village trustees for one and they granted it. "Could they do so?"—He holds a license for one table which expires some time during the month of September next. The licenses for two tables expire in a short time. We have a new set of trustees for this year. They and our villagers are very anxious to get rid of the pool room. (1) Can they annul the license for the one table? (2.) If so, what course would be necessary? (3.) If license is withdrawn, can he run his tables as a private affair, making no charge, allowing those playing to give him what they see fit? We understand he intends taking that course if he fails in securing a license.

Ans.—(1.) We think so. (2.) The Trustees are not bound to give any reason. (See the Municipal Act. Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chap. 192 sec. 253. (4.) (3.) We do not think so.

DON'T NEGLECT CATARRH IN FEBRUARY!



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE,

(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service.)

Take it in hand at once! Drive it out of your system before it ruins your health — your happiness — your welfare.

Don't be blind to its dangers, because it works so quietly. There are more breakdowns in health from Catarrh than we realize.

Are you making that common, dangerous mistake of thinking Catarrh a trifling ailment? Are you fooling yourself with the idea it's only a stubborn, obstinate head-cold that in time will "cure itself"?

Don't deceive yourself any longer: Catarrh can't cure itself. While you heedlessly neglect it you may become one of those persons who continually hawking and spitting, with bad smelling breath — is certainly an offensive object. Moreover Catarrh too frequently opens the door to serious chronic disease.

START TO TREAT YOUR CATARRH NOW.—Don't let it run on another day. Write at once and let us send you helpful and valuable

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

on Catarrh. It shall not cost you a cent, and it may be just the aid for which you have hoped. For thirty-five years Specialist Sproule has been studying and treating Catarrh. Now you are offered, without any expense whatever free consultation and advice on your troubles—the benefit of his knowledge and experience and that of his associates.

Don't let this chance go by—accept this assistance to-day! It's promised in sincerity and friendliness. People all over North America, who've already received this advice, gladly testify to what it has done for them. We'll cheerfully send you names and addresses of those who have sought the aid of this Method. Now they are rid of Catarrh, as they willingly bear witness.

Write and see if you can be freed from Catarrh.

Simply answer the questions yes or no, write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free medical advice coupon and mail it without delay. Address

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE
286 Trade Building; Boston. Don't waste any time — Do it NOW.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

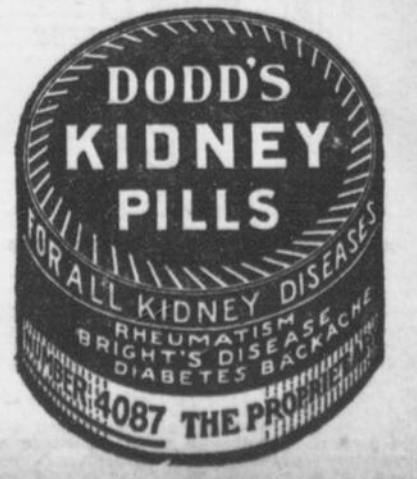
It entitles readers of this paper to free advice on curing Catarrh.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop in back of throat?

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER.

Baby's Boots From Gloves.

Mrs. R. D.—The bootee pattern illustrated is usually sewed up the back of the upper, but in soft kid might be cut in one piece. You can easily cut a pattern, using the illustration as a suggestion and correcting it or fitting it by first making a pair in cloth. The soft kid may be reinforced by a lining of soft cotton.



To cut—Place edges with 3 small circles on lengthwise fold of material, and the buttonhole flap with material so placed that the buttonholes are straight with the thread of cloth. To make close centre seam front below the two small "00" and finish edges above for closing. You can turn the edges under, face them and work eyelet holes for a soft lace or add the flap and make them button over. Close centre back seam if upper has been cut in two pieces. Sew sole to upper section on wrong side as notched with centre fronts, centre backs and small "0" even. Seam allowance ⅜ inch. Turn the shoe right side out and glue in a smooth inner sole of kid or stout cotton.

Tricot Stitch.

Mrs. M.—The tricot stitch used in baby's bib, directions for which were published December 7, is the plain tricot. In this stitch you first make a chain of any desired length, then pick up the stitches; that is, miss the first two chain stitches next the hook, put the hook through the third stitch, wool over, the hook draw through; *put the hook into the next chain stitch, wool over, draw through the stitch, and repeat from * to the end of the row when you will have as many loops on the hook as you have picked up chain stitches. Come back as follows: Wool over, draw through the first loop on the hook; *wool over, draw through two loops (the loop just made and the next one) and repeat from * to the end, when there will once more be only one loop on the hook. Third row: pick up loops across as in first row, then come back again, working off the loops as before.

There are various fancy tricot stitches used in scarf and shawl making, of which the following is one:

Raindrop crochet.—Make first a row of ordinary tricot as above; on this row work as follows: 2 chain, hook through the second upright thread, wool over, draw it through, 2 chain stitches, *hook through the next upright thread, wool over, draw it through, 2 chain stitches, and repeat from * until all the loops are on the hook. Take care to work a stitch in the last upright thread—one which is often missed because it lies at the extreme edge of the work. Draw back as in plain tricot, then repeat the fancy row and continue until you have sufficient length.

THE GOD OF THE AGED.

Rust has been the ruin of many a bright intellect. The celebrated Dr. Archibald Alexander of the Princeton Theological Seminary kept young by doing a certain amount of intellectual work every day, so that he should not lose his touch. He was as full if sap on the day before his death as he was when a missionary in Virginia at the age of two and twenty. He prepared and often used a prayer that was so beautiful that I quote a portion of it for those whose life-clock has struck threescore and ten:

"O most merciful God, cast me not off in the time of old age: forsake me not if my strength faileth. May my hoary head be found in righteousness. Preserve my mind from dotage and imbecility, and my body from protracted disease and excruciating pain. Deliver me from despondency in my declining years, and enable me to bear with patience whatever may be thy holy will. I humbly ask that my reason may be continued to the last, and that I may be so comforted and supported that I may leave my testimony in favor of the reality of religion and of thy faithfulness in fulfilling thy gracious promises. And when my spirit leaves this clay tenement, Lord Jesus, receive it. Send some of the blessed angels to convey my inexperienced soul to the mansions which thy love has prepared; and, O, may I have abundant entrance ministered unto me into the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

This beautiful petition flooded his closing years with swet peace and a strength unbroken to the last.—"Interior."

UNLOSEABLE SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS.

How much wasted motion does a cook make during one meal getting, just looking for the salt and pepper shakers.

A mere man on a houseboat in Virginia taught one housekeeper how to have unloseable shakers. He had two strong tape measures that rolled up automatically into round metal cases, and these he hung on the low ceiling above his stove. To the end of each tape measure he attached an aluminum shaker. When he was cooking a meal he just reached up his hand, pulled out the tape, salted or peppered the food—and let go. The little shaker sailed ceilingward and snipped into its place. No hunting, no steps. It was a perfect scheme.

Get the best tape measure device you can and it will last a long time. But even if you have to replace the automatic tapes a number of times it will be worth your time and your money.—"Sun."

ST. VALENTINE TO THE RESCUE.

We put him down as uninteresting, to say the least—the fat, red-faced man at the next table in the crowded hotel dining-room last Saturday evening. Among all those gay women and gallant men, his loud talk, his louder laugh, his undisguised interest in his dinner were not appealing. Coarse, we said to ourselves; yes, and common, too, and just then the red-faced man took something out of his pocket and laid it down upon the table before him. Against the white cloth something—three somethings—showed red and bright. Valentines! Clumsy little home-made ones. "Made 'em all themselves," boasted the fat man, handing his treasures round his table to be admired. "Pretty good for such kids, eh? Made up all the poetry, too. Listen to this one, will you? 'I'll have no valentine but you, dearest of daddies, good and true.' How's that for rhyme? 'True'—'You.' Heap better than this free verse you hear about," concluded the fat man, carefully retucking his precious valentines into the innermost waistcoat pocket—far more carefully than he treated his bill-holder, also fat.

Not such an uninteresting man, after all. St. Valentine had come to the rescue.—New York "Sun."

CHLORA-MINES.

Dear Madam,—Notice on page nine of Montreal "Witness" November 23rd, an article on Chlora-Mines for purifying water. Could you tell me where to get some and oblige very much.

MRS. G. W. HART.
Canso, N.S.

These chlora-mines so far as I can find have not been used in Canada, but in answer to our inquiries the health department of one of our largest cities has decided to make a test of them in dairy work. This will take time, but they have give us a report as soon as they have thoroughly tried the chlora-mines. In the meantime I am writing to the Agricultural Department of the United States for further information.

PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Chris- new home. See coupon on page 30.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A PRETTY DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Pattern 3440 was used for this attractive frock. It is cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 4 1-4 yards of 44-inch material. This style has a fitted body lining.

It is attractive for jersey cloth, satin taffeta, gabardine, velveteen and duvetyn, braid, braiding or embroidery may be used for trimming.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.



A VERY ATTRACTIVE CALLING COSTUME.

Comprising Ladies' Waist Pattern 3459 and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 3445. The waist pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make the costume for a medium size will require 3 yards of plain material and 4 of plaid or checked, 36 inches wide.

Combinations of material are attractive for this design. Velvet and satin, or serge and checked or plaid woollen or duvetyn and crepe. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 7-8 yard.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.



JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal. **COUPON** PATTERN

Please send me PATTERN NOS. } No.....No.....
At the rate of fifteen cents each
Amount enclosed .....Cents
Name .....
Address .....
.....Prov .....
For Blouses, etc., give BUST MEASURE in inches } .....
For Misses and Children give age only in years } .....

DIAMOND DYES

Never Streak, Fade or give "Dyed-Look" to Garments or Draperies



Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that it is fun for any woman to diamond-dye faded, shabby skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, everything.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed. Tell druggist whether your material is wool or silk, or if it is cotton, linen, or a mixture. 16 rich colors.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS



THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS

"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss, she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing, thanks to those priceless powders."

Tottenham, Sept. 29th, 1918.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN

EE NO POISON. EE

HOW TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

A Cincinnati Barber Tells How to Make a Remedy for Gray Hair.

Mr. Frank Harbaugh of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been a barber for more than forty years, recently made the following statement:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half-pint of water add 1 ounce bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and ¼ ounce glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger. It is easy to use, does not color the most delicate scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."

HOME COOKING

EAT MORE FISH.

"But I don't like fish," you object.

Have you given all kinds of fish a chance to win your favor? Fish are as varied in flavor as meat. If you don't like salmon or mackerel, you may like haddock or cod, or even some of the new kinds of fish.

"Well, fish doesn't agree with me." you fence.

It is true that occasionally a person is poisoned by fish, but for the average individual fish is as readily digested as meat.

"But I need the nourishment in meat." You settle back with the complacent air of one who has installed himself behind an argument that cannot be felled.

Now it has been shown that fish has practically the same body-building value as meat. If eaten with potatoes and with corn bread and butter, fish furnishes an adequate meal.

You resort to the last argument.

"Well, I get so tired of fish. One fish day is all I can stand in the week."

If this is your complaint, it is a needless one, for the ways to vary the serving of fish are almost limitless. It may be eaten boiled, steamed, broiled, fried or baked. It may be "dressed up" with all kinds of sauces. It may be stuffed and roasted. It may be served cold in a salad, or flaked with a cream sauce in ramekins, or cold in a gelatin. Or it may masquerade its appearance on your table combined with other materials.

When selecting fish, be sure that it is fresh, for many cases of ptomaine poisoning result from the eating of spoiled fish. Fish that is fresh has bright eyes bright red gills, shiny scales, firm flesh, and has no disagreeable odor. When fish is placed in water it will sink if it is fresh, but if it floats on the surface of the water, you may know that it is not fresh and that it is dangerous to use.

The fish should be thoroughly cleaned as soon as purchased. The scales may be removed by scraping a knife over them, commencing at the tail and working toward the head. Make an incision in the under side from the gills halfway down, and remove the insides, including the thin, black membrane. The fish should then be wiped both inside and out with a soft cloth which as been dipped in cold, salted water, and then wiped off with a dry, clean cloth. The head and tail may be removed if desired, or left on if the fish is to be served whole. Handle the fish as little as possible and keep it near the ice until ready to cook.

With some varieties of fish it is desirable to remove the skin, and this may be accomplished easily. First with a sharp knife, remove the fins along the back and then a narrow strip of skin down the entire length of the back. Rub the fingers with salt so that they will not slip. Loosen the skin just back of the head and draw it off carefully, one side at a time.

Fish Potato Pie.—Line a deep greased dish with well-seasoned mashed potatoes to the thickness of an inch. Fill to within one inch of the top with creamed fish, cover with potatoes, brush with melted fat and bake in a hot oven until brown. Garnish with parsley and lemon.

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS.

Address all letters and questions intended for this page to the Editor of the Home Department, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Asthmatic Trouble.

Dear Madam,—I have been a reader of your excellent paper, the "Witness," for about fifteen years, and during that time I have received much pleasure, profit and information. This is my first request to this column. I want your advice concerning my little girl of fifteen, who has had asthmatic trouble all her life, or at least since she was three years old. It began with what our doctor called hay fever, and gradually affected the bronchial tubes.

Over exertion or a sudden change in atmospheric conditions causes very acute attacks, lasting from four to six hours, and leaving her very weak, in fact it is several days before she gets back to normal. Can you tell me what to do to give relief at such times? Can you suggest any course of treatment for the trouble in general? Am I justified in hoping that at her age she may outgrow it? Neither of her parents, nor any other member of her family have this trouble, unless it may be found in a preceding generation. I shall be most grateful for any advice or suggestions you may give me, and await your reply anxiously.

Sincerely yours,

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Again I must protest that I am not a medical authority. I would, if she were my little daughter, try if possible to get expert medical advice. Your own doctor may be as good as it is possible to get, but he himself may desire consultation with some man who has had more experience with such cases. I would desire to have a doctor with a quick ear examine the child's lungs to make sure there is no trouble there. Many a splendid medical man lacks the sensitive ear necessary for diagnosing lung cases. If you find trouble in the lung, then possibly it would prove to be the septic focus from which over exertion or fatigue spread the protein bacteria causing the asthmatic seizures. If this is the case then you have tubercular trouble to fight, and nothing is more curable if taken in time and the doctor's advice followed sensibly. All that is necessary is rest or carefully supervised exercise, fresh air, and a plain, simple nourishing diet.

Pure spasmodic or bronchial asthma, occurring in paroxysms without apparent cause, and between attacks presenting no sign or symptom by which the disease may be diagnosed, is due to protein sensitization. The source of the specific causative protein varies in different cases. Every one has heard of persons who suffer an asthmatic seizure when exposed to the dander of a horse, a cat, or even a fowl. And many asthmatics have discovered that some such food protein as that in lobster, oyster, clam, egg white, cheese, pork, or even milk, is the exciting cause of their attacks.

There is now available to every physician scientifically prepared extracts or several dozens of different proteins for inoculation tests in cases of asthma and other diseases caused by protein poisoning.

The tests are simply made. For each protein to be tested a minute scratch is first made on the skin of the arm. A drop of the protein extract is placed upon the scratch. Within a few minutes, not longer than half an hour, a characteristic reaction appears around the scratch inoculated; that is, if the patient is sensitized to that particular protein. If the patient is not sensitized no reaction develops and we know that that particular protein has nothing to do with the asthma.

It is also well known that in animals and men sensitized to a given protein poison carefully administration of extremely minute doses of a pure extract or solution of that protein at short intervals, with gradually increasing doses for a few weeks, will immunize the individual so that the foreign protein will no longer produce any symptoms.

To-day any good physician can test asthmatic patients with purified protein solutions, a long list of which are available for this purpose. The tests are made by applying the faintest trace of the protein to a scarified or scratched area of the skin, and plain water to a control scratch, and observing the reaction produced, which tells the doctor whether the patient is susceptible to the particular protein employed in the test.

Cheap Paint For Floors and Barns.

Dear Madam,—Would you kindly repeat recipe for making a cheap paint for covering rough wood. It was printed about a year ago, somewhere around the end of January or beginning of February. The copy it was in I handed to a neighbor, who has since become a subscriber.

WESTERN BACH.

Was it this one for floors?

Have the floor washed clean, free from grease and perfectly dry. Dissolve two ounces of glue in two quarts of soft water, lift from the fire and stir in two ounces of yellow ochre. Apply at once. When this dries put on a light coat of linseed oil. This dries rapidly.

Or this, for outside work on weathered boards:

Take 20 lbs. of whiting and mix it to a paste with equal parts of benzine and water; then mix up 50 lbs. of white lead that is ground in oil, with just enough raw linseed oil to enable you to make it into a paste. Now mix the two pastes together. Stir until they are perfectly incorporated. Thin this with equal parts of raw linseed oil and sweet milk, stirring in the milk, little by little, until the milk has been taken up by the paste before adding another small quantity of milk. Finally stir in the oil.

The mass should be as thick as heavy paint, so that it will be thick enough to fill the wood, yet fluid enough to work well under the brush. When this has become hard, say in 48 hours, apply a thin coat of ordinary oil paint of any color desired. This one coat will do for a finish.

Cheese Making on the Farm.

The Montreal "Witness,"—I find so many valuable hints in the Home Department that I am writing for help in how to make cheese like what is made in Ontario cheese factories. We have an over supply of milk, and would like to use it in making cheese for next spring and summer use. Butter is so high that we would like to use cheese with bread. Hoping to soon get the necessary information.

Yours sincerely,

HOMEMAKER.

A practical farmer's wife gives the following directions for cheese making: Use 40 quarts of new milk, lukewarm, and one box of junket tablets. Dissolve the tablets as directed and thoroughly mix with the milk. Let this stand on the back of the stove or in a warm place until it becomes a thick curd. Take out the curd on a clean flat basket or sieve lined with cheese cloth and let drain, then cut into small pieces.

Mix in half a cup of salt and one pound of butter, if it is desired to have the cheese very rich.

Put in a press lined with cheese cloth and weigh down. (A sugar box with no bottom may be used). Set on a board covered with cheese cloth. After two days turn out of the press, keep in a cool, dry place, and rub over with butter or lard every day for six weeks, when it will be ripe for use.

Full directions for cheese making at home were given in the "Witness" for November 30th, a copy of which may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Department, "Witness" Office, enclosing full address and stating date of paper wanted.

How to Make Butter Come.

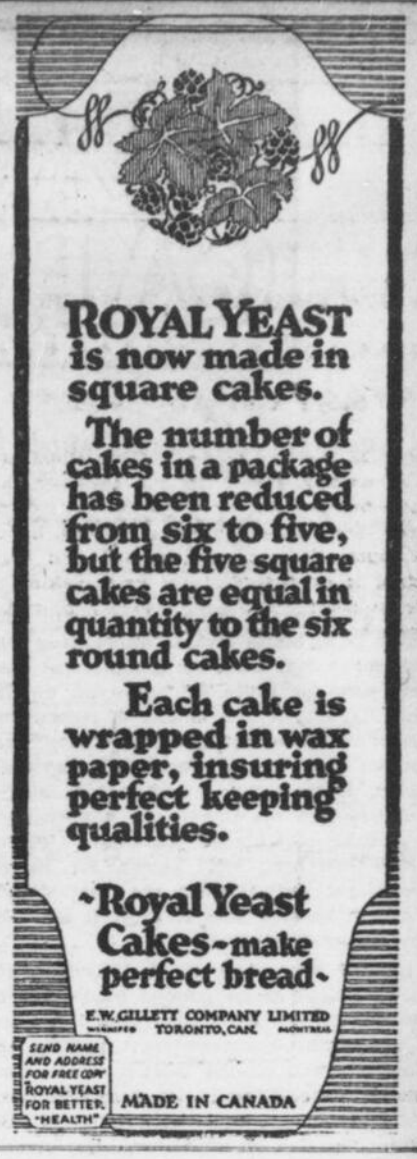
Dear Madam,—I have great sympathy for those who churn and churn and churn to get the butter. I have no trouble since I learned how to handle the cream. When the cream comes from the separator, warm the cream a little and add a cup of buttermilk to two or three quarts of cream; keep in a warm room till it becomes thoroughly sour and thick. Don't add the next cream till the first is sour, but warm before adding and stir thoroughly each time cream is added. I put the fresh cream in as soon as it comes from the separator, but don't put any fresh cream for 24 hours before churning. Use a dairy thermometer and churn at 62 to 65 degrees. I am speaking of cream in the winter time. One reason of trouble is the cream being too old; churn every four or five days.

To remove rings from glass jars. Turn upside down in hot water.

For ingrowing toe nails, keep the top of the toe nail scraped thin with a knife not too sharp.

As soon as a mustard plaster has been removed, put on a poultice of warm bread and milk to take away the soreness.

E. J. M.



"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, becaue each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

NURSES NEEDED.

There is an ever increasing demand for bright women to serve the nursing profession.

Our method enables you to qualify in a short time. Teaches you at home. A few minutes a day will do it. Interesting and instructive study. All information in detail will be sent free. Write for it today.



Royal College of Science Dept. 14, Toronto, Ont.

235 SILK PIECES $1.00

500 for $2.00, assorted colors; velvet, 25 pieces, 50c., 60 for $1.00; cotton-prints for quilting, 1 lb., 60c., 4 lbs., $2.00; postpaid; one gold filled ring with stone, warranted two years, one bottle perfume, one silk handkerchief, 5 fine postcards, complete set, $1.00 (regular price $1.60); one stereoscope and 36 views around the world and a guide book for $1.50, postpaid; fine gifts. ALLEN NOVELTIES, St. Zacharie, Que.



BETTER VEGETABLES AND WHY.

First of all let me emphasize that better vegetables need not be new ones! New uses of standard vegetables count for much, as do better strains which often suggest additional uses. As a matter of fact, new sorts or types are often an untried quantity, and it is a matter of record that less than 10 percent of all "novelties" ever become standbys of economic importance. Again, it may take years before hidden qualities are discovered, as happened in the case of Chinese cabbage (Petsai) which has been well known for twenty years, yet only during the past decade have we learned how to grow it and discovered its excellence.

Twenty years ago, Black Valentine was the principal green podded bush-bean on the market. Every trucker grew it because it was hardly blight-resistant, prolific, and stood up well on the market bench since it had lots of fibre in the pods. My! but it's a tough one, made up entirely of little wire ropes. Nevertheless, the public bought it because it looked for strings in stringbeans. Then came Keeney's evolution of Stringless Green Podded which revolutionized bean growing. Taking the string out of the Long Yellow Six Weeks gave us Bountiful—a masterpiece. Further ambitions led to the production of better-looking stringless beans, until in a pedigreed sort like Sure Crop Wax, we have a combination of all the qualities that made Black Valentine passable, plus appearance, flavor, stringless qualities and cooking characteristics that make it difficult indeed to suggest a line of progress that would produce still better kinds or types.

Years of adherence to certain habits or lines of thought make it exceedingly difficult for most of us to look beyond established standards. Thus it will almost sound



From seed to fruit in ninety-two days.

sacrilegious to many when I say that good Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder is not up to the standard of Egg Harbor Pole, relatively a newcomer among green saddlebacked climbing beans. Yet Egg Harbor Pole is far superior to Old Homestead in appearance, and is so much more attractive when served that Old Homestead must be relegated to the "coarse and inferior" group.

Eighteen years ago it was my good fortune to handle the first few bushels of Golden Bantam sweet corn ever sent out. In just ten years, this sweetest of all varieties conquered the market, and the breeders accordingly got busy in a search after Golden Bantam quality in larger quantities. This led to the introduction of nearly a half-score other yellow corns and all these I have tested repeatedly, in different sections and grown on different soils. Only one—Golden Evergreen—really measures up to Golden Bantam in quality while also surpassing it in size.

Red cobs are taken as an indication of quality in sweet corn and when the red cobs transmit the color to the kernels to such a degree that the dried kernels show it plainly, we anticipate extra quality in that kind. This we find to be true in Aristocrat, one of the earlist midseason sorts of recent introduction, a corn that will go well with Golden Bantam, Howling Mob, and other recognized quality standards.

When the Orient discovered that America was beginning to appreciate the value of Chinese Cabbage, it promptly deluged our trial grounds with a dozen more or less seemingly indifferent varieties, some of which are scheduled for appearance in our gardens next season. Novelties we like to have, of course, but as regards introductions from Asia, it is well to remember the old caution "Caveat emptor." Out of the maze of offerings one, Wong Bok, stands head and shoulders above the original Petsai. Short and blocky by comparison, Wong Bok may be looked upon to-day as the heaviest yielder of quality greens in the Mustard family—for such is the nature of these Chinese "cabbages."

Not much more than ten years ago, a market grower of Grand Rapids, Mich., started out to select a strain of cucumber that would combine the free-bearing quality of an open-ground type with the su-



The tomato that outranks them all.

perior appearance of the underglass kinds. And we have the result in Davis Perfect, which yields a good crop of perfect pickles early in the season, while the full-grown fruit rivals the hothouse cucumbers in both appearance and quality.

Those who enjoy creamed celery and French globe artichoke will be delighted to "discover" Florence fennel. Cultivated for decades in Italy for its fleshy leaf base, this vegetable has only recently found any degree of appreciation over here. As easily grown as carrots and beets, the fleshy "knobs" that form the base of the plants are slightly hilled to blanch; cooked they develop a very delicate celery flavor, and may be served with a creamed sauce.

For the gardener living where the season gives but 100 frostless nights and growing musk melons has not been a success, the variety Early Knight is recommended. Fact is that from seeds sown June 6th we gathered delicious, vine-ripened fruits on September 6th. These musk melons average the size of a large Rocky-ford, but are more elongated.

Comparatively few of the fine exhibition Peas sent us by English specialists make a permanent place for themselves, because of reversion. Once in a while we get a good one such as Prodigious or Quite Content which for size of the pods and peas is the peer of any tall midseason sort; and hot or cold, dry or wet, and on poor or rich soil, it has held its own and may be considered the finest strain of the desirable Telephone type. Of course none of the tall vining sorts are, comparatively speaking, as prolific as Potlatch, Buttercup, Dwarf Champion, etc.

The more I hear about and see New Zealand spinach, the more I am convinced of its value in the home garden. While the individual leaf tip and branch slightly resemble those of our ordinary spinach, the characteristics of the plant are quite different. A well-developed specimen (and cutting should not be started until plants are well developed) will cover a space 4 x 5 ft. with a perfect mass of succulent branches and leaves which will multiply as rapidly as cut; and multiply is the proper term, for wherever you cut a tip, three others will appear and the yielding power of a half dozen plants is immense. A fifteen foot row will yield a peck twice a week from July until the end of October.

For many years we have casually known the squash called Cocozelle Bush, but only recently have the original introducers—Italian truckers—shown us how to use it. The young fruits are offered in the market when they are hardly larger than a cucumber—yet I have picked them when two feet long and six inches in diameter! At all stages of development, it has a delicate flavor that makes it one of the best of its tribe. Young, fried like eggplant, it beats that Solanum in every way. Fully developed, baked or stewed, it has a matchless flavor. And one row of a dozen plants will bear uninterruptedly from July until frost, or till the squash bugs say "finis."

Among tomatoes, I have appreciated every quality of every important variety introduced during the past quarter century. But when the late Walter Stokes, twelve years ago, gave us Bonny Best, he outdistanced all other kinds. Prompted by the desire to create a type that would "grade" well, or rather one that would make grading superfluous, he first selected for uniform shape and size; incidentally, solidity was striven after. Under the trying soil conditions of sandy New Jersey the work was carried on and to-day Bonny Best is unquestionably the greatest scarlet medium-sized tomato for light soils in the world; and it is at the same time a splendid yielder on other soils, even heavy clay. Indeed Bonny Best surpasses all competitors.

OLD COUNSELS AND CUSTOMS.

Many counsels and practices, some founded on fact, others born af fancy, says H. T. T., writing in the "Telegraph," are passed from one generation to another in the craft of gardening. They relate chiefly to work in the kitchen and fruit garden, where "operations" seem more complex than in the garden of flowers. There is the ring of truth in the old couplet:

When the sun begins to shine
'Tis too late to prune the vine,



Golden Evergreen, Aristocrat and Golden Bantam Corn.

for unless the vine is pruned early the cut surfaces are liable to "bleed"; apply styptic or painter's knotting as freely as you will, in bad cases the sap may exude to such an extent that the vine is seriously weakened. One of the first things I remember having been told was that seeds of melon, vegetable marrow, and cucumber, all of which are much alike, must be pushed into the soil in a slanting direction; on no account should they be sown as is customary with other seeds—placed on the soil and covered over. Yet one may sow the seeds in both ways and not find much difference in the result. However, there is wisdom in this old advice, for the melon, marrow, and cucumber seeds are thin and flat, and if they are placed on the soil in the usual way they are more likely to decay before germination takes place than if they were pushed sideways into the soil. Many old-fashioned gardeners declare that if you plant broad beans between cabbages, or rather cabbages between the beans, the greens will not be attacked by club root; but the bean roots must be left in the ground. There are various recommendations for preventing spring cabbages from running to seed, but one of the most unusual is that of driving a nail through the stem; the object is apparently to check the flow of sap and so resist the natural inclination of the plant to produce its flowers and seed. "Ringing" fruit trees, i.e., removing a ring of bark, was much practised formerly, but is now rarely carried out. The same term is applied to a method of propagation employed in increasing such plants as dracaena, croton, indiarubber plant, and others with hard stems, and liable in the course of time to lose their lower leaves. The stem is "ringed" just below the lowest remaining leaves, and the exposed part is covered with moss; if this is kept moist and the plant is placed in warmth roots will form; the stem is then gradually severed, and eventually the new plant, furnished to the base with leaves, is placed in a separate flower pot.

Almost every gardener will tell you that if glasshouse trees or plants, especially certain kinds, are exposed to a cold draught through faulty ventilation an attack of mildew will follow. And it usually does. Yet mildew is a disease which can arise only from the germination of the fungus spores, and we are told that warm, moist conditions favor their germination. "He who plants pears plants for his heirs" may have been true in years past, but it is not so now, if one chooses satisfactory varieties that are budded on the quince stock and plants them with their roots near the surface. When fruit trees grow too luxuriantly it is usual to root-prune them, and if bruised or broken roots are seen at planting time it is the custom to cut them off. But an exception must be made in the case of the mulberry, or the tree is likely to perish. The ancient rules of gardening adjure one to plant shallots on the shortest day and take them up on the longest; to cease cutting asparagus on June 20; to allow six months between the closing of the vinery and the date on which ripe summer grapes are wanted; and a hundred and one other things which are more or less useful.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Who shall decide which of the many climbing roses is the most beautiful in wealth of bloom, purity of color, and perfection of form? The Crimson Rambler or the Dorothy Perkins? The Memorial or the Evergreen Gem? The Thalia or the Farquhar? One would be hard pressed, indeed, to find an answer, says Edward K. Parkinson, writing in the New York "Evening Post." Perhaps the best way would be to group them first into the three well-known classes of the multiflora variety, which blooms in June; the prairie variety, blooming a little later, and thirdly the memorial type, flowering throughout the summer, and frequently even on through September, under favorable conditions.

Of course, many amateurs are discouraged at the mere suggestion of growing roses in any form, and begin at once enumerating the various hindrances and pests to which roses are subject, such as black leaf-spot, mildew, green plant lice, rose-chafer, and rose-slug. They may even say that the only way to grow roses is to have a posse of gardeners on hand whose sole purpose in life is to stand over them continually with brush, bellows, and syringe. Now, for these doubting ones there are a few practical suggestions which will mitigate to a

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large extent such trials, and make rose-growing an absorbing and inspiring task.

First, when planting climbing roses it cannot be over-emphasized that roses are healthier, blossom more luxuriantly, and keep freer from disease when allowed plenty of room and are not unduly crowded. The soil about them should be kept thoroughly porous and open with continuous hoeing. Proper watering is another important point. Too many surface roots are made if plants are watered often and a little at a time, so instead they should be supplied rather with plenty of water at not too frequent intervals; but roses which grow on walls will need much more water than climbers on pergolas, for instance, and a brick wall is not only apt to keep off much rain which otherwise would get to the roots of the plants, but also absorbs a great deal of moisture from the soil itself.

In planting roses on a wall, then, it is well to put the roots a fair distance from the wall, placed in a slanting position away from the wall, and which will guard against the drawback of having the soil in an unnaturally dry state about the roots. If climbing roses are given plenty of water, and liquid manure, which is not over strong, the latter part of March and early in April, they will make new and strong growths very early in the season, which is an exceedingly important matter, as the growths then have plenty of time to ripen and harden before the severe weather of winter sets in, and so less chance is left for them to be damaged during the cold months.

It is a well-known fact among professional horticulturists that wood which matures too late in the season is so easily damaged by frost that it is seldom worth keeping. As new growths of climbing roses develop, it is a good plan to tie them up, in order to avoid any chance of having them hurt by strong winds. Many people drive bamboo sticks two feet into the soil about a foot from the arch or pillar of climbers and tie to them the growths of the present season, which gives the new wood plenty of sun and air and allows it to mature normally.

October is considered the very best month of the year in which to start an entirely new rose plant, the soil for which should be dug out two to three feet deep, and the earth prepared by spading and mixing lime with the soil. But for those having planned some rose vines this summer a bed may be started in April, as soon as the ground is workable, with every hope of success, providing strong plants are set out, the trenching is sufficiently deep, and the soil rich enough.

And here it is well to reiterate once more that persistent hoeing is one of the important points in the successful growth of climbing-roses. Its good effect would be difficult to overestimate, as it keeps down disease, and therefore assists a healthy growth of the plant. One should keep sharply on the outlook for insects. For fungus diseases Bordeaux mixture is effective, while in the case of mildew liver-of-sulphur solution is the best. As to pruning, not much is needed, although, of course, the weaker shoots and dead wood should be removed, and the old flowering canes cut out, to make room for the new ones.

Some of the climbing roses recommended, which will add immeasurably to any garden, are the Silver Moon, a large, semi-double blossom, ivory white, and producing large flourishing clusters; the American Pillar, a large, single flower, an inch and a half in size, and shading from carmine to pink in the centre; the Alberia Barbier, a very prolific, full-flowered rose, in clusters, white, shading to a little darker in the centre; the Gardenia, a large, full rose, white, and with beautiful foliage, which lasts almost through the winter; the Farquhar, a single flower of a bright cherry color; the Blush Rambler, a prolific grower and very fragrant; the Dorothy Perkins, the Crimson Rambler, the Tausenschon, and the pink clustering Dawsons—all are too well known to warrant description, and with their graceful wreathing vines and vivid blossoms have beautified many a summer-house and verandah. No garden, indeed, is complete without its climbing roses, and there are so many desirable sorts at present that all suitable places about the house and grounds should be utilized in order to enjoy as many of them as possible.

ARE YOU INSURED?

It is not so very long ago that spraying was the big bugaboo to the average gardener who was assaulted by "tables" and "calendars" and "formulas" for home preparation. On the idea that for "every evil under the sun there be a remedy, or there be none" as the old saw has it, our good scientifically bent men proceeded to prove the fact by producing a bewildering array of remedies—one for almost each evil! Then came a change! And now instead of awaiting the attack of the enemy, we have learned how to give protection, by applying one general spray earlier in the season. As to the propriety of, and need for, spraying there is no need for argument to-day.

Lime-sulphur or miscible oils sprayed generally on trees and shrubs during winter have been found to be a practical general prophylactic, and not expensive either. We used to be bothered with home mixing or home boiling, but even that is unnecessary now for there are manufactured concentrated preparations to be had that need only dilution and a proper spray pump for use. Frankly it does not pay nowadays to make these spray mixtures at home—to say not a word about the uncertainty of the product.

As to which is the more desirable spray; that is largely a matter of personal preference. The miscible oils are more concentrated, stand greater dilution and are therefore less bulky in shipment. They do not wash off with rains. Lime-sulphur leaves convincing evidence of its presence and so makes it easy to be assured of a thorough job. It has the advantage of attacking some fungous diseases as well as insects and p rticularly leaf curl of a peach. The oils usually come ready to mix at the rate of one gallon to ten or fifteen gallons of water and the lime-sulphur will take about eight gallons of water to one gallon.

One thorough spraying each year should be sufficient insurance under all ordinary conditions but that one spraying must be a thorough one and every part of the plant must be covered. Spraying can be done at any time during the dormant season except when the weather is actually freezing, and there are plenty of days during the winter or before growth starts that afford the opportunity.

By all means get a practical spray pump; not a toy. For the medium-sized garden a mounted spray pump on wheels would be a good investment but for the very small garden with a home vegetable plot something of the knapsack or other portable type to be slung over the shoulders will suffice.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS.

How to Make a "Cross."

T. H. B.—The essential point in crossing is to prevent the stigma of the chosen seed-parent from being pollinated by any flower except the one desired as a pollen parent. In order to accomplish this: (1) remove all flowers that have opened and shed any pollen; (2) select several buds that look as if they would open in a day or two, and gently pulling their segments apart hold the bud open with the fingers of the left hand while the immature anthers are removed by the fingers or by means of tweezers. Be sure that you take out all (six in Lilium).

Cover the bud with a paper bag, leaving it for two or three days. Then remove it and examine the stigma, the knob-like end of the pistil. If it be viscid and glistening in the sun, it is ready for the pollen of the chosen species. Cover it well with pollen and replace the bag, keeping it on until the stigma withers and further danger of foreign pollination is past.

The paper bag has certain disadvantages. Damage to some of the flowers in removing or replacing the bags, is certain; and on a warm day, the atmosphere inside the bag will become hot and steamy and may prevent seed formation. On a large scale omit the bags entirely, but take extreme pains to keep all the buds on the patch emasculated. This method is practically as exact as the former method if the different species are planted in isolated groups in different parts of the garden. Its great drawback lies in the necessity for the rigid surveillance of every bud.

Give each cross some distinguishing mark, or write the names of the parents on a label and fasten it to the flower stalk.

The method of procedure here outlined refers specifically to work on Lilium, but the same principles apply in general to all ordinary flowering plants. The smaller the parts or the more intricate the work the more difficult is the handling, necessitating practise and patience.

With most flowers a paper label written in pencil and pinned round the stalk will last until the seed is ripe.

Stand Bleeding Heart in Water.

Window Garden.—The bleeding heart has failed you because you did not give it enough water. If you followed directions, potting it up in the fall and keeping it cool and dark as you would do with tulip bulbs until you brought it in you should by now have a dainty and decorative plant. But once it begins to flower it must have water. Indeed it, like the so-called "Florests Spirea" or Astibel likes to have a saucer full of water under the pot. This treatment would kill most house plants, but these two thrive on it.

Peony Seedlings.

J. S.—Growing peonies from seed is not difficult, but requires great patience. The seed does not germinate until the second year it has been in the ground; its first blooms are not likely to appear for four or five years; and for really fine bloom one must wait still a year or two—say ten years from planting to mature bloom before one can be sure just whether the flower is worth while. Chance seedlings or even those from carefully selected, carefully crossed stock may not prove to be anything very good or sufficiently different to constitute a new variety. It is said by experts that 99 percent of seedlings are inferior to their parents. Once a seedling has proved itself and its blooms show real worth there is still much patience needed. The root must be divided, new plants grown in this way, and the process of division continued for from six to eight years before sufficient stock is accumulated to allow of the variety being put on the market.

It seems a long process, yet it is a fascinating pursuit, taking as it does patience, good judgment, determination and skill—patience to wait while your labors come to fruition; good judgment in the selection of seed and of seed parents; determination, that when your plants of ten years' watching prove inferior, you may be able to remorselessly weed them out; and skill to keep all growing and thriving during the long wait.

Seeds are usually sown in the fall in a cold frame or box sunk in the ground and protected by a wire screen.

Just at present the prices paid for the new varieties rather reminds one of the old tulip mania, but when one realizes the length of time it takes to grow a fine peony and the lasting beauty of it one is the less amazed.

Given deep, rich soil, and left unmoved for a number of years the peony will increase in beauty and value. Insect pests do not bother it, frost does not kill it. A mulch of well rotted manure, once a year, two or three hoeings to keep down weeds; supports when its wealth of bloom becomes too heavy, what other perennial asks for so little care and gives so much?

Colored Evergreen Candytuft.

Violet.—The white evergreen hardy Candytuft, Iberis sempervirens, is well-known and decidedly popular. It is not, however, nearly so beautiful a subject as the rosy Lilac I. gibraltarica, which is a later but much more persistent bloomer. It is very easily raised from seed, and if this is sown during the winter the seedlings will many of them bloom late the following summer. It is a more rapid grower than the white Candytuft and year old plants 12-18 in. across are not at all unusual. These evergreen Candytufts have come through severe winters in good condition, although often with very little snow protection and great depth of frost in the ground. The foliage needs covering, especially in late winter, when frosty winds and sunny skies are liable to burn it. For this purpose a light covering of leaves held in position with pine or spruce boughs will be found effective.

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History of the Guernsey Breed

By John R. Mohler.

The Guernsey breed had its early development on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, and at present cattle from either island are eligible to registry in the herdbook of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. The origin of the breed is obscure, but it is probable that the parent stock came from Normandy, France, which is adjacent to the islands. Early livestock laws of the islands prevented the importation of livestock for any purpose except slaughter, and under these conditions, in the course of the last century, the cattle developed into a distinct breed.

The climate of the Channel Islands, being mild throughout the year, allows a long grazing season.

Although they come from the same parent stock, Guernseys are larger than their companion breed, the Jerseys, and are unlike them in some other respects, having been developed by men with different ideals.

Importation and Distribution.

The first representatives of the breed were imported in the early part of the nineteenth century, but not until 1878 were efforts made to keep the breeding pure in this country by the establishment of a herd register. Since that time there have been importations almost every year, and the breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity. About 50 percent of their numbers are found east of the Alleghanies, but they are spreading westward.

Characteristics.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. The former varies from a very light orange fawn to a deep reddish or brownish fawn. An orange fawn with white markings, the fawn predominating, is perhaps the most common. The under parts of the body, legs, and switch of tail are usually white. A buff nose and amber-colored horns of medium size are typical of the breed. A rich yellow secretion of the skin is most highly thought of by breeders and is considered as an indication of the quality of the milk, which is rich in fat and hghly colored.

Guernseys possess a nervous temperament, but are very quiet and gentle if properly handled and are not easily excited. ?

A lack of uniformity among Guernseys is perhaps the most serious criticism that can be made, but this defect is being remedied rapidly through the efforts of the breeders, and during the last few years a great improvement in this respect has been noted.

Guernseys are medium in size. The cows vary in weight from 900 to 1,400 pounds (average about 1,050 pounds); the bulls range from 1,400 to 2,200 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds.) There is some resemblance between the Guernsey and the Jersey, but the former is larger and slightly coarser boned, with a deeper and more "rangy" body. The head also is somewhat longer and more narrow than that of the Jersey.

The birth weight of calves ranges from 60 to 85 pounds. Heifers reach maturity a little later than Jerseys and earlier than the other breeds.

Production.

Milk from Guernsey cows is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat. The fat globules are larger than those in milk from either Holstein or Ayrshire cows, and consequently the cream rises more rapidly upon setting. Guernseys are particularly adapted for the production of butterfat or cream or for rich milk at a special price.

WINTER RATION FOR MILCH COWS.

(By W. S. Blair.)

The general principles involved in the feeding of milch cows may be outlined, but the most economical ration can be determined only by the feeds available, their cost and the capacity of the cows that are being fed. The feeder alone can determine what his individual cows should have, to give best returns.

It may be definitely stated that a meal ration of from 1 pound meal to each 3 pounds milk produced, to 1 pound to each 4 pounds milk, is the profitable limit. It is also known that digestive troubles, due to the heavy feeding of meal, which is necessary under high production, can be largely overcome by giving an abundance of succulent feed along with the hay and meal ration. In considering a ration for milk, therefore, a good quality of hay, succulent feed, and meal mixture must be considered as definite requirements.

The quality of the hay is a big factor, as poorly cured hay is not appetizing and may cause digestive troubles as well. The value of good clover hay as compared with the grasses is too little appreciated even though there is abundant evidence to show that the legume hay will materially reduce the meal feed requirements over the average hay.

Hay and meal alone cannot give best results. This is not because hay and meal does not contain the necessary constituents for milk as the corn silage or roots, but rather because the animal is kept in better physical condition because of the succulent roughage and is therefore able to make full use of the meal and hay fed without ailments that are likely to follow heavy feeding of these alone.

The succulent feeds are corn and roots. Corn silage alone can be fed more abundantly than roots, for the reason that the bowels are not kept so open. A good combination is one-third roots and two-thirds corn, mixed together. Cows ranging around 1100 pounds may be fed 50 pounds of the above mixture per day, and those 1400 pounds may take 60 pounds without being too loose. It is necessary for the feeder to watch his stock, as cows cannot do well if purged excessively.

In compounding a meal ration bran should be one of the principal ingredients. Of all the mill products from wheat, bran seems to be the best, and this with crack-ed oats should approximate two-thirds of the meal ration. To this is added the cottonseed or linseed meal, which are more concentrated. A mixture which has given good results in feeding at the Kentville, N.S., Experimental Station, is made up of 300 pounds bran, 200 pounds crushed oats, 200 pounds cottonseed, 100 pounds linseed meal. This is mixed together and 1 pound salt added to every 100 pounds of the mixture when mixing.

With reasonable care there is little danger of trouble from overfeeding with bran and oats, but with cottonseed there is danger, and it is doubtful if it is, even in such a mixture, advisable to give a cow more than 4 pounds of cottonseed per day, and if very heavy feeding is practised so that above that amount is given, we would increase in the linseed and correspondingly reduce in the cottonseed. Cottonseed may be dropped out and the linseed meal used entirely, as the latter is a safer concentrate, but generally the cottonseed is cheaper, and can be used in part to advantage.

The practice at Kentville is to feed during the winter 1 pound meal to 3 pounds milk produced, and 40 to 60 pounds roots and ensilage, using two-thirds corn to one-third roots, either turnips or mangels and 10 to 12 pounds hay for each cow per day.

The first feed is given directly after milking in the morning, consisting of half the ensilage and roots with half the meal scattered on it, and followed by half hay. This is followed by an afternoon feed of ensilage and roots with meal, to be all eaten before milking time, and the balance of the hay is given after milking.

Water is before the cattle all the time and exercise is given in the yards on fine days.

MILK CHEESE.

The following milk cheese recipe was given to a correspondent of the "Nor-West Farmer" by a Yorkshire dairymaid who used it almost every day:

"If you have sour milk, this is best to best to use. Allow it to stand about two days, until it becomes thick, then strain through muslin or cheesecloth. Do not squeeze! Just let drip. A good way is to use a small salt sack or oatmeal bag, put in the sour milk and hang up with a basin under to catch the drip. When fairly dry, usually about a day later, turn it out and add salt, about 1 teaspoonful to 1 pound of curd, or more, according to taste. Mash well with a fork or masher, until the whole becomes smooth and creamy, then pack into boxes or moulds the desired shape, which have prebiously been lined with cheesecloth. If too moist and soft to keep its shape, it has not drained long enough and can be hung again as before. This will keep in a cool place about 10 to 14 days.

"For variation, flavoring may be added while mashing, such as a sage, or chopped nuts, pimentoes or spices."

FARM IMPLEMENT REPAIRS.

National Repair Week was originated in the United States as a war measure. It is being continued now as a movement that is beneficial to manufacturers, dealers and farmers. The principal objects are as follows:

(1.) To induce farmers to set aside a certain time during a quiet season for the purpose of cleaning, oiling and overhauling and getting their farm operating equipment in good running order. As a preliminary to this, it is necessary for the farmer to list all needed repairs and to place his order as early as possible with his dealer. So far as the farmer is concerned, this may be the means of saving him additional or extra expenses later in the season when he may be obliged to pay long distance telephone or telegraph tolls, local freight, expenses, or parcel post charges on numerous shipments.

(2.) To induce the dealers to get their repair departments in good order, to see that they are stocked up on necessary repairs and to give them an opportunity of ordering such repairs as they do not have in stock from branch houses, transfer points, factories of other sources of supply.

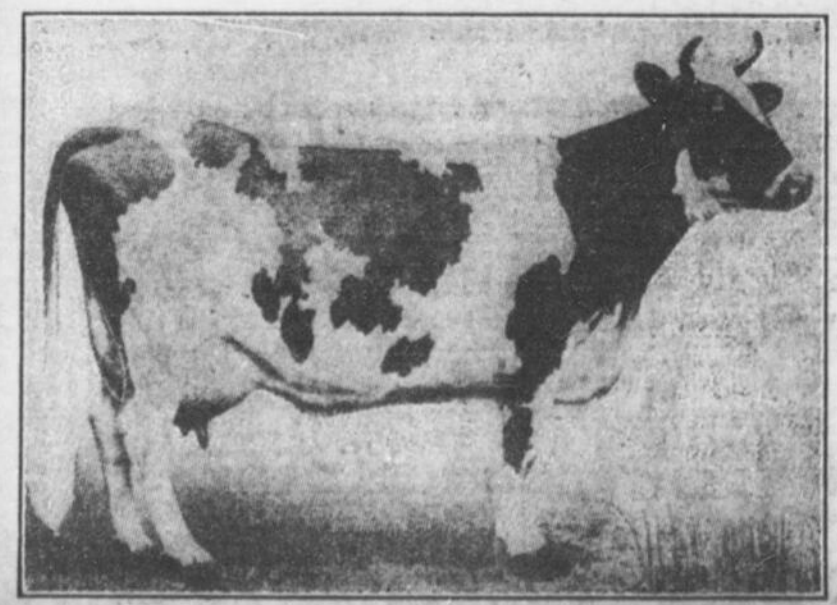
(3.) To prevent, if possible, crowding the repairs business into a limited time, which compels the employment of extra help, which is often inexperienced, and to give the regular help a chance to look after the repairs business within reasonable working hours, reducing as far as possible the night and Sunday work which some of these men are obliged to do at certain seasons in order to fill orders for repairs.

(4.) The whole movement finally comes back to the farmer by inducing him to get all of his operating equipment in first-class running order before the busy season is on, and the plan is to have all repair work done before the 9th of April.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK.

Value of livestock on farms and ranges in the United States has decreased more than two and a quarter billion dollars during the last year, and the amount of livestock about 10,000,000, according to estimates announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Cattle and sheep decreased in number more than four percent and swine decreased more than seven percent. There was a decrease in value of more than half a billion dollars in milk cows and about the same for other cattle, while swine showed a decrease of almost half a billion dollars and sheep almost a quarter of a billion dollars.



Typical Guernsey Cow, Glencoe's Bo-Peep.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD YOUR INDIGESTION

The Blood Should Constantly be Kept Rich and Pure.

If you suffer from any form of indigestion your diet should be carefully chosen. Over-eating is always harmful, but at the same time one must take enough food to supply the needs of the blood. It must be remembered that the blood has to carry nourishment to every part of the body, find fuel for its energy and defence against disease, as well as the requisite juices for digestion. Hence when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises; also when indigestion begins the blood still further suffers. Therefore, to safeguard your digestion, the blood should be kept rich and free from impurities. For more than a third of a century Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a favorite tonic for enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. If, therefore, you find yourself troubled with indigestion, or other ailments due to weak, watery blood, you will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills both safe and effective. The value of this medicine in cases of stomach trouble is shown by the experience of Mrs. J. Lewis, Lake George, N.S., who says: "I suffered very severely with indigestion. I had severe pains in the stomach after every meal. I had a loathing for food, my rest at night was very much disturbed, and my general health was declining. I was under a doctor's care, but did not find any improvement. Reading of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done in a similar case I decided to try them, with the result that after giving them a fair trial, my general health was improved, and all symptoms of the indigestion that had afflicted me disappeared. I feel very grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for saving me from so much misery."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY I CHOSE THE AYRSHIRE

By H. W. Gossard.

The following racy article (abridged), is from the pen of H. W. Gossard, proprietor of the Gossard Breeding Estates, Martinsville, Ind.:

If you will tell me why you married your wife, I will tell you why I chose the Ayrshire. I believe the element of phychology present in the former, was present in the latter of these two choices—you behold, you love, you marry—she is simply irresistible—and likewise, I saw, I loved the bonnie lass, and I shut my eyes and loosed the purse strings—she was irresistible and would not be denied.

Is Marriage a Lottery?

We are told that marriage is a lottery, and if so, fortunate is he who, safely embarked upon the matrimonial sea, discovers in his lifemate the utmost in wifely virtues—she is beautiful in his eyes—he finds in her a satisfying sense of companionship—she gives him handsome sons and beautiful daughters, she reflects credit upon his household when the guest is at the board—and good fortune is his, indeed, when in addition to all these he finds that among her many accomplishments, "she can bake a cherry pie." This figurative and unpremeditated employment of "cherry pie" leads me to search my memory and persuade from the past the lilt of the old query propounded to "charming Billie" as the "acid test" of eligibility for his prospective bride. As my memory serves, the rhyme runs:

"Can she bake a cherry pie, Charming Billie?
"She can bake a cherry pie
"Quick as a cat can wink its eye.
"She's a young thing, etc., etc."

—and so with the big, bonnie Ayrshire. She has that indefinite, intangible, attractive something which in a woman we call poise, carriage, style—we call it "spirit" in a thoroughbred—and in a cow, it makes of her a thing of grace and beauty, and reflects her stamina.

The Ayrshire Atmosphere.

So frequently you see in life certain animal characteristics reproduced in the human family. Picture then, if you will, the dull, leaden-featured Dutch maiden lumbering along in wooden shoes and contrast her with the sparkling eyes, the exuberant vitality, and the animation of the Scotch lassie roaming her native hills, and you get something of what we may call "Ayrshire atmosphere"—her beautifully chisled head, her commanding graceful horns, her expression reflecting unusual intelligence—docility without stupidity, alertness without nervousness, knowing her stanchion after one telling, Scotch-wise in her thrift, making the most of her ha'pen-ny—uniformly ideal in conformation, clean, wholesome, frugal like the Scot of her nativity, and after all these, "she can bake a cherry pie" at the milk pail.

A Fortunate Purchase.

Little wonder then when I began to study the merits of the dairy breeds for the purpose of supplying skim milk for my Epochal Berkshires that I should, without persuasion or invitation, drift into the Ayrshire camp. It is an unique credit to the Ayrshire cow that I was thus led to choose this breed not by the arguments of any breeders, but by the innate appeal of the Ayrshire cow herself. Greater the wonder—indeed the seventh wonder of the dairy world—that in my quest I should inherit, by purchase, the greatest herd of Ayrshires on one farm. Circumstances, timeliness, place, and the man, continued to this fortuitous transaction giving me the fruits, in their ripening, of the constructive period of an uniquely successful, constructive breeder. The world's best had been selected and mated, and so well had the chosen blood lines commingled that I have been saved twenty years of effort by the fortunate purchase of this herd.

Filling the Pork Barrel.

I hold that it is the province of a hog "to make a hog of himself" to the end that he will fill the pork-barrel with the finest quality of meat and maintained, incidentally, the essentials of type and breed characteristics. Be it known, however, that this desirable result is not accomplished by merely having hogs as such. A very great number of hogs do not possess the vigor and vitality to "make hogs of themselves." They do not possess the appetite or ability to consume maximum quantities of feed and profitably transform them into pork. Frequently this feature has been bred out of hogs; certain it is that it must always be bred into them.

Likewise, a draft horse is bred to draw heavy loads, and any feature bred into him for whatsoever purpose which interferes with the complete fulfillment of his performance as a draft animal is detrimental to his breed.

And so with the dairy cow. I accept it as elemental that the province of the dairy cow is to produce milk of quality and quantity.

A Bonnie Cow.

I take it that if this article on "Why I Chose the Ayrshire" has value, that it will be valuable chiefly not for the reason that I chose her, but that my experience before and after my selection of this big, bonnie cow may guide aright the breeder who is to follow me in the selection of a dairy cow.

It is a well-known fact that the average Ayrshire cow gives more milk than the average cow of any but one other dairy breed; and that the Ayrshire milk is decidedly richer than the milk of this other breed. Referring then again to quantity and quality, I should say that in this test I am persuaded that it does not require recourse to micrometer measurement to determine that the Ayrshire fairly outstrips every competitor.

Value of a Breeding Herd.

The value of a breeding herd is dependent entirely upon the number and excellence of the young raised from it. The resistance to disease and the percentage of strong, healthy calves raised become prime factors in this matter. In all of these things, the Ayrshire outranks any other dairy breed in the world. An Ayrshire calf has all the sturdiness bred into its ancestors by their early struggle for existence upon the rugged hills of Scotland, and this same inheritance gives to breed the maximum power to resist disease.

Another factor of a similar nature that strongly influences profit in the dairy business is the ability of the animal to rustle for every bit of feed there might be in her pastures. Many of the other dairy breeds have been developed under conditions such that they have lost the ability to utilize feed not brought directly to them "upon a silver salver." The Ayrshire has retained all the power of a natural cow to go and get her own feed when she is turned into the pasture and to make this feed into milk with maximum efficiency.

Drinking Milk With a Relish.

The necessary work confronting the dairy industry to attain its utmost prosperity, it occurs to me, is to teach the urban population to drink milk, and incidentally, though of major importance, no work in the world to-day stands ahead of that effort. The greatest philanthropy in which men can indulge is expanding the consumption of wholesome milk by little children. Teaching adults to drink milk is not a difficult undertaking if one has Ayrshire milk to offer—may I emphasize by repetition, Ayrshire milk, as I find many of those who ordinarily do not like milk drinking Ayrhire milk with keen relish and with the statement, "Anyone would enjoy that milk.

Will you try a test yourself? Take three glasses of milk, two from the other popular breeds—one poorer and one richer in butter fat content—then the Ayrshire, and drink of all of them. You will find substance in the Ayrshire milk without heaviness, palatability without insipidity. You find it delightful, and you immediately decide in favor of the Ayrshire. You experience from Ayrshire milk the sense of an energizing agent, and I prophesy now that finally, when the history of vitamins is written, the Ayrshire milk will be shown to contain them in maximum potency.

Food Quality of Beef.

That the practical farmer, who is not a pure-bred breeder, may win the maximum of profit and success from his business, it is necessary that he get from his grade steers the greatest value in beef. In order to do this to the utmost advantage and still attain splendid dairy quality in his heifers, no dairy sire can compare for his use with the Ayrshire, because in addition to the great milking quality of its cows and heifers, this breed develops steers that finish off for beef very substantially like Shorthorn steers and with an extremely high dressing percentage.

And now, what more would you have me say to acquaint you clearly with "why I chose the Ayrshire?" This much I know, that being married to them, you with your Ayrshires and I with my Ayrshires and those who join us with Ayrshires, will live happily ever after in true story book form.—"Canadian Ayrshire Review."

PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RURAL EDUCATION.

(By F. W. R., in "Grain Grower's Guide.")

Whereas, the welfare of the nation must be founded upon a healthy people, the health of the people must be assured in so far as is possible by legislation, and,

Whereas, it is the first business of government to know the physical condition of the children, and,

Whereas, it seems certain that the percentage of physically defective is well over 50 percent;

Therefore, we urge health legislation be made compulsory to the effect that there be medical inspection of all children attending the public schools.

Whereas, the present administration of rural schools by the district board has proved inefficient and inadequate, and,

Whereas, under this system but little progress has been made in rural education, and,

Whereas, the system known as the municipal school board or similar systems have always proved a success in Canada or the United States, and is always advocated by leaders in the educational world as a first step to progress;

Therefore, we urge the municipal school board be made compulsory throughout the province.

Whereas, the School Attendance Act is not properly enforced in rural districts to any appreciable extent, and,

Whereas, the school attendance in rural schools is only approximately 50 percent;

Therefore, we demand a more rigid application of this act in country districts.

Whereas, the future of the child is in large measure shaped by the teacher, and,

Whereas, it is necessary for work of such high order to get the best in the land, and that to get and retain the best an adequate schedule of salaries must be fixed;

Therefore, we urge a schedule of salaries, with minimum to be set by the board of reference as recommended by the commission on the status and salaries of teachers.

Whereas, the children are drifting from the country to the town because the curriculum in the school is not arranged to suit the needs of the country;

Therefore, we urge a teaching in rural schools suited to the needs of agriculture and country life.

This I consider most important. We can shape the future of rural life (and incidentally our association) through the rural schools. The children must be taught to honor the land (as Moses did) then soil exploitation will cease. They must learn the meaning and the principles of co-operation in play and in school, then farmers will co-operate successfully as the Danes do.

Elementary agriculture and nature study will make farming interesting and country life attractive (which no amount of economic legislation can do), and must occupy a first place in rural school curriculum. In fact our rural schools must train for rural citizenship. It is time the farmer had a say as to what farmers' children should be taught, the urbanized curriculum of our schools has served the interests and classes too long.

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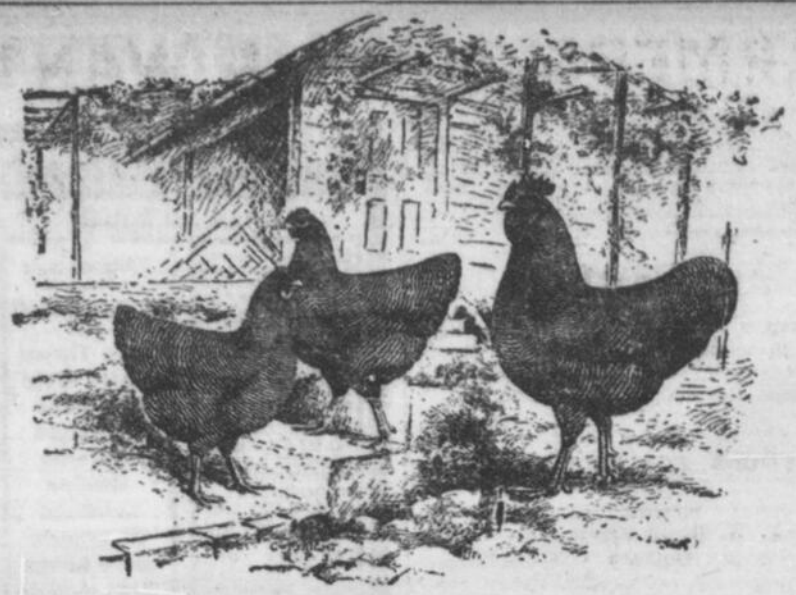
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Intestinal Parasites in Poultry

By A. B. Wickware.

II.

Medicinal Treatment

Various drugs and decoctions have been advocated for ridding fowls of intestinal worms and while some of these are fairly beneficial, others are utterly useless. For some time investigations have been under way for determining the relative value of most of the drugs recommended as specifics for tapeworms, but unfortunately the results have not been as gratifying as was anticipated.

One remedy usually in every household, which thus far has given the best results, is turpentine in doses of one to two teaspoonsful for ach fowl. Probably the best method of giving turpentine is by placing it directly in the crop by means of a small piece of hollow rubber tubing. This method of administration is, in reality, very simple, although at first glance apparently difficult. The affected fowl is held by an assistant while the operator grasps the head firmly with his left hand, pulling the neck of the bird out straight so that the top of the head will be in line with the neck. The tube is being then oiled, gently passed into the mouth and gradually worked down the gullet in to the crop. After a few attempts the operation is easily performed. The turpentine may then be passed through the tube by employing a small medicine dropper. The rubber tubing which should be about one-quarter of an inch in diameter can be procured together with the medicine dropper at any drug store

The drug may also be given by using the medicine dropper alone or by employing a teaspoon. The only drawback to placing turpentine directly in the mouth is the extreme irritant effect which is followed by very alarming symptoms. Frequently the treated birds will shake their heads, manifest a shortening of breath and throw themselves violently around for a few minutes. This soon passes off and the fowls assume a normal appearance. The irritating effect may be considerably lessened by mixing the turpentine with an equal amount of olive oil and this mixture is recommended when administration is made with a teaspoon or medicine dropper. It should be thoroughly shaken before using The principal feature is to be assured that each fowl receives a full dose and if carefully handled very little difficulty should be experienced

Take time and allow the birds to swallow naturally and the trouble will be slight. In the case of Leghorns and other fowls where the gills are particularly large and apt to become covered with turpentine, they should be washed in warm water immediately after treatment. This is unnecessary if oil is also used.

Before administering the turpentine the fowls should be fasted for twenty-four hours during which period a dose of Epsom salts should be given. The salts may be dissolved in warm water, allowing one teaspoonful for each bird, and mixed with sufficient mash to take up the full amount. The mash should then be given to the fowls, being evenly distributed in order that each bird will receive a full dose. The proper way is to start fasting the fowls in the morning and in the evening administer the salts. The following morning the turpentine should be given and in three or four hours this should be followed with another laxative dose of salts given in a mash as previously described.

From present knowledge the danger from infection is slight during the winter months and although the majority of fowls harbor a certain number of mature parasites, many apparently regain their full vigor. This is probably due to the fact that intermediate hosts such as flies, snails, etc., do not flourish during the winter months and constant reinfection is impossible with the young embryo forms. Undoubtedly, however, losses from these parasites do occur throughout the winter months and the egg yield is appreciably lessened from the fact that the worms produce a constant irritation and absorb a great part of the nourishment taken by the fowl. With the advent of warm weather untreated fowls harboring worms are able to again infect the runs, etc., with consequent injurious results to the young chicks. Throughout the year and particularly during the summer it is beneficial to give a dose of Epsom salts at least once a mouth and this is advocated as a general measure to any breeder experieneing trouble.

It is advisable to subject the flock to at least two treatments with an interval between the first and second of possibly three weeks. This more completely ensures the removal of any worms which may have developed subsequent to the first treatment and prevents contamination of fresh runs and quarters if such are available for use. During treatment the floors should be covered with sand nine parts and air-slaked lime one part to destroy any eggs which may remain after removal of the droppings

BEST FRESH EGGS—AND EGGS.

The difficulty experienced by produce merchants in meeting the demand of the consumer for genuine new-laid and best fresh eggs was emphasized by Prof. W. A. Brown, chief of the poultry division at Ottawa, in addressing the annual convention of the Canadian Produce Association at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The speaker was dealing with the increasing consumption of eggs at home and abroad. The consumer, he said, ought to be in the long run the dictator of production. There was a great demand on the part of the consumer for the very freshest eggs, but the percentage of eggs coming in that class was infinitesimal, and what actually reached the consumer was a great volume of very mediocre eggs. Prof. Brown discussed the question of grading eggs or of dividing them into brands so that the public would know exactly what to ask for, and so also that they would not be misled. The ideal would be that there should be only one grade, that of nature, but the long distances of Canada made that impossible.

"Would it not be better policy if the public were taken into confidence of the merchants in regard to the exact situation as far as eggs are concerned?" queried Prof. Brown; "that they are uniform when laid, but suffer deterioration in the process of reaching the consumer." By means of demonstrations and various forms of publicity, he thought the public could be made acquainted with the standard grades. Then the consumer, with full knowledge of the facts, would have the power to dictate to the producer what grades were wanted. "At present between the quality that nature gives and what the consumer hesitatingly accepts, there exists a great gap," declared the speaker.

A Plymouth Rock hen belonging to E. M. Fuller, of Toronto, recently laid four eggs in less than five minutes. Each egg was a little larger than normal, the shells of the first three being soft and thin. The fourth egg was without a shell.

Brood Coops and Appliances

By D. M. Green.

Now is the time to provide good coops for the mother hen and little chickens. If you do not have one already, it should be built before it is time for the chicks to hatch. Many build their coops in the wintertime so as to have them ready for use in the spring, and when this is done a nest box can be placed in the coop and used for the sitting hen. A properly constructed coop is a good place for hatching chickens as well as for brooding them. When chickens are hatched in the brood coop, however, the nest should be removed and the coop thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before putting the hen in with her chickens.

The two brood coops ("A" shaped and box coop as illustrated in figs. 1 and 2) can be made easily from dry-goods boxes or other available material. The "A"-shaped coop, as shown in the illustration, is collapsible so that it can be easily cleaned or stored away in winter. Or if desirable, it may be built stationary by simply nailing fast the top, back, and slats in front and placing it on a removable bottom. A wire-screen door (1-inch mesh or smaller) of some sort should be provided, as shown in the illustration of the collapsible coop, to place over the front at night. This will prevent rats and other enemies from entering the coop and killing the chickens, and will also keep the little chicks confined early in the morning, when the grass is wet. A hook or clasp should be put on the door to hold it firmly in place.

The mother hen should be confined to the brood coop until the chicks are weaned. This will give the little chicks a better start in life and prevent loss from storms, hawks, etc.

Floors should be constructed for the brood coops to rest on. This will keep the chickens dry, and if kept clean and well disinfected it will prevent losses from disease. It is a good plan to keep some dry sand or chaff on the floor under the coop. This helps to keep the coop dry and makes cleaning easy.

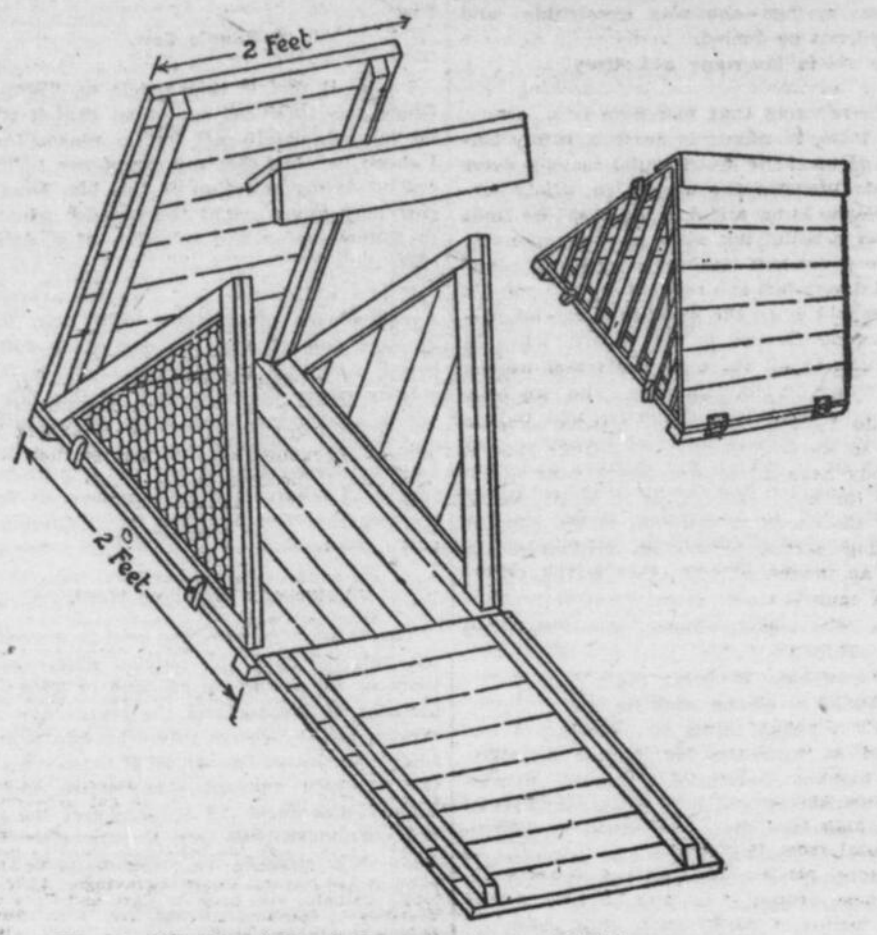


Fig. 1.—"A"-shaped Brood Coop for Hen and Chickens.

To make brood coops rain-proof, cover all cracks on the top, back, and sides with strips of wood or tin, or, better still, cover with roofing paper. Construct the brood coop so well that it can be used year after year.—United States "Farmers' Bulletin."

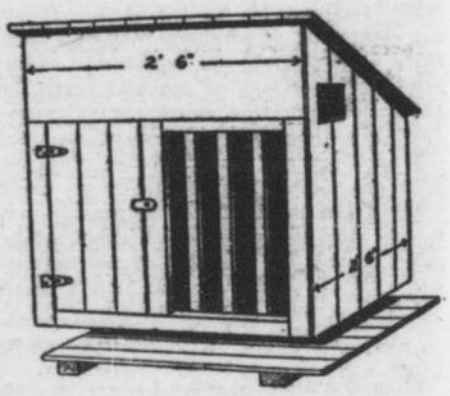


Fig. 2.—Box Brood Coop for Hen and Chicks.

POULTRY POINTS FOR FEBRUARY.

Commence this month to save eggs for early hatching. These should not be kept over ten days before setting. Keep at temperature 40 to 60 degrees Fahr., in a clean room. Incubator should be started four days before putting in eggs.

Keep breeders and layers in good condition, not forgetting sprouted oats as part of feed. Free range where possible helps fertility.

Overhaul brooders and rearing houses to make sure that they are thoroughly clean and sanitary.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

Chinatown's poultry section in Vancouver is rich with gems of quaint advertising. Tacked upon the crates of imprisoned fowls in one Celestial hennery is a sign that tells the beholder:—"Good Hens Very Fat With Much Eatings."

Swollen heads and sore eyes are quite apt to be indications of roup, in which case there is not much to be done except to kill the affected fowls, bury them deeply where their carcasses cannot be dug up and made to scatter the disease among healthy birds, clean and disinfect the quarters formerly used by these fowls and start again with healthy stock. Sometimes, however, these symptoms are but those of severe colds. In that case recovery should follow if the fowls are placed in warm, dry, well-ventilated and comfortable quarters and given good care.

Please discontinue advertisement. We have had good results from same.

(Signed) ROBT. McDIARMID,
St. Thomas, Ont

METHODS OF INCUBATION

By Harry M. Lamon.

Fertile eggs from vigorous breeding stock are necessary in order to obtain good hatches. The best eggs for hatching are obtained from stock which is properly mated and managed. Free range for the breeders is most desirable for the production of fertile eggs with vigorous germs, and, if possible, members of poultry clubs should give their breeders free range rather than keep them yarded.

Eggs that are abnormally small and poorly shaped should not be used for incubation; neither should eggs that have thin or very porous shells. If possible, eggs should be set when fresh, and it is never advisable to use for hatching eggs that are more than two weeks old. One of the quickest ways to obtain uniformity in the offspring is to select uniformly good-sized eggs of the same color. Dirty eggs or those badly soiled should not be used. Those slightly soiled, however, may be cleaned by rubbing lightly with a damp cloth, care being taken not to rub off any more of the natural bloom of the egg than is necessary.

Collecting the Eggs for Hatching.

In freezing weather eggs for hatching should be collected two or three times a day so as to prevent their being chilled. Broody hens allowed to sit on eggs in the nest for any considerable time are apt to hurt the hatching qualities of the eggs by causing partial incubation. Neither a hen nor an incubator will hatch strong chicks from eggs containing weak germs or from those which have not received proper care.

When only a few hens are to be set, it will not be necessary to provide separate quarters for the sitting hens. Of the various styles of nests for sitting hens the following is recommended: The nests should be 15 inches square, 15 inches high in back and sides, and with a board 6 inches high in front to prevent the nesting material from falling out.

Before placing the nesting material in the nest proper it is well to put from 3 to 4 inches of damp earth or a piece of grass sod in the bottom of the nest to provide moisture. The nesting material, which may consist of hay, chaff, or straw, is then put in. Pack the nesting material down firmly and shape a circular nest slightly deeper in the centre than at the edges. A nest so shaped will prevent the eggs from rolling out from under the hen and becoming chilled.

How to Set a Hen.

There are several ways to tell when a hen is becoming broody and wants to sit. Look into the nest and in all probability it will be seen that a few soft, down feathers have been left there by the hen, and also that she remains on the nest longer when laying. Again, on being approached she will remain on the nest, making a clucking noise and ruffling her feathers. When one is reasonably sure that the hen is broody, and her breast feels warm to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to the nest where she is to sit and which should have been previously prepared.

At this time it is advisable to dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder. In doing so hold the hen by the feet with the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, especially those around the vent and under the wings. The sitting hen should be dusted again on or about the eighteenth day of incubation so as to be sure that there are no lice present when the chicks are hatched. Powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

When possible the nest should be in some out-of-the-way place where the hen will not be disturbed. Move the hen at night from the regular laying nest to the nest where she is to sit, and in doing so handle her carefully. Place a china nest egg or two in the nest where she is to sit, and place over the nest a board or a covering so that the hen will not get off. Toward the end of the second day go quietly to where the hen is sitting, leave some feed and water, and remove the covering from the top or front of the nest, so that she can come off when ready. The best feed for the sitting hen is whole corn or wheat, or both. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and place in the nest the eggs that are to be incubated. The nest should be slightly darkened, as the hen is then not so likely to become restless.

(To be continued.)

MAKE LAYERS OUT OF LOAFERS.

Keep Your Hens Laying All Winter.

Do your hens lay when eggs are $1.00 per dozen, (in the winter time) or are they summer hens that lay only in the summer, when eggs are 30c per doz.? A question often asked the Rolyat Poultry Yards. What do you feed your hens that makes them so healthy, active and contented with every pen yielding a goodly number of eggs these cold days?

Continued experiments by the Principal of the Rolyat Poultry Yards, a practical chemist and druggist, has compounded a tonic which is fed in the main. It conditions your birds to perfect health, puts life, vim and energy in their huddled moping forms.

Keep Your Hens Full of Pep.

(Alive Hens Are Layers)

We are perpetually receiving requests for quantities of more eggs and better health tonic. The cost of the ingredients for this preparation is less than the cost of expressing. Therefore we prefer to send you the recipe and let you prepare it in your own home. Full directions for making and using, and our method of perfect health enclosed. Send $1.00, stamps or money, to cover the cost of this advertisement and mailing, and this valuable formulae is yours. If you keep a few chickens it makes More eggs and healthy chickens. If a lot of chickens it makes dollars. The ingredients for More Eggs and better health tonic.

Makes An Egg Factory Out of a Hennery.

Actual Test.—A customer purchased in July Baby Chicks which dwindled away to five pullets by December, which looked as if the first of the year would see the last of them. On December 15th, the owner compounded "More Egg and Better Health Tonic," followed directions and on January 1st received his first egg, and for the month of January received an average of close to three eggs per day.

Remember your poultry requires more than scratch food to lay eggs in winter.

Do it now. Do not put off and forget to send for your copy and start your stock working. Eggs are not only eggs, but dollars.

ROLYAT POULTRY YARD,
40 Birchcliffe Avenue,
BIRCHCLIFFE, ONT.
CANADA.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

We still lead as the Largest Poultry Exchange and Intermediary in Our Province.—We can be of extraordinary help to you all. If you have anything to offer or want anything in Pure Bred Land, Water and Fancy Fowls. Also Rabbits, Hares, Pigeons, Pea Fowl, Pheasants, Guinea Fowls, etc. Write us first, giving full description of your stock, full age, weight, strain, and the last, but not the least—Your Rock Bottom Cash Price. Don't ask us to price your goods. We can try and tell what they are worth when you fully describe them—as requested above—but as we get numerous inquiries every day, and our good King George wants to be paid first, always enclose stamps speedy reply. Ask for our book, History and Origin of All Breeds of Land and Water Fowls, with its 196 Natural Color engravings. $2.00 a copy, postpaid; also book on Care and Cure of Maladies of Rabbits, 25 cents per copy. Few pairs domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; also few pairs of Old and Young Pea Fowl. We need all chicks, 4-10 weeks old. You have also your breeders, if in good health, let us know what you have. Write us first. We will save you lot of both and trouble cheerfully. Yours, YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. t.f.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Hens Wanted Alive, 28 cents a pound, 5 pounds each or over. I pay express. ALBERT LEWIS, 666 Dundas West, Toronto. 1 6

120 Egg Peerless Incubator, $15; 130 Egg American Incubator, $10; both in good order. ISAAC COLLINS, Sheguindah, Ont. 5 3

EDUCATIONAL

Earn Money at Home—We will pay $15 to $50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write BRENNAN SHOW CARD SYSTEM, LIMITED, Dept. W., Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 51 6

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa. 6 52

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE

1 Registered Holstein Bull Calf, 7 months, 2 high grade Black Siberian and Belgian Hares of breeding age, $2.00 each. S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. C. L. MATTHEWS, Richmond, Que.

HORSES

Hackney Stallion, weight 1,400 lb., Hillsdale Performer, 5 years old, good action, sure foal getter. GEO. F. BARTLETT, Boulter, Ont. 7 2

Grey Percheron Stallion for Sale, weight 1,700 lbs., 5 years old, Major De La Ronde, sure foal getter. GEO. F. BARTLETT, Boulter, Ont.

DOGS

Female Newfoundlands wanted. L. S. DELANEY, Lawrence, Mass. 6 6

Natural Bobtail Collie Pups—males, $6; females, $4. Mother of pups trained on cattle, $25. I. COLLINS, Sheguindah, Ont. 5 3

Foxes—For Sale, silver black, cross and red foxes, for immediate delivery; enclose stamps for particulars. TODD & MOORE, St. Stephen, N.B. 5 12

Foxhounds—Two Female, two Male, Price, photo, description. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, N.S. 5 6

RABBITS

Rabbits—Black Siberians, all ages, eligible for registration, for sale at all times. Also Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. BEATTIE BROS., Comber, Ont. 6 6

Spring is coming, place your order for Pure Bred and Prize Winning Stock. We have A1 stock ready to ship or we will hold your order till April 1st. Write for price list. THE CLASSIC RABBITRY, 241 Erie St., Stratford, Ont.

White Flemish Rabbits, half grown, $3.50 per pair. CLAUDE HART, Cairo, Ont.

Pedigreed Black Siberian Hares for sale. Winnings at Kitchener Show: 1, 2, 3 does and 2 bucks. Will sell reasonable. C. EMMRICH, 186 Victoria St., Kitchener, Ont. 1 7



FARMERS' SALES & WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 40c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar) A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the "Witness" Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

R. C. Anconas—Young stock for sale, prices reasonable. See winnings, London Poultry Show. W. J. BIGELOW, 189 Bruce, London, Ont. 4 6

DUCKS

Pekin Ducks—Some choice Pekins for sale; also Embden Geese and Bronze Turkeys. Write for prices. J. H. RUTHERFORD, Albion, Ont., R. R. No. 1. 4 6

HAMBURGS

7 Silver Spangled Hamburgs—2 cockerels, price $35.00. This pen first pen at Garden Show, Toronto. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

LEGHORNS

Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00; cocks $8.00. JOHN TOUGH, Islay, Alta. 7 6

13 Buff S. C. Leghorns, good hens, laying, $35.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, $3 and $5 each; large vigorous stock. WM. ENGLISH, Ingersoll, Ont. 6 6

Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, trapnested, bred-to-lay stock. Write ROBERT CAMPBELL, Box 10, Keene, Ont. 1 7

MINORCAS

Eight Black S. C. Hens, 2 Pullets, A1 hens, 1 cock. Price $35.00 pen; worth $50.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. tof.

ORLOFFS

Orloffs.—Kennedy's Spangled and Mahogany Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appreciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. JOHN R. KENNEDY, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 5 6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Cockerels — show and utility birds — Barred Rock, R. I. Red, S. C. and Rose Comb Black Minorcas; every bird on approval. $5. Why pay more? HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

Good Barred Rock Cockerels for Sale, Five dollars each; two, nine fifty; three, fourteen dollars, from finely barred and grand laying hens; also a few good light Brahmas cockerels, hens and pullets, same price. Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER BENNETT, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont. 5 6

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Brilliant Dark Reds, Exhibition, laying strains, single and rose comb: cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. BEAN, Milverton, Ont. 3 6

1b Rose Comb R. I. Red hens—Tompkins birds, and 1 show cock 2 year old. A nice breeding pen for quick sale, $40.00. Every bird worth $3 to $5 apiece. Need the room. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

Brilliant Rose Comb Red Cockerels, Bane, Tompkins and Red Start Strains at $5, $7 and $10 each. White Leghorn cockerels, $3 and $5. R. D. KEEFE, Penetanguishene, Ont. 2 6

SUSSEX

Canada's Greatest Prize Winners — Black Orpingtons. Choice young and old stock. Prices reasonable. KEMP & WATERMAN, London, Ont. 3 6

GAMES

All leading Strains Pitt Games—Cocks $8.00, Stags $5.00, Hens $4.00 each. HUGH CRAWFORD, Clear Creek, Ont. 4 6

MISCELLANEOUS

$7.00 a day profit—500 bred-to-lay hens will make you more clear money than any other business requiring the same capital. Our hens pay over $5.00 per hen clear profit over and above feed bills. Let us get you started in a profitable business for yourself. Our birds win second place in Dominion Egg Laying Contest and first in Saskatchewan Contest. Write for free catalogue. L. R. GUILD, Box A, Rockwood, Ont. 3 6

Baby Chicks, Stock and Eggs—Barred Rocks, Reds, Light Sussex; heavy producing trap nested breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ALFRISTON FARMS, Currie's Crossing, Ont. 5 6

Ferris White Leghorn Cockerels, $5.00 up. Martin's Regal Dorcas Cockerels, also a few good Buff Orpingtons. 30 years a Judge and breeder. Buy from me and get breeding and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN C. LONGMORE, 11825, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 2 19

5 S. C. Buff Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, not related, $16.00; Golden Wyandottes, 6 yearlings, 2 pullets and cock, $18.00; White Wyandotte cockerel, Barnet strain. $5.50; 3 R. C. B. Minorca pullets, laying, $7.00; 2 S. C. B. Minorca pullets, $5.00; Single Comb R. I. Red cockerel, $3.00; 2 R. C. R. I. Red pullets and cockerel, not related, $7.00; 2 R. C. Buff Leghorn pullets, $4.50; R. C. Ancona pullet, laying, $2.25; 3 Brown Leghorn pullets, 2 S. C., 1 R. C., $1.50 each; Black Leghorn cockerels, $2.00; 4 S. C. Ancona pullets and cockerel, cockerel prize bird at Guelph, $18.00. W. JOHNS, Box 61, Exter, Ont.

Trapnested White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns, hatching eggs and baby chicks, reasonable prices. J. GERBIG, No. 93 Walter St., Kitchener, Ont. 7 6

MACHINERY

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. 50 6

Engines, Magnetos, Propellers, Carburators, and all motor boat fitting for sale or exchange. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

Engines, 30 of Various Sizes, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. t.f.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Big Rabbitry for Sale—Good house, buildings, equipment, big garden, big stock, choice Siberians, rabbits, guinea pigs, many prize winners; milch goats, pure bred fowl. All choice stock, and must be sold at once. MAPLECROFT RABBITRY, Wyoming, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale or Rent for term of years—good half section near Marengo, Sask. For price and particulars write KENNETH EASTMAN, Denholme, Sask. 7 7

$1,000 Secures 260 Acres with 5 cows, machinery, potatoes, hay, etc.; carries 80 head stock; 100 acres woodland; fruit; 2,500-lb. equipped maple orchard; warm 10-room house; 2 good barns; all only $3,300; easy terms. Page 23 Ills. Free Catalog Bargains 33 States. STROUT AGENCY, 306 E, Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

New York State—Dairy farms for sale, all sizes, all prices, fully stocked, fully equipped. Catalogue free. THE HILLIS FARM AGENCY, Hobart, Delaware County, New York, U.S.A. 4 6

125 Acre Dairy or Grain Farm in the New Jersey peach belt, good buildings, $7,500, easy terms. HARRY VAIL, New Milford, Orange Co., New York. t f

One of Vermont's Best Dairy and Sugar Farms. Write HENRY ROGERS, Royalton, Vt. 3 6

Quarter Section, good buildings, painted, lots good water, town half mile. Enquire, RUTLEY, Denholm, Sask. 6 6

Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of Selected Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets $2.50 each; Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of heavy laying strain, $3.00 each. Also one mated pair of extra good Toulouse geese, coming two years, $16.00. HARRY GARDNER, Cayley, Alta. 6 6

Want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Witness St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 2 6

For quick sale 320 acres of choice chocolate clay loam, slay subsoil, 2 1-2 miles from two towns. All prairie. A bargain for somebody. M. O. JANTZIE, Biggar, Sask. 1 6

MISCELLANEOUS

MISSING RELATIVES

John Primrose Annan, native of Mull, Scotland. Last heard of Ashcroft, B.C. Sister Mary asks. Address, JNO. MacINNES, Berwick, Ont. 6 6

FOR SALE

Used Ford Car for Sale, all overhauled and running order guaranteed. Demonstration Electric Plant, suitable for farm or country garage; can be used for charging batteries. Low cash price or in part payment on new car. GEORGE FISKIN, Howick Sta., Que. 6 8

Razor Blades—We sharpen them all. Gillettes, 35c. dozen; single edge, 25c., THE RAZOR BLADE SHOP, 70 Power St., Toonto. 2 6

False teeth (old) any condition. We pay $1 to $25 per set. Also old gold, silver, diamonds, watches, stamps. ELLISON, 144 Mutual St., Toronto. 2 8

Fun for Boys, "Ventriliophone Bird-call Whistle" and catalogue, 8c. FRANK STONE, Box 474, Fredericton, N.B. 2 6

Army Blankets, real wool, size 66 x 88. Grey $4.75 each, postpaid. T. O. BLOIS, Friel St., Ottawa, Ont. 2 6

RAW FURS

Raw Furs Wanted.—Trappers send for price list before selling. STILMAN HENSHAW, Deep Brook, Anna oC., N.S. 2 4

PRINTING

Farmers, Stockmen, Poultrymen.—Samples of printed envelopes and letterheads for your business, postpaid, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebe, Que. 43 24

STAMPS

Stamps—100 Different Foreign Stamps, Catalogue. Hinges, Album, 15 cents. Large Packet, Album, with War Stamps, 25 cents. Ask for Bargain Approvals. We buy stamps, large lots, for spot cash. MARKS STAMP COMPANY, Toronto, Canada. 41 20

HONEY

Honey—Light Amber, 30 lb. tins at 20c.; Buckwheat, 10 lb. (sixty pound lots) and 30 lb. tins at 18c. A. J. GARDNER, Howick, Que. 6 6

Honey for Sale—Clover, $15.00; fruitbloom and clover, $12.00; buckwheat and clover, $10.00 for 60 pounds. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont. 3 11

SITUATION WANTED

Position on Farm Wanted by Englishman, ex-soldier, good carpenter, smith and fitter. Accustomed to machinery and building repair work. Address EWART, Moes' River, Compton Co., Que. 50 14

ASSISTANT EDITOR

For literary, political, financial and social service review. Applications with qualifications, reference and salary expected to Managing Editor, P. O. Box. 3070, Montreal. t f

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographic Enlargement—Size 11 x 14, from photo or film, nicely mounted and artistically finished, $5; oilpaintings a specialty. ISAAC ANDERSON, Sudbury, Ont. 6 6

AGENTS WANTED

Gramophone Manufacturer Wants Agents.—Sample gramophone and records at factory price. Write for free catalogue. VOICE-O-PHONE CO., 1 Adelaide E., Toronto, Ont. 3 6

SEED

Choice White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed cheap. Will double your hay pasture and fertility of farm. THOMAS MORRISON, Batteau, Ont. 7 6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERR. PLANTS

Ever-Bearing Strawberry Plants for Sale, hardy, home grown plants; bears heavy from May till November. Nothing like them; lovely flavor, good keeper. Write for prices. GEO. POLLOCK, Campbellville, Ont.

The Greatest Bargain in Seed Corn ever offered to the public. We grow our own corn and kiln dry it on our own farms, it is the only way for good seed corn. We guarantee satisfaction and quality or money refunded. We sell direct to farmers only and ship C. O. D. CASE & SONS, Tilbury, Ont. t f

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

We save you money. Write for catalogue of Seeds, Shrubs, Garden Supplies and Fertilizers. MORGAN'S LIMITED, London.

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 7 52

Sunday School Lesson

Sunday, February 27th

"REWARDS OF FAITHFULNESS"

(Mat. 25:14-46.)

Golden Text—"Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things."—Mat. 25:23.

As previously remarked, the three parables in this chapter present the same truth in three different aspects. It is a truth that needs to be strongly emphasized, because man's mind naturally revolts against it. Men do not like to believe it, or to think of it. It is the truth that there will come to every soul of man a day of reckoning, a day when loving obedience to the will of God will be rewarded, and failure to recognize God's claims upon us will be punished Pharaoh had two similar dreams, and after interpreting them Joseph said, "And for that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice, it is because the thing is established by God." Our Lord's repetition of His warning in these three parables, spoken at the same time, was clearly designed to make the warning very emphatic as well as to make it comprehensive.

And note that there is an ascending scale in the form in which the warning was given. In the first case, the "foolish virgins" were only shut out of the wedding feast. In the case before us today, the man who buried his talent instead of employing it was not only deprived of the talent but was also cast out into the outer darkness: "There shall be the weeping and gnashing of teeth." In the parable of the judgment day, which follows, the "goats" who had failed to show love for Christ by kindness to His brethren, were cursed and cast into the eternal fire, "which is prepared for the Devil and his angels."

There is also a crescendo in the personality of the judge. In the first parable he is only a bridegroom, and therefore can only condemn undesired guests to exclusion. In the second case, he is a master, dealing with his own slaves. But in the third case, He is the Son of Man, who comes in His glory, and summons all the nations to judgment.

The words "the Kingdom of Heaven is" in verse 14 are not in the original. They are put in italics to show that they were supplied by the translators. That was a mistake. It does not alter the meaning, but it disconnects the parable of the talents from the one that precedes it, whereas Jesus connected the two parables with the word "osper." (just as) a man going into another country called his own servants (bond servants.) The point of this criticism is that the three parables in this chapter are essentially one, and no one of them is complete in itself. They are all designed to illustrate the warning contained in chapter 24:36-51. It would have been better if the good monk who divided the Bible into chapters and verses had commenced the 25th chapter at the 36th verse of the 24th chapter, for that would have preserved the continuity of thought which is lost to some extent by the present arrangement.

When Jesus said, "The Kingdom of heaven is like" this, or that, He did not mean that the person or persons spoken of were types of the Kingdom of heaven, but that the conditions He described would be common in the world during the development of His Kingdom, and that rewards and punishments would follow.

The parable of the pounds in Luke 19: 12-17 corresponds in some respects with this parable of the talents, but there are essential differences which show that it is not merely a different version of the same parable. In our parable to-day the Master distributed his goods among his servants in proportion to their ability, giving each full opportunity to make the best possible use of all his ability. The two talent man made as good use of his ability as the five-talent man, and received exactly the same commendation and reward. In the parable of the pounds all received the same opportunity, and the one who made the greatest use of his opportunity got the largest reward.

Both these parables give true views of service and reward. The householder in the parable Mat. 20:1-16 paid the same wage to the laborers who worked only one hour as to those who had worked all day, because the one-hour men had gone to work as soon as the chance to do so came to them. And if the man who made ten pounds out of one pound was given authority over ten cities, while the man that changed his pound into five pounds only received five cities, that merely teaches that there will be differences of opportunity and responsibility in the life to come as there are in the present life. But then, as now, greater opportunity will involve greater responsibility. And God can bring the greatest results out of the smallest means, and can make the very humblest service a means of greatest achievement. Jesus said that the widow's two mites counted for more than all the rich gifts of the rich people.

Daily Home Readings.

FEBRUARY	FEBRUARY
21 M—Matt. 25:14-23	25 F—Luke 2:8-17
22 T—Matt. 25:24-30	26 S—Neh. 2:1-3
23 W—Matt. 25:31-40	27 S—Psa. 40:1-8
24 T—Matt. 25:41-46	

FOLLOW AFTER LOVE.

We have often sung "The King of Love our shepherd is," and He goeth before His sheep. We are told to "Follow after love."

Viewed as a guide, Love can be safely followed. In our last visit to Africa we often had occasion to use a guide who would go before us, sometimes miles ahead of us, but at every by-path he would either draw with his staff the appointed number of lines in the soft sand across the diverging road, or, where the path was rocky, he would pluck green twigs and place them so as to bar the forbidden track.

In one part of the country we found such a guide, called the "Killer of the Ways," and when we asked the meaning of such a term they replied, "And what else shall we call him? Doesn't he walk the right path and kill the wrong ones?"

And Love does this. He walked the right path Himself. When He came to the by-path of Impatience He wrote across it, "Love suffereth long and is kind." When the branch road led off to Pride and Self-glory He imprinted on its hard surface "Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." When He saw the dangerous side-trick of Selfish Anger He blocked it with His "Love seeketh not its own, is not provoked."

Obstructing every deviation from the path of Love, the "King of Love" has placed His mark to kill the wrong path, and we seem to see all the prohibitions of love (1 Cor. 13) standing to bar any deflection from the way.

But following after love is not popular, and the path of love is not thronged.

Never in the history of the Church has the great adversary been more busy as the accuser of the brethren, and never was the breach of the law of love more common. Another John Wesley is needed to call the Church back to the experience, or rather, on to the goal, of perfect love.

Follow after love.—"The Evangelical Christian."

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

"It's strange," said the mistress of the new house. "I hung those dark side curtains completely off the window glass, so I thought they couldn't possibly shut out any light. Yet the room is decidedly darker since we put them up."

"You can't hang a dark object like that in a room without darkening the room," said the experienced listener. "A color like that simply can't be there without absorbing a certain amount of light and making the room darker."

Is it not so with our very selves? We can hardly be discontented and miserable without making our surrounding world a darker place in which to live. Let us not think that our discontent and ill humor can hurt no one so long as we keep it to ourselves. Like the dark drapery it simply cannot be in our world without making that world a little darker. Let us keep our corner bright by filling our own heart with loving kindness, by being thankful for the thousand good things that are ours.—"East and West."

SALVATION.

This salvation about which many are so strangely careless is the great work that has engaged God from the counsels of eternity and will engage him to the end of time. And how should men labor for an end that is of such value in God's eyes! To be saved and sanctified ourselves, and to be also the instruments of saving others—of plucking brands from the burning, this is especially and emphatically the work of the Lord, one in which men are called to be fellow-workers with God—the true business of their life, in which they are to abound in all circumstances and seasons.—Thomas Guthrie.



Baby's Advice—

Don't use medicated soaps unless your skin is sick—

and don't make it sick by using strong soaps, pigments, or by neglect.

Use Baby's Own Soap freely with warm water, rinse well and dry carefully, and the most delicate skin will be kept soft and white and HARD SKINS will become softer and whiter.

7-1-21

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby — Best for You

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY

A Philippine Revival.

"Old-time revival is spreading all over this field," writes Mrs. E. White Jansen from the Philippines. "Where will this end? At the moment when I write, the thought of the amazed looks on the faces of Filipino pastors who have come from other fields to help, rise before me. Men, women, and children, after simple sermons and invitations to come and kneel down and accept their Saviour, crowd to the front before the platform, young men, old men, young women and girls. Old, motherly friends often lead the seekers with an arm around them. Night after night this is going on, and whole families are coming to the Lord Jesus. How He welcomes them can be seen by their faces! 'He has spoken peace to my heart,' asserted every new convert, old and young, the other evening at 'The New Christians' Bible Class.' What is going to happen! The work is so new, and and yet so changed. The devil is striving so hard that the steady, quiet telling out of the message of the Lord Jesus does not seem to be the Holy Spirit's special method to awaken the people. There is now the earnest pleading, with tears, that the people, young and old, will accept their Saviour. And oh, what pleadings there are toward fellow-Christians who are turning aside! It is all just as if something were about to happen, and there is no time to lose."

How a Korean Lady Preaches the Gospel.

A Korean lady of great wealth, beautifully gowned in shining linen and soft silk, stopped her sedan-chair outside a bookstore in An Dong. A friend stopped to speak with her, and she said: "I have just been buying some books to take home with me to give away to my unbelieving neighbors." "Where are they?" I asked. "In the chair," was the reply, and one of the chair coolies, with a very disgusted look upon his face, raised the chair curtain; and behold! the chair was packed full of Mark's Gospels, tracts, and hymn books. "But," I said, "the chair is full, you cannot get in." "That's no matter," she laughed, "it's only thirty 'li' (fifteen miles), and I can walk." The chair coolies were bidden to take up the chair, and they did so rather gruntingly, and the lady followed, walking with her woman servant, her face beaming with pleasure, and smiling "good-bye." Only those who know what riding in a chair stands for among Korean women can appreciate the sacrifice in this story. The lady was past fifty years of age.

Sherwood Eddy in Egypt.

How his arrival in Constantinople started an international revival, is told in a letter just received at International Headquarters Y. M. C. A. in New York City, from Sherwood Eddy, foreign secretary of the Y. M. C. A. He says: "Upon arrival we met the leaders of the different faiths and nationalities, members of the Cabinet, the Sheik ul Islam, the former Grand Vizier, the Armenian Patriach, the head of the Greek Church and of other communities. All alike opened their doors in friendly welcome. The Armenian Patriarch invited us to address his people in the Gregorian Church in a service attended by himself, the bishops, clergy and a great congregation from this nation that has suffered for a thousand years. The head of the Greek Church invited us to address the priests of the Church, the Greek school, and their Syllogos Society. The Sheik ul Islam was most friendly. We were asked to speak in the Imperial Ottoman University to a select audience of professors and students on the present world situation. The Turkish Minister of Education arranged two large meetings in a theatre, one for 600 Turkish women students and the other for 1,200 men students. Immediately following these we continued meetings in the theatre for students, Turkish officers, and representative men of the city. On another occasion we met the editors of the city. Every night in Pera, the European side of Constantinople, we held meetings in the New Theatre, speaking to a mixed audience of some 1,200 Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Catholics, Protestants, Europeans and Asiatics, men and women, soldiers, sailors and civilians, all combined. During the last two nights 1,000 each night stayed to an after-meeting in this quarter of vice, where we answered questions concerning their doubts and difficulties on the religious life until the theatre had to be occupied for the performance. Many found Christ during the meetings.



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"No-To-Bac" has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a cigarette, cigar, pipe, or for a chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead, to help relieve that awful desire. Shortly the habit may be completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question.

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LAYING HOLD OF THE PLOUGH

(By Dr. J. H. Jowett.)

"No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God."—Luke 9:62.

When Jesus of Nazareth thinks of a man enlisting in the life and labors of His Kingdom, He also thinks of a man laying hold of a plough and setting its share to a hard field and turning up the stubborn soil as the preparatory work of a golden harvest. He does not think of a husbandman attending the vines. He does not think of a reaper taking a sickle to gather the ripened corn. He thinks of ploughing, which is the hardest and the heaviest work of the farmer's year. The disturbed and broken clod is the first condition of the waving grain. To send the ploughshare through obstacles is tremendous labor, and yet it is this sort of exacting toil which comes to the mind of Jesus whenever He thinks of vital service in the Kingdom of God. He thinks of a man putting his hand to the plough.

Now, what has experience to say about this teaching? Does it disprove it or does it confirm it? How is it in any field in human life to which a man brings a revolutionary ploughshare? Do not history and biography bear unceasing witness that whenever a man lays his hand upon some revolutionary ploughshare, in any field of human life, he finds his progress hindered by bigotries, by prejudices, by deep-rooted, selfish interests, by wire-like and almost impregnable traditions? Let us glance back upon one or two of these fields in order that we may get the "feel" of the heavy business as we watch a ploughman at work.

The Work is not Easy.

Take the medical field. How has it always been with daring men in the medical field? Some alert and venturesome ploughman sets his ploughshare to run through the field of medical theory and practice in a way that goes sharply athwart all accepted doctrine and tradition. Perhaps it is Sir James Simpson and his great discoveries in the domain of anaesthetics; or perhaps it is Lord Lister with his experimental research in the realm of antiseptics. Was their ploughing a light pastime, or was it heavy work? Did the ploughmen encounter any obstacles? Were there any roots of prejudice in the soil, any incredulity, any harsh suspicions, any professional jealousy and antagonisms? Read the life-stories of either of these men, and you will find that the ploughing was tremendous work. The soil was alive with hostilities.

Or what about the field of art? There was a certain ploughman named John Ruskin, and at the age of twenty-four he set his shining share to plough up the broad fields of the common judgment. His work on "Modern Painters" cuts right through modes and standards of artistic criticism. Traditional theories were overturned. Was it easy work for the ploughman? Did the ploughman encounter any opposition, or did his share slide along as though it were moving through clean and virgin soil? Read his life, or read the prefaces to the succeeding editions of his great work, and you will find that his share was opposed by the toughest prejudices, and by stubborn ignorance, and by a cynicism which affected a sort of contemptuous indifference. It was heavy work for the ploughman.

The Field is the World.

Or what about the ecclesiastical field? What sort of experience has any venturesome ploughman in that venerable field? As a matter of fact, he finds every inch of the field thickly massed with rooted traditions. And it demands some very stalwart and determined ploughman if the field is to be furrowed for richer and more commanding harvests. All these examples may help us to enter more deeply into our Saviour's words, and to get the "feel" of the ploughman's work when he seeks to upturn the fields of immemorial usage and tradition.

Well, this revolutionary ploughshare of the Lord is in our hands to-day. He calls upon us to take it to the stubborn field where there is a congestion of hard obstables, and we are to overturn it in His sacred Name. Our commission is the same as was laid upon Jeremiah, with this mighty difference—that we use the incomparable share of Christ's Gospel, the sharp, shining share of His gracious, holy word. The prophet Jeremiah was called by God "to pluck up, to break down, to destroy, to verthrw, and to plant." And that, too, is our commission, and we are to do it with the radiant splendor of the unsearchable riches of Christ.

We are Christ's ploughmen. It is our holy work and privilege to plough up the life fields of nations not our own. Our field is larger than ur native land. "The field is the world." "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." "Go ye into all the world." And therefore we are to take our ploughshare to fields where life is lived in unfamiliar ways. Some parts of this wider field are comparatively easy. The soil is not crowded with hoary traditions. It yields to the touch of the plough. There are no stiff historic precedents. There is scarcely any history at all. It is almost a virgin soil.

Stubborn Roots.

It is infinitely different when the ploughman puts his plough to the field in India or China or Japan. There the field is preoccupied. The roots of ages are in the soil. In the soil there are old faiths, old creeds, and old philosophies. There are reverences, and bigotries, and traditions with the strength of centuries in their veins. And the work of the ploughman is to overturn these crowded fields to the light and glory of Christ. And, oh! what ploughmen it needs to do it!—men who, when they have got their hands upon the plough, will not relax their hold until they drop in the furrow which, by God's grace, they have been able to cut.

We are Christ's ploughmen. Where is our field? It is our privileged call to take the Lord's ploughshare to the field of our own country. We are to plough up the social life of our own people with the revolutionary ploughshare of Christ's holy Gospel. The Gospel is always revolutionary. Wherever the Lord's ploughmen and the Lord's plough have done their work, it will be said of them, as it was said in Apostolic times: "They that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." But in turning the common life of Britain upside down, think what the share has to plough through! Think what obstructions there are in the soil! There is numb indifference; there is hard and complicated worldliness; there are vicious philosophies; there is a big brood of mental systems which divorce progress from religion; there are dead creeds, all the more obstinate because they are dead; there are stubborn opinions; there are steely habits; there are old-established sins. And we are to cut through them all with the overturning share of the Gospel of Christ.

And, lastly, it is our privileged work to plough up the industrial life of our country with the revolutionary ploughshare of Christ's holy will. We are to turn up old industrial relations with the share of Jesus Christ. Put your share down to this field and begin to out your furrow. What manifold hindrances you encounter! You never know what stubbornness really means until you begin your work in this particular field. There are massed, complicated roots of vested interests; there is the grip of greed; there is the strength of Mammon; there are the wiry withes of selfishness. We need steady and resolute ploughmen. More than ever I think, do we need men and women who will put their hands to the plough and never look back.

Our Sufficiency is of God.

How can we be made fit ploughmen who will never turn their back and never lose the forward vision? There was one moment when the Apostle Paul looked out upon the field that lay before him. It bristled with difficulty, and for the moment his spirit seemed to faint. But he did not look back: he looked up, and he cried out, "Who is sufficient for these things?" And the cry itself was interpreted as a prayer, and the strong and gentle spirit of God nerved him with fresh confidence and hope, and the spirit of fainting passed away, and he cried out in joyful assurance: "Our sufficiency is of God!" And that is how we are made fit for the service of the Kingdom. The Lord who calls us into the field is ready to provide the equipment. Any ploughman who puts himself into the hands of the great Renewer will find that He is more than equal to every circumstance, and that His strength is more than sufficient for the most exacting day.

SOCIAL SERVICE

STORY TELLERS IN DEMAND

The clients of a rural grocery store, these cold days, keep themselves entertained by swapping stories. If the local supply of stories gives out, there will be a drummer or some one from a distance to supply the need. But groups of people often suffer from relying too exclusively upon themselves and their limited repertory for entertainment at their church or club "social." When brother Jones has for the hundredth time "obliged" by telling of his experience in Chateau Thierry—each time with the addition of some trifling but peturesque detail, it is true—and people begin to yawn while the pretty school teacher, Miss Smith, recites "selections" from Eugene Field—when, in short, some of the members stay away to avoid "again being bored to death"—it is time to look for a remedy. The remedy is simple enough: It is swapping story tellers as well as stories. The Community Council of Louisville, Ky., which has introduced so many practical schemes, through its Volunteer Recreation Bureau has systematized the exchange of entertainers. A drive for story tellers recently brought together a number of women with previous training in that art and a much larger number of women who desired such training. A Saturday morning class under expert leadership was started, and the volunteers were assigned to the institutions that desired their services.

By co-operation with the Louisville Conservatory of Music, the council's Committee of Neighborhood workers, in a similar fashion, secured leaders for community singing and teachers of singing and piano from among conservatory students whose service is counted as part of their work. The greatest need was found to be for leaders of boys' clubs. Here again, when the combined resources did not suffice, a training class was started, with about fifty men in attendance, including a number of first-year students at the Southern Baptist Seminary. The neighborhood workers, instead of grabbing volunteers, each for his own institution, are so much impressed with the value of this co-operation that they permit the Recreation Bureau to use their volunteers for entertainments at orphanages and other city institutions.—"The Survey."

WORN WITH THE TFAVAIL OF THE DAY.

Worn with the travail of the day
And all its smart,
I kneel to Thee at close of day,
For Thou, Lord, art
Most merciful to all who pray
With earnest heart.

I come with all my sin to Thee,
Would all confess;
Grant, Lord, that Thou may'st pardon me
And henceforth bless
With grace that I all sin may flee
Nor more transgress.

I come with all the griefs that make
Me faint and frail,
The griefs that cause my heart to quake,
My soul to quail;
O comfort me, for Thy Name's Sake,
In sorrow's vale.

I come to Thee; all power is Thine,
All grace, all love;
For Thee I sigh, for Thee I pine,
So from above
Stoop Thou and let this heart of mine
Thy mercy prove.

—Robert Francis.

A MESSAGE TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

(By President Francis E. Clark.)

If I could never send another message to Christian Endeavorers, I would say "hold fast to the pledge," not in a slavish spirit, but with the freedom wherewith Christ makes us free. Hold fast to it because it emphasizes our high ideal to do only what Jesus Christ, our Master, would like to have us do. Hold fast to it because it adds to our weakness, trusting His strength in which alone we can achieve success in any work for Him and our fellow men. Hold fast to it because without prayer and without the Bible, to which it commits us, we can do nothing abiding or worth while as Christians. Hold fast to it because it demands loyalty to the church as well as to Christ. Hold fast to it because it enforces the duty of testimony and outspoken allegiance to Him whose we are and whom we serve. Every honest word for Him in the prayer meeting, every simplest service on a committee is an expression of our love. A Christian if he would grow strong must express his love for Christ in words and songs, and deeds. Hold fast to the pledge because it has been and is the main cable of devotion to the prayer meeting, which is the power house of our movement. Hold fast to it because it has been the inspiration o all our many committees and of our multifarious welfare work, for soldiers and sailors, prisoners and shut-ins, for children in fresh air camps and for people in all conditions of distress. Hold fast to it because it is the bond of our world-wide fellowship.

PRAYER.

O Thou Who holdest our lives in the hollow of Thy hand, and hast redeemed us with precious blood, we thank Thee for the gracious invitation to wait upon Thee and to call upon Thy Name. Give unto us, O Lord, the true spirit of approach unto Thee, and the right petitions. We would commit our way unto Thee, that Thou mayst direct our steps, and in all things we would live to do Thy blessed will; for Christ's sake. Amen.

COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Wafers

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons milk
7 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon vanilla extract
5 tablespoons pulverized sugar
2 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
1 tablespoon chopped nuts

Method:—Add the milk, drop by drop, to creamed sugar and butter, stirring constantly. Add slowly the flour mixed with cocoa. Brush pan with butter. Drop from end of spoon and sprinkle with nuts. Dust with cinnamon. Bake in a slow oven until brown.

G111



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LITERARY REVIEW

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN ESKIMO LAND.

(By Robt. H. Moulton.)

The housing problem in Eskimo land does not cause the natives any particular concern. It takes only about six hours to build a first-class winter residence up there. The material, which is snow, costs nothing. But the snow must be carefully selected. The bank that serves as a quarry must have been formed by a single storm, to be sufficiently solid and homogeneous. It must yield blocks of fine grain, yet soft enough to be easily cut with saw or snow-knife.

Two men do the work, one cutting while the other builds. It is best, if practicable, to attack the side of a steep drift, making parallel cuts and lifting out the blocks as fast as detached. The blocks are three or four feet long, two feet high, and six to eight inches thick. Instead of laying them in parallel courses like bricks, the blocks are so placed as to form a spiral, inclined toward a dome-shaped structure, with the culmination of the spiral in the middle of the top, where two or three triangultr pieces are put in to close the hole.

No Scaffolding Needed.

This is a highly ingenious method of building a dome without the aid of a scaffold. In order to reach high enough, the builder makes a snow bench inside, on which he steps while finishing the upper part of the structure. Finally the joints are made tight by pressing snow mortar into them, the idea being to prevent warm air inside the house from escaping. When finished the house is ten or twelve feet high and twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, and has the appearance of a hemisphere of snow set on its flat side. A sort of entrance-hall is added outside, with a passage big enough to crawl through, and on either side of it cubby-holes for the storage of harness, spare food, etc.

A window is cut in the wall of the building and covered with seals' intestines sewed together. Being translucent, they admit daylight. As an alternative, fresh-water ice may be set in the wall. This affords an excellent substitute for glass, and can be counted on not to melt in that frigid latitude.

Keeping the House Warm.

The house is lined with the skins which form the covering of the summer Eskimo dwelling, the object of this arrangement being to prevent the warm air inside from melting the snow roof; for between the skins and the walls there is always a layer of cold air. At the top, for ventilation and to provide a draught for the family lamp, a small hole is cut.

On the side of the house opposite the entrance (within) a broad snow bench is built, with a long pole for an edge. This is the family bed. For a mattress a thick layer of shrubs is spread upon it, and over these many deerskins. Clothes, when taken off, are rolled up and put under the skins for pillows. One blanket of skins serves to cover the whole family.

It is very warm inside, for in effect the snow house is an inhabited oven. A shallow semicircular dish of soapstone, with a wick of fat-saturated moss, serves as a lamp, deriving its oil from the drippings of a piece of seal-blubber suspended near the flame. Above the lamp is hung a pot for cooking, and aloft, over the pot, is a network of things containing articles of clothing, put there to dry in the ascending warm air.

The Family Lamp.

The lamp gives a brilliant and beautiful light; it cooks the food; it dries the clothes; it heats the house; and, not least important, it melts the snow for drinking-water. aWter, and lots of it (for drinking, not for bathing), is to the Eskimo the greatest of luxuries, for he lives in a country where through most of the year the normal condition of water is that of a rock.

All the life of the Eskimos may be said to revolve about the family lamp, which makes it possible for them to dwell in an otherwise uninhabitable region. They depend for their existence upon this household utensil. The lamp is the recognized property of the woman head of the family; and, when she dies, it is buried with her.

ESSAYS BY WILLIAM JAMES.*

Writers who are too voluminous are commonly in danger of allowing their productions run to seed, but William James, although he wrote incessantly on all manner of philosophical and psychological themes, had invariably something to say that was worth saying, and he said it with finish of thought and style. This volume brings together 39 scattered articles and reviews, none of which have hitherto appeared in volume form, and the topics selected are all more or less educative if not interesting. To the reader unversed in philosophic terms and abstruse theorizings, the address delivered by James before the students of the university of California will perhaps commend itself, as revealing at once his undoubted genius as a thinker and his attractive qualities. It may also be said to reveal the sad futility of much learned speculation, when the pursuit of truth ends in the everlasting circle, or leads the eager investigator into the bogs of mysticism and doubt.

"No one like the path-finder himself feels the immensity of the forest, or knows the accidentality of his own trails. Columbus, dreaming of the ancient East, is stopped by poor, pristine, simple America, and gets no farther on that day; and the poets and philosophers themselves know, as no one else knows, that what their formulas express leaves unexpressed almost everything that they organically divine and feel. So I feel that there is a center in truth's forest where I have never been: to track it out and get there is the secret spring of all my poor life's philosophic efforts; at moments I almost strike into the final valley, there is a gleam of the end, a sense of certainty, but always there comes still another ridge, so my blazes merely circle towards the true direction; and although now, if ever, would be a fit occasion, yet I cannot take you to the wondrous hidden spot to-day. To-morrow it must be, or to-morrow, or to-morrow, and pretty surely death will overtake me ere the promise is fulfilled. Of such postponed achievements do the lives of all philosophers consist. Truth's fulness is elusive; ever not quite! So we fall back on the preliminary blazes—a few formulas, a few technical conceptions, a few verbal pointers—which at least define the initial direction of the trail. And that, to my

The papers contained in the present volume are given in choronological order, beginning with a review of a work on Spiritualism in 1869, and ending with an article on religious mysticism in 1910, which of course means that there is no classification of subject matter, but the arrangement has the advantage if indicating the sequence of the author's intellectual development, while presenting a variety of topic and treatment that avoids monotony.

* "Collected Essays and Reviews." By William James. Longmans, Green and Co., New York. Price $3.75.

PHONETICS FOR THE PULPIT.*

(New York "Evening Post.")

Ministers of the Gospel should find this book intensely valuable, for it omits nothing. It even shows the preacher how he must breathe if his message is to reach his hearers without detriment to himself. Dr. Garvie advises "abdominal breathing by lowering the diaphragm and not thoracic by raising the ribs." Should he indulge in the latter he exposes himself to the danger of "minister's sore throat." Moreover, he is cautioned against inelasticity of the lower jaw and immobility of the lips, tongue, soft palate and pharynx. He is also admonished to exercise exceeding great care in the pronunciation of such consonants as "l," "r," "th" and "st." He must neither roll his "r" after the fashion of the Scotsman, making "wourrld" out of the plain "world," not drop his "r" entirely, pronouncing "world" as though it were spelled "wold," as does many an Englishman. "Where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal" is suggested as a text which affords excellent practice in overcoming the difficulties of enunciation common to the average preacher. It is an interesting table of commandments, though one can hardly refrain from wondering how Isaac Watts or Philip Doddridge would have reacted to its admonitions.

* "The Christian Preacher." By Alfred Ernest Garvie. Scribner's, London.

ELLEN TERRY GAVE READING.

That despite her age Miss Ellen Terry's wonderful voice has lost none of its power and beauty was proved recently when the great English actress broke her well earned retirement to read the prologue of an old English nativity play at Everyman's Theatre in Hampstead.

Although the actress was assisted to the stage and used a stick for support, she read for more than a quarter of an hour with all the fire and dramatic power of the old days, using vigorous gestures to supplement her words. She received an enthusiastic welcome by the audience, not only on this occasion, but on the three succeeding nights when she repeated her part in the performance.

MORE GERMAN BOASTING.



Dr. Walter Simons of the German Embassy in London, who declares Germany will never carry out the terms imposed on her by the Allies.

CHESTERTON ON THE WELSH.

"I do not understand Welshmen," says G. K. Chesterton in "The uses of Diversity" (Dodd, Mead.) He reinforces the confession by adding: "I mean quite simply and ingenuously that I know nothing about Wales, not even, for certain, that there is such a place."

Moreover, Mr. Chesterton is convinced that the great majority of Englishmen have no real notion of the Welsh type or of the Scotch or the Irish. They know that the Scotchman often has a bee in his bonnet and the Irishman a wasp in his, but further than this they do not go, and this is caricature only. Believing that "Wales is going to play some peculiar and perhaps dominant part in the development of our extraordinary time," Mr. Chesterton implores the English people to fall to and study the Welsh, for there is the case of Lloyd George: "Some would call him a theatrical example: he has been called even more extraordinary things. He is very much more genuine and sincere and formidable in his capacity as leader of the little Welsh nation than he is in any of the other capacities in which he is foolishly praised and ridiculously reviled."

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I procured a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and began the treatment, and my condition commenced to improve immediately.

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I feel that *I owe a great debt to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for the benefit I derived from them."

FRANK HALL.

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By ELIOT H. ROBINSON

"SMILES"

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CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"As she lost control of her legs and began to waver and stumble when she tried to walk, did she seem to turn, or fall, to one side more than to the other? Think!"

The anxiety deepened in Smiles' eyes; but she answered without hesitation, "No, I don't think so. It was more as though her little body was plumb tuckered out."

"And her hearing? Did that fail?"

"No, not until just toward the last, anyway. Even when she couldn't seem to answer me, somehow I was quite sure that she understood, when I spoke, or sang, to her. She would kinder smile, but, oh, it was such a pitiful smile that it 'most broke my heart."

"She seemed to understand, eh?" He paused, and the room was very still, except for Big Jerry's stentorian breathing. "Can you say quite certainly—don't be afraid to answer just exactly what you think—can you say, then, that, aside from the general weakness of all the powers of her little body and mind, the headache and occasional sickness, the most noticeable thing in all her strange behavior was that she wasn't able to talk clearly, and this increased until she wholly lost the power of speech which happened before she became as. . . as I see her now?"

"Yes, doctor."

Donald turned abruptly to the nurse. "Barring the use of technical phraseology, and a possible expression of his own, probably valueless, conclusions, could any doctor, such as is likely to be practising in Fayville, have given me any more information, or told it better?"

"No, doctor."

At these unexpected words of praise the girl's smile appeared mistily for a moment, and then quivered away.

There was silence again in the cabin, while the man turned his thoughtful gaze back to the fire, which had now turned to glowing orange embers. A far-off look, alien to his keen, masterful face crept into it. Finally he seemed to shake off his new mood, and spoke with a queer laugh.

"I told you on the train that I was the victim of an uncanny premonition. I guess that Horatio was right about there being many things outside the ken of our limited philosophy. What psychic whisper from a world whose existence we men of 'common sense' "—he spoke the words sarcastically—"are loath to credit; what inspiration, born of the memory of that story of the case of the Bentley Moors' child in New York, which I told her in words of one syllable six months ago, was it that brought the light of truth to this girl's mind, when the village doctor utterly failed to catch so much as a glimmer of it?"

"Then you think, doctor. . .?" began Miss Merriman.

"My diagnosis coincides with Smiles',—a tumorous growth on the brain, probably upon the third left frontal convolution. . . . right here," he said in explanation, as he touched his forehead between the left eyebrow and the hair. "Rose, you have done excellently. Now we, too, will do what we can, and we shall need your help in full measure to-night. I know that it is going to be bitterly hard for you, perhaps the hardest thing that you will ever be called upon to do in all your life; you've got to be a woman, and a brave one. I'd spare you if I could, but. . . ."

"But I don't want to be spared, Donald," she interrupted, eagerly.

"I know, and I trust you more than I could any grown-up woman here in the mountains. It's hardly necessary to tell you again, that a nurse is a soldier, and must be not only brave, but obedient. If we decide to. . . to go ahead I will be, not your friend, but your superior officer for a while, and, if my orders seem harsh and even cruel, you must not hesitate, or feel hurt. You understand that, don't you, dear?"

"Yes, doctor. I understand."

She spoke bravely, but her voice trembled a little.

"Good. Before I make my final examination, Miss Merriman and I have got to change our clothes. She will use your room and I the loft; but first let us bring Lou's bed out here by the fire."

It was done.

"Now," he continued, "while we are getting ready, there are a number of things which you have got to do, and you will have to work fast. First, make grandfather comfortable in his room, and build up this fire. Then heat up as much water as the big kettle will hold, and see that a smaller one is scoured absolutely clean. Start some water heating in that, too. Finally, undress Lou completely, and wrap her in a blanket. Can you remember all that?"

"Yes, Donald. . . yes, doctor."

Donald smiled, and added, "One thing more. Partly fill a pillow-case with sand, or dirt, if it is possible to get any. Perhaps the ground in the wood-house isn't frozen so hard but that you can get it."

She nodded wonderingly.

In a quarter of an hour her duties were completed and Miss Merriman and Donald had appeared, clad in their spotless white garments of service. Rose, likewise, was in her play uniform, which was now considerably too small for her, and her appearance in it would have caused a smile if it had not been more provocative of tears.

Six months earlier the doctor and nurse, assisted by others of the most skilled and highly trained that the metropolis afforded, had prepared to perform the same desperate service in humanity's cause, within the perfectly appointed operating room of a modern city hospital. How different was the setting now!

In the rude, but homey room of the mountain cabin, lighted only by old-fashioned lamps and lanterns and the pulsating blaze of the fire in the cavernous fireplace, whose colorful gleam touched with gold the scoured copper of pot and kettle, the three workers, in the immaculate garments of a city sickroom, bent intently over the naked form of the nearly insensible child, to whose alabaster body the leaping flames imparted a simulated glow of warm tones.

The general examination was brief, and made in silence. Then Donald drew the covering over the little body as a sculptor might the cloth over his statue, and straightened up with a look in his gray eyes that was new to Rose.

He spoke in curt sentences. "Of course the case is far more desperate than our last, Miss Merriman. It's the proverbial 'one chance in a thousand.' On that single thread hangs the child's life."

Suddenly he startled Rose by giving a short, mirthless laugh, and, turning away, he began to speak in an undertone, as though unconscious of the presence of the other two, for, despite his previous calm, the thought of what was in prospect had keyed up his nerves to a pitch where they quivered like the E string of a violin.

"What a colossal nerve a man is sometimes called upon to have in this world. Of course she'll die in twenty-four hours if I don't operate; but only a fool—or a genius—would tackle this operation under such impossible conditions. Practically none of the things here that science says are necessary. 'A fool, or a genius.' "—He suddenly smote his hands together, and said, "I hope that I'm a fool for to-night. God takes care of them. . . and drunkards.

"Where is Judd?" he snapped out, aloud, turning to Rose.

CHAPTER XXI.

A Modern Miracle.

"I don't know. He was here when you came, but I saw him going up the mountain into the woods. But I'll answer for him; I'll take that chance, doctor. She is nearly as dear to me as she is to him, and I know that she is going to die, unless. . . unless. . ."

"I knew you'd say it. Well, we'll operate, Miss Merriman."

Donald's voice was calm, impersonal again, and his tone had a steely quality, as though his lancet or scalpel had become endowed with a voice, and spoken.

Silently, and with practised hands, the nurse began to unpack his bag and lay out upon a sheet, which she obtained from Rose and spread over the rough table, the many strange instruments, bottles, rolls of bandages and sponges in their sterile packages.

"Have you any baking soda—saleratus, Rose?"

She nodded.

"Good. Put about a teaspoonful in the smaller kettle, and boil these instruments for ten minutes, while we are making the final preparations. I want some hot water, too."

He turned away, and for a moment stood looking up at the calm heavens in which the stars made openings for the white eternity beyond to shine through. Something in the scene bore his thoughts back to that summer evening when the mountain man of God had tried so earnestly to minister to his own disease. Snatches of sentences re-echoed in his memory. Then he stepped back to Smiles' side and his voice was soft, as he said, "I suppose that, whenever a surgeon begins an operation like this one, he has an unformed prayer deep in his heart, though he may not realize to whom he prays. There was never more occasion for one than to-night, Rose. I know that the Great Healer is nearer to you than to me. Ask Him that my hand may not falter."

She nodded again, sweetly serious.

Once more his accustomed bluntness of manner returned, and he snapped, "Oh, why in the devil didn't I have sense enough to bring another assistant?"

"I am here, doctor," answered the girl.

"Yes, yes, I know." He regarded her with the old, searching look. Then, to the nurse, "It's only one of the many chances we have got to take. When you put the patient under the anaesthetic you will show Rose exactly how it is administered, for she will have to keep her unconscious without any further aid from you after I begin to operate. We have got to trust her, Miss Merriman," he added shortly, as he caught the expression of grave doubt which the nurse could not keep from appearing on her countenance. "See that she washes and sterilizes her hands thoroughly. That hot water, Rose. I want a basinful."

She supplied it, then departed to do the rest of his bidding, and for some moments was kept so busy that she did not realize what the other two were doing at the bedside, other than to note that Donald had raised the head of the bed by blocking up the legs with firelogs, and covered it with a rubber sheet such as she had never seen before.

When she did, however, return to the side of the little sufferer, whose face was far whiter than the clean, but coarse, sheet which covered the emaciated body, a low cry of protest and grief was wrung from her lips. Already most of the lovely ringlets of spun gold, which had won for the baby Donald's characterization of "Little Buttercup," gleamed on the rough floor, and the ruthless but necessary sacrifice was being continued.

There were tears on her cheeks as she aided the doctor to scrub the shorn scalp, until the child moaned and turned her head from side to side.

"He is my commanding officer. He told me that I must always remember that, and obey," whispered Rose to herself, as Donald, in his abstraction, began to snap forth his orders in a manner and tone which, for a moment, made her shrink and quiver. His words were often unintelligible to her, until Miss Merriman, silent-footed and efficient, translated them into action, as, before the wide eyes of the mountain child, there began to unfold the swift drama of modern surgical science at its pinnacle, amid that fantastic setting.

Strange words, indeed, were those which now fell on her attentive ears, many of them far outside the bounds of her limited vocabulary; yet, stranger still, she soon began to grasp their meaning intuitively, and her quick native perception, keyed high by emergency, led her often to anticipate the physician's wish, and act upon it. More than once she won a look of surprise from the older woman.

Donald's directions to Miss Merriman were curt and incisive; but soon he did not limit his speech to them. Rather he seemed to be uttering his thoughts aloud: the old habit of making a running explanation for the benefit of a clinic or the better understanding of an assistant was subconsciously asserting itself, and it was to Rose as though she were listening to the outpouring of a fountain of knowledge, whose waters engulfed her mind and made it gasp, yet carried her along with them. It was all a dream, a weird, impossible nightmare to her; the familiar room began to assume a strange aspect, and the man's words came to her as do those heard in a sleeping vision—real, yet tinctured with unreality.

"In this case the elastic tourniquet will stop the blood flow as effectively as the Heidenhain backstitch suture method, I think, Miss Merriman, and it will be much simpler. I'm glad I brought it. Have you the saline solution, and the gauze head-covering ready?"

"Yes, doctor."

"Then you may administer the ether—use the drop method, and don't forget to show her just how to regulate it.

"No blood-pressure machine," he muttered. "Oh, well, we've just got to trust to her being able to stand it, and. . ."

"And to God," whispered Rose.

He glanced quickly up, as though he had already forgotten her presence, and added, gently, "Of course."

The small pad of gauze, which Miss Merriman laid over the baby's face, grew moist; a strange, pungent odor began to fill the room. As she bent over to watch intently what the nurse was doing, Rose suddenly found herself beginning to get dizzy.

"Stand up, Smiles," came the sharp command. "Here, hold this handkerchief over your mouth and nose. Now, take the bottle yourself. . . so. . . a drop on the pad. . . now. Yes, that's right, just as Miss Merriman has been doing. Little Lou is wholly unconscious, we must keep her so.

"Remember, now your test is beginning, and I expect you not to fail me. A great deal depends on you, Rose. You are a soldier on the firing-line now, and you are going to keep up, whatever happens. It may be for half an hour, but you will keep up, for me, for Lou, whatever happens. Remember! Whatever happens!"

He looked fixedly into the unnaturally big eyes which were turned up to his like two glorious flowers, and she nodded. With a pang of regret he noticed how thin her face was, and how white,—so pale that the color had fled even from the sweet, sensitive lips which smiled ever so faintly at him, and then at the nurse, as the latter made the quiet suggestion that she try to keep her eyes always fixed on the pad of gauze, and not let them be drawn away from it if she could possibly help it.

But at first she could not, and so she saw the pitiful little head, stripped of its golden crown, first covered with a clinging veil of wet cloth, over which, from behind the ears to the top of the forehead, a circular band of rubber tubing was adjusted and drawn tight into the flesh—"to stop the blood, like I did for grandpappy when he cut his arm," she thought. Then the head was gently raised and settled into position on the sand-filled pillow, which cradled it firmly.

Only the gurgling breath of the mercifully unconscious baby, and the crackling of the fire, broke the silence as the surgeon adjusted and posed his patient's head, as an artist would his model's.

A piercing light flashed before the girl's eyes, and she saw that now Miss Merriman held a strange-looking black tube, which shed a circle of concentrated sunshine on the gauze-covered head. It was her first experience with a flashlight, and she marvelled at its power.

Now there came another dart of light, thin and fleeting, and she knew that a knife was poised in mid-air. Involuntarily she closed her eyes tight; a shudder ran through her. Donald's voice spoke impersonally, and steadied her.

"I shall expose the third left frontal convolution of the brain through the fronto-parietal bone, and, in making the osteoplastic flap, I intend to leave a wide working margin above the size of the opening which may actually be necessary in order to reach the growth. It has got to be fully exposed at once. I can't afford to delay, under the circumstances."

The gleam of the scalpel held her unwilling gaze with the fascination of horror; she drew her breath with a sound between a shudder and a sigh as it descended. . . .

"I must keep my eyes on the ether pad," came the command from her whirling brain.

Many nights thereafter, Rose was to start up from troubled sleep with strange sounds and stranger words echoing in her brain—words like "bevelled trephines," "Hudson forceps," "elevators," "Horsley's wax," "rongeurs," "clips" and "sponges,"—but during the actual operation she was scarcely conscious of them, and her principal feeling was one of dumb rebellion which grew until she found herself almost hating this Donald, who could speak with such unconcern and apparent callousness, at such a time. As well as she could, she willed her swimming gaze to remain fixed on the pad which she must keep moist. The difficulty of the task had suddenly become increased, for the pad seemed to become an animate thing. Now it appeared to retreat into the distance, and again it came floating back until it seemed about to smother her. There was a droning note in her ears; the words spoken by the other two sounded mixed and indistinct.

Of only one sentence, repeated monotonously in Miss Merriman's clear voice, was she really conscious. "Rose, a drop of ether. . . a drop of ether. . . a drop of ether."

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS FROM SCIENCE

Tale of Another Comet.

Astronomers tell us that a large comet with a very long tail is heading at break-neck speed for the earth, and, in a few months' time, there may be a "bump." The most startlingly realistic display of fire-works ever seen by the peoples of any age in the world's history (they say) is likely to be the only effect of a collision between the two bodies. Astronomers throughout the world have been advised by Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, that the comet may first be seen speeding earthwards some time this month. He has calculated that Pons-Winnecke, which appears regularly every five and three-quarter years, will this year actually intersect the orbit of the earth. It may or may not cross at the psychological moment, but in any case a thrilling pyro-technic exhibition will be visible to the naked eye, and almost everybody resident in the northern hemisphere will see just exactly what has narrowly been missed. "No one need be unduly alarmed," says Dr. Crommelin. "Astronomers have as yet been unable to determine the effect of Jupiter on these short-period comets, but we know that it is a great disturber of them, and that in this case it may be the cause of trouble. We hope to obtain photographs of the comet shortly, but by far the best spectacle will, I have calculated, be seen on or near June 26. Pons-Winnecke will then be clearly visible, with a long train of meteors and pieces which have broken off the main body."

Universe is Finite.

Dr. Einstein has again startled the scientific world by the argument that it will be possible to prove the universe finite and even to estimate its size in space. Lecturing to the Prussian Academy of Science, he said the question of infinity or otherwise of the universe was quite a sensible one to propound, if considered in the light of practical geometry. One possibility of deciding the question lay in applying the relativity theory to the Newtonian law of reckoning the average velocity of the stars, as that which they must have to prevent the milky way collapsing on itself through reciprocal action. Applying certain results of the relativity theory, he came to the following conclusion: If the real velocities of the stars—the measurement of which could be carried out—were less than the calculated velocities, then it was proved that the real gravitations of great distances were smaller than the gravitations demanded by the law of Newton. From such a divergence the finiteness of the universe could be proved indirectly and it was even permissible to estimate its size.

Volcanoes.

Prof. Thos. John, in the series of Edinburgh University Christmas lectures adapted for juvenile audiences, discussing the subject of "Volcanoes," said we knew very little of the interior of the earth. The deepest shafts went down about two miles, and when it was remembered that the centre of the earth was about 4,000 miles below the surface, it was apparent that a very small part of the earth was under known observation. The rock crust of the earth, in comparison with the size of the earth, was relatively much thinner than the skin of an orange in relation to its size. Two things were known about the interior of the earth. First, it was made up of a very heavy substance, probably with much iron in it; and, second, it was very hot. The temperature increased one degree Fahrenheit for every sixty or seventy feet of descent.

Our Solid Earth.

One often hears the expression "as solid as the earth itself," but it is doubtful if the truth of it is ever fully tested by a comparison with the weights of those bulky planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Though Jupiter is no less than 1,264 times bigger than the earth, it is only 313 times as heavy, which shows pretty conclusively that the Giant Planet, as it is called, is in the condition of an unfinished world, and as yet far from being habitable. Then there is the great ringed planet Saturn. It looks very beautiful in a big telescope when the rings are showing at their best, but it is about as solid and weighty as a ball of cork of the same size. Briefly, Saturn would make 759 globes like ours, so far as bulk is concerned, but they would be much lighter, for it is only 95 times heavier than the earth. As for Uranus, which few people have ever seen without a telescope or binocular, its bulk is 63 1-2 times that of the earth, and yet it weighs only 15 times as much. Neptune, the most distant of the sun's family of planets, would just balance 17 earths in the scale, despite that it is 62 times as big.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS.

A stout school-mistress, anxious to convey some idea of the relative sizes of different countries, said to one of her pupils, "Cambodia is about as large as Siam."

The girl reproduced this piece of information in a written exercise as foloiws: "She says Cambodia is about as large as she is."

THE WIFE'S EXPLANATION.

As an illustration of what some poor women will say to screen the brutality of their husbands, Miss Normanton tells the pathetic story of a man who was charged with beating his wife and biting off a piece of her ear.

"Your husband has been treating you badly, eh?" asked the magistrate.

"Oh, no, your worship."

"No? Did he not bite off a piece of your ear?"

"No, your worship; I did it myself."

THE USUAL REQUIREMENT.

Mother (after visitor had gone)—"Bobby what on earth made you stick out your tongue at our pastor? Oh, dear."

Bobby—"Why, muvver, I just showed it to him. He said, 'Littul man, how do you feel?'—and I thort he was a doctor!"

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Rags make paper.
Paper makes money.
Money makes banks.
Banks make loans.
Loans make poverty.
Poverty makes rags.

BUYING A DOG.

Almost every boy wants to own a dog. An exchange tells the following story: "The rich uncle said, quizzically, to the boy who wanted a dog. 'Well, Eddie, suppose I gave you $200 for a dog. Would you spend that whole sum on one dog, or would you buy a pretty good dog and put the rest of the money in the savings bank?' 'Well, uncle,' replied Eddie, 'if you leave it to me, I would buy two hundred one-dollar dogs.'"

A pessimist closes an eye, wrinkles his face, draws up the corner of his mouth, and says, "It can't be done." An optimist has a face full of sunshine. He beams on you and says, "It can be done"—and then lets George do it. But a "peti-mist" takes off his hat, rolls up his sleeves, goes to it, and does it.



The Apparition (in a hollow tone)—"This is an accursed house!"
The New Tenant—I know it is. And they made me pay $80 a month—and buy all the furniture!"
—"The Passing Show."



LETTERS FROM READERS

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Most of your Western rural readers this dreary New Year must now be asking of themselves the question which, legend says, the Apostle Peter, fleeing to escape the tyrant Nero, in 64, asked on meeting the spirit of Christ, just outside Rome. "Quo vadis? Domine," exclaimed Peter. A comprehensive question, inadequately rendered, "Whither goest? Lord!" As we Western farmers are now asking each of himself, "Where do I go from here?" For the past six months has demonstrated the hopeless collapse of Western agriculture as a commercial proposition. The more a farmer produced last year the poorer he is this year. If he worked on his own capital he is deeply impoverished; if on borrowed money, he faces ruin. Nothing fresh in this: disasters have happened before. They don't frighten brave men; they're a condition of life.

But what is new is the forced conviction that this present calamity is the purely artificial work of capitalist plotters; not a result of the laws of nature. No reasonable man believed this of the losses in 1896 and 1897, nor even altogether of those of 1915. This current debacle of values, however, is confined almost exclusively to North American farm products. All other prices are either maintained or increasing. The few small drops are obviously only cheap propaganda, having nothing to do with supply and demand. Meanwhile even our farm products are now dearer than ever—to the European consumer. Thousands to-day are deeply regretting that they ever set foot in Western Canada. Yet it was not un-reason brought us. Superficially things have always heretofore looked hopeful to men of ordinary courage and resolution, although feeble folk have often bitterly complained of the "highly colored" immigration literature which persuaded them to come. I have a collection of this in my library and can see no justification for the stima "highly colored." The brightest hued picture of natural scenes looks like a black spot against a landscape lit by even dullest sunlight. Similarly it is not possible to over-color any description of the richness of the three prairie provinces. I am reasonably certain that there is not now, nor ever has been, nor ever will be again in this world, any combination of time and place wherein such small amount of labor can produce such enormous amounts of wealth; with all the opulence and ease, and flowering and fruitage of civilization, which must necessarily go with such a development. I say, "ever will be again," because it is obvious that it can not outlast the soil's virgin fertility, even here. Nevertheless all we hear on every hand is—"The country is no good,"—"Not what it's cracked up to be"—"None but a fool will farm,"—"Farming don't pay!"—etc., etc., and we see our best neighbors streaming away off the land, never to return. Is this a puzzle or a paradox?—Unparalleled wealth production causing progressive improvement!

"Taxed into Sterility."

The solution of the mystery has been clear to students for some years: now all able people know it: the railway rate increase last summer constituting a final demonstration. Yet the fact is so monstrous, so incredible, that we can hardly expect the outer world to believe it,—to believe that the fertile West has been literally taxed into sterility. Yet so it is: the solution can be put in one word,—"Taxation!" But the English language seems inadequate to really describe the vampire, taxation, which sucks away its victims' life-blood so steadily and so greedily, so imperceptibly yet so completely, that they fade away without ever knowing what ails them.

The total taxation of Western agriculture may be put at 75 percent, or three-quarters of the joint earnings of labor, land, and capital. Probably it is more, but it is easy to prove 75 percent offhand, if required, and I do not wish to have to make the regular survey necessary to prove much more. There never was a taxation like this in the world's history before, at any time or place. There was not because there could not be. Only an advanced agriculture under a perfect climate, during a certain stage of world-development, and upon a virgin soil, could be made to yield so much. Elsewhere the attempt at such taxation turned New England farms back to forest, and Euphrates Valley farms to desert, yielding naught. Moreover, Western farm taxation is nearly all pillage. Scarcely anyone in the world needs so little government as the Western farmer, and, actually, all he gets of any value to the average farmer, and in return for the world's record taxation, is a little very inefficient policing and a few pitiful repairs to the meanest and miserablest roads in the world,—and often not even that much.

I am stating a case, not presenting an argument, so proceed to the brighter side of our problem. In spite of all there are certain kinds of people who flourish in the West and are highly content. Why? If we examine our Western taxation it at once appears that its incidence is neither equal nor unavoidable, except as regards the single item of local taxation. The tariff, the extra-economic freight rates, the profiteering, and a multitude of other extortions, bear very unequally on different kinds of people. The biggest item, the tariff, comes down with crushing force on—decent people with many children; those with a high standard of living; enthusiasts for rapid development of their lands; those who are only happy in spending money. The tariff affects but lightly those who have more money than they need; childless people; simple-living folks; intensive agriculturists; the very highly educated and cultured; those who can live and prosper under the tariff approximate to two types, two extremes of life which meet in this and noway else.

Two Types of Citizen.

On the one hand, we have a type of metropolitan citizen, highly bred, and highly educated in his former English home, wherein, too, he became sick of civilization and has coolly decided that he wants none of it, close up to him. He lives on his Western lands in high content; in his ramshackle home with his guns, his music and flowers, and his books. He's generally a bachelor, being too busy with sports or studies to think of feminine charms, although he may sometimes have a childless wife or mistress; the female of the same species as himself. He worries little as to what he shall eat, having more interesting pleasures; or as to wherewithal he shall be clothed, being a person of perfect poise and quite certain of his standing in the world, as the heir of all the ages. The tariff can do little more to him than Pope and Pagan could to Bunyan's pilgrims. The current political powers fear and placate him, but his influence on present economic forces and future history may be represented by an O.

At the other extreme is the Galician, otherwise "Ukrainian," "Ruthenian," "Foreigner," or "Austrian," or, colloquially, "gillie!" Mongolian, or Mongoloid in race, he speaks, however, a dialect of crude but pure Sclavonic. Strange to relate the terrific taxation of the West provides the Galician a favorable environment for survival, because much of it goes over his head. The cultured Englishman finds the environment agreeable but will not survive because there can't be a second generation of him. The ordinary decent human being cannot fill his material wants out of the residuum left to him after the world's-record taxation has been extracted from his earnings. But the "foreigner's" needs are incredibly low in scale. He "lives off the country." A great garden-agriculturist. A careful raiser of pigs and cows. He and his can, if needs must, live for months on 4 X; this algebraic formula representing unknown quantities of poor wheat, bran, and shorts, milled up into "flour." The foreigner comes from the country below the Eastern Carparthians facing the steppes, the centre and vortex of all the misery, cruelty, oppression, and superstition of Europe. He's hard as nuts after being ground for ages between Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, and Romanoffs.

The Galician Problem.

Mindful of the apostle's vision at Joppa, we may try to like the Galician, but it's impossible,—can't be done; though if we be true men we will, of course, claim justice for all, irrespective of our likings. If the race ever developed any strain of honesty, decency, or valor, oppression exterminated it ages ago. Then fecundity is simply appalling. Fecundity is heritable and at home in Europe, if the Galician had a multitude of children one or two might, perhaps, live through hunger, disease, and massacre, thus allowing the most fecund strain of the race to survive. In our West has been no massacre, while neither tariff, profiteer, nor railway grafter comes down very hardly on the garden, the piggery, or the dairy, for home-consumption; so food is plentiful. They don't know how to make textiles, so Valleyfield does get a dig at them; but the childrens' few rags afford little scope for even Valleyfield's extortion. They go barefoot in summer and stay in the house winter. The cost of childbirth often ruinous to the Canadian-settler, is almost nil among the hardship-hardened races of Eastern Europe. Therefore fecundity, which was only a factor in Europe, becomes a fact in Canada. In many cases it must be near the normal possible physical maximum.

The further landing of "foreigners" in Canada is now illegal, rightly or wrongly, but the stork is bringing them still, at a rate which the steamship could only slightly accelerate. Those born here, too, are more "foreign" than their parents because the Austrian government educated those, while the Canadian-born are illiterate. The foreigner is flourishing in the West because while the tariff is a directly unfavorable factor to both Canadian and foreigner, yet at the same time it functions as an indirect differential advantage to the foreigner. Because if there were no tariff the profits of Western agriculture would be enormous, probably as great as those of tropical products such as Brazilian coffee, copra in the Pacific islands, or Dutch colonial rubber. And it would follow that in the resultant scramble for those profits the foreigners would be hopelessly outclassed because of low mentality and illiteracy.

A Canadian Ukraine.

As things are, progressive overcrowding is pushing out the Galician colonies in all directions and creating a brisk demand for land at high prices. I need hardly remind your readers that land-values relate, not to profits of land, but to ratio of population living on it. Last year the foreigner paid in some cases over $60 (sixty dollars) an acre for land of medium quality. Large amounts were purchased by them, often for cash down, at slightly lower prices, which, after all, are but one-tenth of the prices current south of the United States boundary. At such prices there is, though, a fair prospect for your tariff-ruined readers to get out with enough money to compensate to some extent for the time and toil they have put into developing the three provinces which now seem destined to be known in future history as "The Canadian Ukraine."

As some of your younger readers may not know the "Quo vadis" legend, and be curious to learn "how it ended" I may say that the story goes that Christ replied, "To Rome! For crucifixion again!" Thereupon Peter turned back, and his fate at Rome is known to all your readers without exception. But, unlike Peter, none of your readers owe any allegiance or duty to this Western land. To the contrary the West owes to the pioneers all that it is and has. They have no moral call to stay here any longer to be crucified, on Capital's cross of gold.

READER.

Sask., January 20, 1920.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The organization of farmers for political action and closer co-operation in buying and selling seems to be causing uneasiness among certain elements of their classes. Why this should be the case is difficult to see, as the farmers are behind other classes in getting together for united action and mutual benefit.

The farmers are not attempting to build up their organizations for the purpose of class domination or at the expense of other classes. While there are certainly selfish farmers, as there are selfish people in all walks of life, I believe the aim of the great majority is to live and let live. Most thinking farmers (and farmers are doing a lot of thinking these days,) well know that theirs is not the only business affected by world-wide abnormal conditions and the return to normal. They are willing to grapple with the problems confronting them and to bear their due share of the burdens of the times. But they are against special privilege in every form. They fail to understand why beef, for which they receive on an average from six to seven cents a pound, should cost the city consumer all the way from fifteen to fifty-five cents a pound; why raw hides can hardly be disposed of at all; while leather goods remain almost if not quite at top-notch war prices, etc., etc.

I believe that many conditions of which both producer and consumer have just cause for complaint, will in future be remedied by better marketing facilities through the farmer getting into direct touch with the consumer, and for this reason the closer union of farmers should be welcomed not only as a move in their own interest, but in the interest of the average urban citizen as well.

CHARLES L. PATTERSON.

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PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

"LEGITIMATE LAW."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In looking over our paper the "Witness," I see a stirring appeal written by a woman to the people of Ontario, asking for such an improvement in the Ontario Temperance Act, as will do justice to all people. I can sympathize with the woman, and with thousands of others, who have been robbed of their rights. But as I am only one among thousands, I am not likely to accomplish such a reform as the circumstances demand. As long as men are allowed to make law, people will suffer. Men cannot make legitimate law. Legitimate law is the production of circumstances. The circumstances do not demand the manufacture and sale of any beverage that will intoxicate. Such a business cannot be justified. If it fails to intoxicate, it fails in its mission, and the business would come to an end. It must rob and plunder women and children in order to make business.

It has been said if we had a perfect set of circumstances we would have a perfect set of people. Christ's philosophy was, "Make the tree good and the fruit will be good." Man's practical philosophy has been to get figs off thistle bushes. It has been said that we must have whiskey, as it saves some lives. If our town doctors killed one hundred patients and saved five, would you employ them? Again "we must support business in order to get the revenue." The revenue does not pay five percent of the damage done. The debt to-day against the liquor business is greater than Germany's debt to the Allies. The man that sanctions the manufacture of a barrel of whiskey, sanctions drunkenness, robbery and murder. If this can be justified, then bring forth your strong reasons. "Oh," says one, "when the Ethiopian changes his skin and the leopard his spots people will use it properly." Thou hast well spoken. When Carrie Nation was smashing bars and bottles with an ax, she was enforcing a legitimate law which was the production of circumstances. She should have been rewarded for her practical endorsement of her zeal and intelligence.

JOHN AWFORD.

Port Dover, Feb. 4, '21.

A MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I exceedingly regret the necessity that compels me to request you to discontinue the "World Wide" now expired and also the "Witness" and "Messenger" when their year is up. We shall still receive the "Messenger" through the Sunday School. I may say that the "Witness" and "Messenger" have been boon companions for fifty years in my home. I recall carrying the "Weekly Witness" from the post office before I could read its name. Never, for more than one year has it been out of my hands since then. I admire the high quality and standards of your productions. Would that we had more of them. While I cease to be a reader very reluctantly indeed, I cannot refrain from prayer that your hands be strengthened to long continue your good work. You will be interested in my reasons for discontinuance.

I am a minister of the Gospel. I was ordained twenty-one years ago. As a young man, after graduation from college I married and made a home. We began our domestic life in a rural community on a salary of six hundred dollars and manse. With close economy we furnished our home and after five years service with almost no monetary reserves, removed to another church. We have moved four times since then and have never made salary the determining factor in accepting service with a church. We trusted the people and until the stress of high prices came never suffered, though we saved almost nothing. Today we have a family of four teen-age children. In common with all other salaried vocations the ministry has suffered distress in the high cost of living, and perhaps more than any other. One congregation of medium size which we served recently gave great evidence of financial prosperity. No less than twenty-four new automobiles were purchased, yet they were convinced they could not increase the stipend to meet the greatly increasing cost of living. To-day with a family of six instead of two, we are receiving about two hundred dollars less in purchasing power that we did twenty years ago. Naturally many necessaries have been denied us. One thing after another has been relinquished, and now we come to the papers admitted to our home.

I know many ministers who have given up the battle and have gone into other occupations. I also know many others who are considering a like action. Personally I have little thought of it, but I have to confess that an offer of better remuneration in another occupation would be a great temptation. I glory in the Gospel of Christ and have suffered privation for it, and am willing to suffer more, but when it comes to exposing one's family to penury, to say the least, it is hard to endure it with composure. One gleam of hope to the oppressed pastor is the probable reduction in prices which may relieve him in the end with financial support even greater than ever before. I greatly appreciate the strong advocate you have been towards better conditions for the Christian ministry in general. Ever your well wisher,

MINISTER.

Note.—The congregation that has not increased its minister's salary in the last twenty years has really reduced it by half.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM AND MODERN THEOLOGY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The "Witness" has surely done a courageous thing, and laid its readers under great obligations, in securing from the pen of Dr. Ritchie, the two most enlightening sermons in your last two issues, and your own editorials on topics cognate with those of Dr. Ritchie's, are also deserving of all praise. Whether such sermons are of the kind desired by a majority of "Witness" readers or not, they are certainly the kind greatly needed. You say that many letters reach the "Witness" highly disapproving the stand you take in regard to the Higher Criticism—so unfortunately named. This fact should bring from your many sympathizers letters of strong approval.

There is a most woeful ignorance among the rank and file of church members and even among Sunday School Superintendents, and Bible class teachers, in regard to the aims, objects, import and findings of modern Bible scholars. What little is known comes mainly from those who are wholly unsympathetic, and often grossly ignorant of the whole subject, and so utterly unfair. Hence the horror in which the subject is held by many good and sincere souls. It is not, easy to understand why our accredited religious teachers in our theological colleges and our preachers, the products of these colleges are so reticent in the matter. Surely they owe it to themselves, to the church and to truth, that the light should be spread abroad and the facts made known. Can our religious teachers be content to lie under the stigma of being mutilators of the Bible and subscribers of the Christian faith.

In regard to "Subscriber's" letter headed "Modern Theology" in the "Witness" of February 1st, it would be easy to duplicate the views that he falsely asserts are the teachings of modern theologians, from the books of avowed rationalists, but certainly not from the works of recognized masters in our day, such as Drs. Adams Brown, Newton Clark Denney and Peake. Let "Subscriber" get hold of the volumes of Hastings' "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," peruse the articles on theological topics, and then tell us what he has found. That monumental work, to the last issued volume of which Prof. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, Toronto, contributes articles on Salvation and Soteriology, is the last word on the important subjects it treats of.

The "Witness" does well in recommending the volumes of "The Century Bible" for reliable and recent information on Biblical research. Our preachers might well recommend similar books for first hand knowledge.

JAS. GRANT.

R. R. 5, Belwood, Ont., Feb. 3rd, 1921.

Note.—The volumes of the Century Bible are by different writers, most of them careful to set forth just what is known about the origins of the books assigned to them, without allowing play to their own imaginations. Some of those dealing with pre-historic times, while setting duly forth those results that are accepted by all scholars, err in this way.

CATHOLICISM VS. ROMAN CATHOLICISM!

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—For many years we have been used to hearing or seeing all of those professing Christians who are outside of the Roman Catholic communion classed in their entirety as Protestants. None are so agreed to make this summing up, and so quick to do it, as are the priests of the Roman Catholic communion. Nor are any more eager to drop the term "Roman" and use only the term "Catholic" in speaking of that communion, than are these priests themselves. They delight to make reference to the Catholic Church and to the Catholic faith; they do not take so kindly to the terms Roman Catholic Church and Roman Catholic faith. The reason for this is that they are quick to see the difference between the application of the different terms; if others are not. It is one thing to be Catholic, and altogether another to be Roman Catholic, in faith. The simple and full meaning of the term Catholic is universal. Therefore to speak of the Catholic faith is to speak of the Universal faith; but to speak of the Roman Catholic faith is to speak of the faith of the Bishop of Rome, who is to settle and determine what men shall accept as the Christian Faith.

As evidence of the truth of my statements, I offer the words of Cardinal Gibbons in his publication "The Faith of our Fathers" as follows: "The Catholic Church teaches also that our Lord conferred on St. Peter, the first place of honor and jurisdiction in the government of His whole church, and that the same spiritual supremacy has always resided in the Popes or Bishops of Rome as being the successors of St. Peter. Consequently, to be true followers of Christ, all Christians both among the clergy and the laity, must be in communion with the See of Rome, where Peter rules in the person of his successor."

We may note in this quotation that it is said to be the Catholic, not the Roman Catholic, Church which so teaches. We may note again that to be "true followers of Christ" all Christians must be in communion with the see of Rome. These statements of Cardinal Gibbons—addressed, as he himself says, "to our separated brethren" also designated in his introductory remarks "Protestants"—are worthy our serious consideration in forming intelligent conclusions regarding Roman Catholicism and its general influence on world-wide or Universal society. What we should desire and what this world needs is a faith which can be readily understood and as readily accepted (or rejected) when stated to him in his own language by any man anywhere. We at once see that the Roman Catholic faith is not such a faith: for it demands our individual communion with another man: namely, the Bishop of Rome. What that communion means is very vividly seen by a reference to a few questions and answers quoted from a Roman Catholic Catechism specially prepared in the English language for use in Ireland, Quebec, and the Archdiocese of Toronto:

Q. In what does the Word of God contained in the Holy Scripture properly consist?

A. Not in the mere words of the sacred text; but in the meaning of it, as the Holy Fathers teach.

Q. What follows from this?

A. That many persons who are most assiduous in reading the Bible yet do not attain to the truths of Religion taught by Jesus Christ and are really ignorant of the Word of God.

Q. What else?

A. That others who have learned the essential truths of Revelation as to what they have to believe and what they have to practise, from their pastor's instructions and their catechisms, have really attained to the knowledge of God's Word, even though they should never have read any portion of the Bible.

Q. Is there any obligation of reading the Scriptures?

A. The Catholic clergy are required to read out of it and to pray out of it every day. A more strict obligation of studying both the Written and the Unwritten Word of God lies in the pastors whose duty it is to inculcate it to the faithful. But there is no such general obligation incumbent on the laity; it being sufficient that they listen to it from their pastors.

Q. Is it lawful for the Laity to read the Holy Scriptures?

A. They may read them in the language in which they were written as likewise in the ancient Vulgate Translation which the church vouches to be authentic. They may also read them in approved modern versions; but with due submission to the interpretation and authority of the Church.

Q. Have any great evils ensued from an unrestricted reading of the Bible in vulgar languages by the unlearned and unstable?

A. Yes: numberless heresies and impieties; as also many rebellions and civil wars.

These questions and answers are a faithful copy from what is known as Butler's Catechism; and should satisfy your readers, who have been led to believe that there is any such thing as mental or spiritual liberty in the Church of Rome, that they have been grievously mistaken. The only ones who are qualified to read the Scriptures with understanding are those men who as priests submit their souls and minds to the gentleman who may temporarily fill the office as Bishop of Rome—and these who do so are the only men who are qualified to teach others. Those who question such authority and read the Scriptures for themselves without restriction fall into "numberless heresies and impieties"—as such unrestricted reading is apt to "breed rebellions and civil wars."

We thus see the real meaning of Roman Catholicism as against true Catholicism: or the Catholicism of the Christ. The former would enslave, and does enslave, the minds of those who come under its influence; it makes of the Bible a closed Book—and, worse than that, teaches that its influence is not good but evil.

At this juncture may we not wisely ask: how far is the attitude of our (so-called) Protestant clericals removed from that of the Roman Catholic priests? According to their instructions and their practices those who are not either priests or clericals are not competent to read the Scriptures understandingly. Public Worship of God is subordinated to addresses given from the pulpit, too frequently by men who are anything but Catholic in their outlook, and prove themselves unfamiliar with the Scriptures, and not infrequently deny the most simple and most catholic statements made therein.

May we not wisely conclude—contrary to the teachings of Roman Catholicism—that it is not the unrestricted, but rather is it the restricted, reading of the Scriptures, that creates heresies and impieties; and too frequently results in rebellions and civil wars? Is the situation in Ireland at the moment not the product of restricted reading of God's Word upon the part of the Irish people and their instructors? "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is the Royal law according to the Scriptures (See James 2:8.) Had the promulgators of Roman Catholicism been as faithful in teaching this Universal or Catholic law as was the Apostle Peter (see his two epistles) rather than constructing other laws of their own, they would not have fallen into the egregious mass of human traditions by which they now find themselves surrounded; and into which intelligent, questioning, and proving, manhood and womanhood refuses to be drawn by the mere unsupported statements of men whose chief difference from other men rests in the fact that they wear skirts while their neighbors are wearing pants.

OLD CATHOLIC.

Four girl students have withdrawn from the University of Wisconsin by request after having signed statements as to where they obtained liquor.



Rosealene Products, Limited,
417 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Raw Furs Wanted

Highest market price paid for all kinds of raw furs; not being located in a large city my expenses are low, therefore I can pay more. Send me a trial shipment. Prices and tags on application. **Roy Abray, Ridgetown, Ont.**

Helped All Three in the One Family

QUEBEC MAN GIVES HIGH PRAISE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Absolom Duchesneau Gives three Reasons Why He Advises Everyone to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills for Kidney Ills.

St. George, Beauce Co., Que., Feb. 14th (Special)—Just how much good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done in one family is told by Mr. Absolom Duchesneau, a well-known and highly respected resident here.

"My health is very much better since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Duchesneau states. "For two years I was in pain, but since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills the pain is gone.

"I also induced my mother to use Dodd's Kidney Pills for sleeplessness and the results were very satisfactory.

"My sister, too, took Dodd's Kidney Pills for backache, and she is better.

"Do you wonder that I advise everyone to use Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

The reason Dodd's Kidney Pills have come to occupy such a prominent place in the family medicine chest is that so many of the ordinary every-day ills come from sick kidneys. Rheumatism, urinary troubles, backache, diabetes and heart disease can all be traced directly or indirectly to sick kidneys.

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the best remedy for sick kidneys.

RAW FURS
TRAPPERS

Ship us your skunks, minks, foxes, coons, and all other furs and get highest prices. We pay twice as much as local dealers and 10 per cent to 25 per cent more than any other dealer anywhere. Send us trial shipment or write for our price list and get posted on the real value of your furs. We pay shipping charges.

E. T. SHERMAN, Dept. 41, **WHITMAN, MASS.**

"THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE VOTE."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—It has always been claimed that French-Canadian women are obedient to the Roman Catholic Church and ready to be guided by the voice of her prelates. Is it, then, ignorance or defiance which actuated the members of the Federation of French-Canadian Women of Hull in passing a resolution denouncing suffrage for women and begging Premier Taschereau to annul all franchises already granted and to grant no more, as reported in this morning's press. If ignorance, may we call their attention to an article headed—"Yes, We Approve," written by Annie Cristich, B.A., in the July, 1919, number of "The Catholic Citizen," the organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55 Berners street, London, W. I.

"'Nous voudrions voir des femmes electrices partout,' (We should like to see women electors everywhere). Such are the words of our Holy Father Benedict XV, exactly as they fell from his lips on the occasion when the present writer had the privilege of a private audience."

Another report from the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society is as follows: "The President of the Spanish Catholic Society has recently received a letter from Cardinal Gasparri on behalf of the Pope, which will give much satisfaction to Catholic Suffragists in every country. Cardinal Gasparri writes that those who had concluded that the Pope desired Christian Women's organizations to be used solely for religious ends were under a misapprehension for the Holy Father's desire was, that Catholic women should enter the political arena, so that the light of Chrisian principles might be spread throughout the world."

Surely the good ladies of Hull do not wish to oppose the judgment of the Holy Father with regard to woman suffrage.

But let us consider the resolution, which states that "The franchise given to women by the Federal Government is contrary to the best interests of the family, society and the country." Well, let us hear what His Eminence the late Cardinal Moran of Australia, where women have exercised the vote for many years, had to say on the question:

"What does voting mean to a woman? Does she sacrifice any dignity by going to the poll? The woman who votes only avails herself of a rightful privilege that democracy has gained for her. No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognized as man's fellow worker and helpmate, and credited with public spirit and intelligence. As a mother, she has a special interest in the legislation of her country, for upon it depends the welfare of her children. She knows what is good for them just as much as the father, and the unselfishness of maternity should make her interest even keener than that of man, who is naturally more self-absorbed. It is natural for every woman to look forward to the day when she will mould the future of young children, and she should deem it one of the grandest privileges of her sex that she can now help to choose the men who will make the laws under which they must live and exert her purer influence upon the political atmosphere of her time. How can she sacrifice any dignity by putting on her bonnet and walking down to the polling booth? Women think nothing of transacting ordinary commercial business, of working alongside men, of playing their part in the practical business of life. They do not mind going to the box office of the theatre to purchase tickets for the play. There is very little difference between doing that and putting their vote in a ballot box. The men about booths show them every courtesy, the officials are anxious to make things easy for them, and the whole business of voting will not occupy more than five minutes. The woman who thinks she is making herself unwomanly by voting is a silly creature."—(Reprinted from "The Tablet" of February 6, 1909.)

Evidently the opinions of the good Cardinal and the Federation of French-Canadian Women of Hull are very far apart!

But Cardinal Moran is only one of many eminent Catholic prelates who have put themselves on record as being strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and that not in theory but after years of experience as to the good accomplished by giving women the vote. If time and space did not forbid I should have liked to produce the evidence of His Eminence the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; Archbishop Redland of New Zealand, where women have been voting for thirty years, His Grace, Patrick Delaney, Archbishop of Hobart, Tasmania, Archbishop Spalding of Illinois, and many others. Their opinions coincide with that expressed by Archbishop Redland, as follows: "Women have had the vote in New Zealand for many years, and it has been proved that they use the Franchise wisely and well for the greatest common good. All my sympathies are with this movement in this country, and I believe that the progress of equal suffrage will never be arrested. The women of New Zealand have maintained a high type of purity and femininity, and furthermore are better wives and housekeepers because of the vote.'

The resolution states that the Federal franchise was a war measure, and should be repealed in as brief a time as possible. Ladies who live as near the Capital as Hull really ought to be a little better informed than this. The Federal Franchise Act had nothing to do with the war, and it is "throwing words away," to ask Premier Taschereau to repeal it, as it is quite beyond his power even to attempt it. But what, may we ask, has roused these good ladies at this late hour to rise in their wrath in a protest against women voting. Are they aware that women ratepayers in Quebec City, married as well as single, have been voting in municipal elections since 1854 and not one word from the women of Hull about it. In the rest of the Province, widows and spinsters have had the municipal and school franchise lo! these many years and the Federation of French-Canadian Women of Hull never once begged them to desist that their dignity might not be entirely lost, and even last year when the Federal bye-elections were held in St. Roch's, Quebec, and St. James', Montreal, and French-Canadian women flocked in large numbers to the polls, Why? Oh! Why? did the women of Hull stand idly by and allow their sisters to participate in that "which would'," according to their resolution, "destroy and prove so fatal to the family and society as woman's suffrage?"

We must all be thankful that the Catholics in other lands are not so unenlightened and ignorant as those who passed the aforesaid resolution. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance held a Congress in Geneva last June, and the Catholic Church in Geneva held a special mass for the Congress, at which the Congress was welcomed to Geneva in the name of the Catholic Church there. The sermon was preached by Father Hall who was specially sent to Geneva by the Ecclesiastical authorities in London.

My advice to the good ladies of Hull is. to waken up out of their trance and try to realize that the world does move. If they cannot catch a place on the cow-catcher, at least they ought to try to hang on to the caboose.

ISABELLA SCOTT.

Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1921.

PLANT A SEED.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Chris- new home. See coupon on page 30.

ONTARIC LETTER.

Premier and Prohibition.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Prohibition has a strong advocate in the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario. The Premier delivered a heartening address on the matter of the coming Referendum at a gathering of business men in this city on Thursday, and he made it very clear that he was on the side of the prohibitionists. He also made it clear that he was speaking as an individual citizens, not as head of the Provincial Government. "Our task as a Government is to enforce the law," he explained. Among the clear-cut expressions of the Premier were: "Being a total abstainer and a prohibitionist, I want to see the present fight won." "As a private individual I intend to take a stand on this question, because I shudder to think of the condition in which we would find ourselves if we lost." "I am happy to support the Referendum, because I believe it is a wise and sound policy, as well as a righteous cause." The Premier said it was difficult for the Government to enforce the Ontario Temperance Act under present conditions, and there had been a persistent attempt to discredit the law for some time past. With the carrying of the Referendum, he said, the Sandy Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, would make effective the O.T.A. in preventing the "short-circuiting" going on at present, and with the importation from an outside Province stopped it would mean that Ontario would have real prohibition. The vote of April 18, if favorable to the prohibition cause, the Premier said, and he had no doubt on this score, would mean a finality to the liquor traffic in Ontario. "If we now dispose of it," he declared, "it is disposed of forever."

Ontario Temperance Act.

When the Hon. W. R. Raney tabled in the Legislature on Tuesday the report of the Special Committee of the Legislature on the Enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act, Major J. C. Tolmie moved the adoption of a minority report, signed by himself and ten other members of the House. The minority report recommended that a person convicted of a breach of the Ontario Temperance Act should have the privilege of appealing to a County Judge. At present the only appeal is to a High Court Judge in Toronto. Major Tolmie, who is a Presbyterian minister, declared that he favored the minority report because he regarded it as in the interests of the O.T.A., of which he was a warm supporter. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Raney the debate on the question was deferred until printed copies of the report and interim report could be placed in the members' hands. The Attorney-General is opposed to the suggested amendment to the O.T.A. providing for appeals to County Judges.

West Peterboro' Result.

Mr. George N. Gordon, of Peterboro, in winning the Federal by-election in West Peterboro on Monday, lived up to his local reputation as a "go-getter." When the election contest appeared to be going in favor of the Government candidate, Mr. Roland Denne, the friends and admirers of Mr. Gordon retained their confidence in him as a man who got what he went after, and they continued to fight for him in face of unusual odds. Mr. Gordon's victory, while due, in considerable measure, to the popularity of the Liberal candidate personally, was also due to a large extent to the able speeches made in his behalf by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader in Canada, and by other prominent Liberals. Naturally, the Government excuses the result of the West Peterboro election by claiming that it was the outcome of the vote being split by two Conservative candidates, and that Mr. J. H. Burnham, ex-M.P., caused the defeat of Mr. Denne. Doubtless this was a contributing factor, but in view of the big battle put up by Premier Meighen and several Ministers of his Government to win the riding on the plea that the vital question before the electorate was the question of the tariff, it looks as if West Peterboro decided that it was time for a change in the Government of Canada. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, during the campaign, placed the emphasis upon the question of the Government's mandate to carry on. He claimed that the Government should go to the country for an expression of opinion as to whether people wanted it in power, and press opinions throughout the Dominion, including some Conservative newspapers, since the election have largely been upon the same lines.

A Useless Injunction.

A new twist to the old adage "Love laughs at locksmiths" was given at Osgoode Hall here last week, when Domenico Marroni, an Italian, of Montreal, applied for an injunction to restrain his rival in love, Giovanni Natale, from marrying Miss Natilia Marcucci. Marroni also asked the court to restrain Natale from influencing, inducing or persuading the maiden to break her engagement with him. However,

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

A Message to Skin Sufferers

For years perhaps you have had to endure discomfort, disfigurement, humiliation, or even daily torture and sleepless nights, because of some skin disease. Times without number you have followed some hopeful advice and each time you have met only disappointment and despair.

"Who knows?" you ask, "Whose advice may I follow?"

Here is a frank and honest answer:

Reputable physicians admit they can only guess at the true cause of skin disease. Some say it is a blood disease—to be treated through the blood. Others say it is a skin disease—to be treated through the skin. But they are not sure and we would be foolish to try to tell you what even science does not know.

We can tell you, however, about a doctor's prescription for skin disease that has been successfully used for 25 years, and we merely ask you to read letters from those who have used it.

A Doctor's Prescription

D.D.D. is the prescription of a physician, Dr. D. D. Dennis, who first prescribed it to his neighborhood patients 25 years ago. Today its sale is enormous. Even so, we do not shout from the housetops that D. D. D. is a miracle. It is just a commonsense lotion compounded of well known healing and soothing ingredients, such as thymol, oil of wintergreen, etc. We make no extravagant claims. We say only this: That for 25 years, day after day, letters have simply poured in—without our suggestion or solicitation—telling us gratefully of restored health and happiness

If you ask us what is the secret of D. D. D.'s success, we can only answer: "Read the following letters and judge for yourself":

First Doctors—Then a Skin Specialist—Then a Bottle of D. D. D.

I was a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried four different doctors and none of them did me any good. I then went to a skin specialist but he was no better.

At last I secured a trial bottle of D. D. D. and it did me so much good that I sent for a dollar bottle, also a cake of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well.
33 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can. J. W. CORNS.

Salt Rheum Covered Her Face Every Winter

I used one sample bottle of D. D. D. and one dollar bottle and it healed my face of Salt Rheum. I spent a good many dollars with doctors and other medicines. I was bothered every winter and last winter I had no trouble. My skin was perfectly free from any spot, thanks to D.D.D.
Brookvale, N. B. Canada. MRS. JAMES H. RYDER.

Terrible Weeping Eczema

I suffered with weeping eczema on my hands. I was obliged to give up my work. I was told to try D. D. D. Prescription, also soap. When I had used but half a dollar bottle my hands were healed.
23 Sunset St., Hamilton, Ont. MRS. E. HAYES.

Some of these letters may seem too enthusiastic, but remember, they were written in ecstacy of relief from years of suffering. What wouldn't *you* give to be able to write us in the same spirit of happiness? We will not say these grateful correspondents are healed—we will simply say there are HAPPY AGAIN—after years of pain and suffering. We make no sweeping claims. You can draw greater comfort and confidence from what D. D. D. has done for 25 years than from anything we can say.

D.D.D. Prescription will be found effective in cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Hives, Rash, Acne, Dandruff. Pimples often yield to treatment over night. In all cases, D. D. D. gives relief from itching upon the first application.

Trial Bottle Sent on Request



Without making any promises of miraculous results, we urge you to send the coupon today for a trial bottle of the famous D.D.D. Prescription. Note that soothing, refreshing feeling after the first few drops! We have letters stating that our trial bottle alone was enough to free some sufferers from the torment of skin disease. If then, you are afflicted with eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, scales, pimples, or any form of skin disease, mild or violent, send the coupon at once for this generous trial bottle of D.D.D. Prescription. Enclose only ten cents to cover cost of packing and postage. Do not delay.

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Gentlemen: Please send me a trial bottle of D.D.D. Prescription. I enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and postage.

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Town..... Province.....

writs or applications to the court had no terrors for either Natale or his sweetheart Natilia. While the rejected one was waiting upon the slow-moving legal machinery of Osgoode Hall to protect him in his rights as a one-time accepted lover, Miss Natilia and Mr. Giovanni went to the altar and were married. It was a case of love laughing at injunction proceedings.

Earthquake in China.

Mr. A. E. Brownlee, Secretary of the China Inland Mission, Toronto, has received a letter from Mr. G. W. Gibb, Secretary of the Mission in Shanghai, China, with reference to the terrible effects of the recent earthquake in China, where whole towns were swallowed, with enormous loss of life. Hills collapsed as a result of the earthquake, according to Mr. Gibb's letter; big valleys opened up and engulfed hundreds of human beings; black water gushed from the ground, and a whole caravan of camels disappeared in the earth's opening. Great loss of life is reported from the Provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Szechwan. Mission property suffered severely, but, so far as is known, all the missionaries escaped.

The Crime Wave.

Referring to the crime wave that is passing over Canada, as well as other countries, Mr. J. H. Rodd, K.C., of Windsor, addressing the Ontario Bar Association, of which he has been President the past year, declared that there must be no compromise with crime. "There is a sanctity of law," he said, "without which there can be no respect, no obedience, except that temporary obedience engendered by fear." Stating that it was common knowledge that the war had lessened respect for law, for life, and for the property of others, Mr. Rodd said: "It seems that to-day we lack that stern regard for upright conduct and morals which our forefathers possessed. That rigor must be restored or society will suffer and the innocent continue to become victims of vicious criminals."

Mr. Rowell to Resign.

The pending resignation of his seat in the Dominion Parliament by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, which was announced this week from Port Hope, Ont., has caused no surprise in this city. It has been anticipated ever since Mr. Rowell's return from the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, where he was a representative of Canada. The Hon. Mr. Rowell intends to return to the active practice of his profession of law in Toronto, and has made arrangements to do this as soon as the matter of the Assembly meeting at Geneva is disposed of in the Parliament at Ottawa.

Masonic.

Premier E. C. Drury, who recently joined the Masonic Order in his home town, Barrie, was given the Third Degree in a Toronto Masonic Lodge this week under auspices peculiarly fitting and interesting. All the officers who had part in the lodge "work" were members of the Ontario Legislature, including some of the Ministers of the Government, and at a banquet which followed one of the chief speakers was "Brother" H. H. Dewart, Liberal Leader in the Legislature.

The Sandy Act.

Ontario prohibitionists are waiting for the opportunity of putting the Sandy Act in effect after the referendum vote of next April. If the vote is favorable, as anticipated, the Sandy Act will put a stop to "short-circuiting"—the delivery of liquor in Ontario from Ontario breweries and distilleries on orders transmitted through another Province—and would make this Province bone-dry, excepting for the manufacture of liquor for export, its use for sacramental, mechanical and industrial purposes, and the porduction and sale of native wines. The Sandy Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

ASTHMA
DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY
THE CHOKING, SUFFOCATING EFFECTS OF ASTHMA ARE GREATLY MITIGATED BY THIS EFFECTIVE AGENT. A TRIAL IS SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE YOU OF ITS RELIABILITY.

Honor to Bliss Carman.

Mr. Bliss Carman, the well-known Canadian poet who has resided in the United States for twenty-five years, and who was in poor health a year ago or so and was given a tangible testimonial of appreciation by his Toronto friends and admirers, was the guest of the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto at a dinner last Saturday night. Mr. Carman, who was paying his first visit to this city, expressed deep appreciation of the gift. He mentioned the fact that though he had lived in the United States a quarter of a century he was still a Canadian. Mr. Carman is a native of the Province of New Brunswick.

OUR PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Grain Growers and Politics.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—The political events of the past week in the Prairie Provinces were the decision of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers not to enter provincial politics for another year at least, and the defeat of E. H. Muir, Independent-Farmer candidate in Lakeside, Man., by Col. C. D. McPherson, who was seeking re-election as Minister of Public Works in the Norris Government. The decision of the Grain Growers is interesting because the United Farmers of Alberta and also of Manitoba recently decided to prepare to enter provincial politics, and it was expected that the Grain Growers would do the same. There were many delegates at the Grain Growers' convention at Mose Jaw who favored going into provincial politics, but a resolution to commit the association to this course was defeated, as well as another resolution to authorize the calling of district conventions to nominate provincial candidates. The board of directors were instructed last year to draw up a provincial political platform, obtaining suggestions for it from the locals. The latter, however, showed very little interest in the matter and the directors did not proceed with the platform. This convention decided to refer the whole matter back to the locals again and no decision will be made before another year.

Lakeside By-Election.

The interest of the Lakeside by-election lay in the fact that the re-election of the newly-appointed Minister of Public Works was contested by an Independent-Farmer candidate, whose election would have meant one more member for that new group in the Legislature, and also a serious blow to the Norris Government, which is already in a delicate position because it lacks an assured majority in the Legislature and is dependent on the support of some, at least, of the Independent-Farmer party. Col. McPherson's majority of 156 was a decisive victory in a close constituency where his majority over the same opponent in the general election last June was only 23. In this election Col. McPherson had the support of the great majority of the United Farmers living in the district. They refused to recognize Muir, who was not nominated in the regular way. Muir got practically the entire Conservative vote.

One of the incidents of the campaign was Mrs. Muir's appearance as an opposition speaker at a meeting addressed by Premier Norris. W. W. Robson, leader of the Independent-Farmer group, addressed several meetings in Muir's interest, but the group was divided on the question of supporting Muir or not, and decided not to do so as a body. Mr. Robson did not seriously attack the Government, and intimated that they would give it a reasonable amount of support at the coming session. The fact that several members of the Independent-Farmer group in the Legislature who assisted Muir are opposed to the school law which makes the English language compulsory in all schools, was used against him and doubtless lost him many votes.

The Wheat Pool.

Apart from the political question, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers made some other important decisions. In spite of all the talk about Saskatchewan forming a wheat pool of its own, the convention declared in favor of the proposal of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which would include the two other provinces. There was some opposition to the proposed wheat pool and all the delegates realized that there were great difficulties to be met. Hon. Geo. Langley stated that the Saskatchewan Government would assist any co-operative market scheme which should be found to be necessary. Hon. A. C. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, told the convention that he did not think the plan could be successfully carried out.

With regard to the proposed five-year term in the contract, delegates pointed out that it would be impossible for many farmers to sign, as their crops were mortgaged for years to come to machinery and loan companies. Director H. C. Fleming said the pool would prove infeasible until the farmers' associations owned at least sixty percent of the elevator storing facilities. He advocated a government wheat board with proper representation on it from the farmers' associations, and pointed out that any pool started by the farmers would be opposed by the outside elevator companies.

Farmers' Banking System.

The question of a banking system more in the interest of the farmers, which was discussed recently by the United Farmers of Manitoba, also came up at the Grain Growers' convention in Saskatchewan. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, said that the Canadian Council of Agriculture start without delay an expert examination into the possibilities of developing the Canadian banking system to meet the requirements of agriculture.

The amount of money required to finance a comprehensive credits plan for Saskatchewan, he continued, would be enormous. Conservatively it could be estimated at $50,000,000. In the province where 75 percent of the population is engaged in a seasonal occupation, where deposits in the banks would all be low at the same time, and demands for credit high at the same period, a broad enough system of rural short term credits cannot be established, he declared. Mr. Dunning said the weak points of the present banking system were (1) it is a commercial system and was not created in the first place to meet the needs of agriculture; (2) the system of management which leaves it to the head office to grant the loans while officials are not in a position to judge the merits of the application.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The great increase in freight rates was considered by the Grain Growers as an additional reason for pushing the Hudson Bay Railway to completion and thus securing a short route to Europe. Hon. T. A. Crerar was formally endorsed as the leader of the National Progressive Party. He was given an ovation when he rose to speak. He said that the railway problem with the deficit of 60 millions a year must be faced courageously, and hundreds of miles of track which are not paying capital outlay must be torn up. The matter must be treated in the same manner as any private business and unprofitable portions cut out.

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Crerar said: "Implements of production must be freed from duty, and there is no reason why, if they are efficient, Canadian companies should not compete successfully in any market." The tariff, he said, has not developed the spirit of self-reliance in Canadian industries.

Oil Regulations.

There is a strong feeling in the West that the Government should lose no time in framing the new oil regulations that will govern the development of the oil field in the Mackenzie valley in the north. It is believed by some that the potential yield of this new district is greater than the present combined yield of Mexico, with its 80 million barrels a year, and the United States with its 39 million barrels. The Western demand is that the new regulations shall give prospectors of small means a better chance to benefit from the discovery of oil. The Manitoba "Free Press" says: "The aim should be freedom of action, as far as possible, for the prospector, and a fair percentage of the value of the oil secured to the Government, that is to say, the people of Canada. Judging by the past, it is probable every effort will be made by powerful financial groups to get control of the oil-bearing territory, enormous as it appears to be. Their idea will be to keep the common people out. This is just what should not be allowed to happen."

The means of transport to get the oil out to market will not be so difficult as has been supposed. The Fort Normal oil strike was made at the farther end of the Mackenzie valley, and it is likely that other strikes will be made hundreds of miles nearer to civilization.

An Air Service.

Travel by air will be well tried out in connection with getting prospectors, company officials and government officials and others north to the oil country. The Imperial Oil Company has two large monoplanes with which to start an air service in the spring, and they intend to maintain it all year round. They will operate from the end of the railway at Peace River. It is reported also that three government flying boats will also operate from Peace River, carrying geologists, surveyors and other government officials to the Mackenzie valley. It is said that the flying boats will have a flying radius of nine hours and be able to carry twelve passengers. There is also talk of the erection of wirgless stations to provide rapid communication with the north country.

A Profitable Hobby.

Stamp collecting has proven a profitable hobby for one Winnipeg man, who has just sold his collection for the sum of $6,000 in American money, which would be nearly $7,000 in Canadian money. The lucky man is George Creed, head of the firm of Geo. Creed & Co., raw fur dealers, and the purchaser was a New York dealer. Mr. Creed started saving stamps when a small boy in France. He had no money to spend on his hobby but amassed his collection by saving everything he could get in the stamp way and trading his duplicates with other collectors. The collection just sold numbered more than 26,000 varieties.

Experiments in Heating.

North Battleford is trying to cheapen the cost of heating for the business section of the town by adopting the central heating plan and using the exhaust steam from the power house. It has worked successfully so far, and some of the larger buildings are heated in this way. Seven places are now included in the system, and mains for the steam line will be laid along the main street to serve other places. Brandon also has a central heating system and Calgary has considered it. The increasing need for economy in heating will make these experiments of great interest.

The Weed Nuisance.

A very practical sort of campaign against the weed nuisance is now being carried on by the Departments of Agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces. A special C. P. R. train has been engaged to travel through the three provinces on an educational tour. The train includes a lecture car, two exhibition cars and accommodation for the official party, which includes representatives of the three departments of agriculture, and the agricultural colleges. The farmers realize the practical importance of the subject, and turn out in large numbers at all points where the train stops, to hear the lectures and see the demonstrations in connection with the noxious weeds. At Brandon the registration of farmers visiting the train showed that they came from all over the district, for their addresses included 23 different post offices. The train has passed through Manitoba and is now travelling in Southern Saskatchewan.

SOWING AND REAPING.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.


Certain foods, those rich in vitamins, are more useful than others.
Scott's Emulsion
is replete with those elements that determine growth and strength.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.
ALSO MAKERS OF
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For INDIGESTION
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OFFICIAL RECEIPT. No. 13

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Confederation Life Building.

Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1921.

$885.39 more for Honan Chinese Famine.

Received from John Dougall & Son, publishers of the Montreal Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, the sum of Eight Hundred and Eighty-Five 39/100 Dollars, being for sums donated by their readers for the Chinese Famine Fund during the week ending February 5th, making the total received from John Dougall & Son, to Feb. 5th, inclusive, $26,973.62.

ROBERT LAIRD,
Treasurer.

Two Little Boys	$ 5.00
Mrs. Price, Verdun	5.00
A. W. McEwen, Maxville	25.00
S. Skinner, Twillingate	2.00
Union School, Monitor	7.75
Main Street United Baptist Church, Marysville	35.87
Olivet United Baptist Church, Marysville	19.34
Methodist Church, Marysville	23.28
Reformed Baptist Church, Marysville	24.60
"A Mite Box for Four," Winnipeg	2.00
S. Crayford and wife, Cowley	2.00
Gordonville Women's Mssionary Society, Kenilworth	14.50
Magdalena, Hodgson	.50
Widow's Mite, Parry Sound	1.00
N. D. and A. C. McQuarrie, Caledonia	5.00
Ladies' Aid Society, Guysborough, Intervale	5.00
Miss M. R. McQuaig, Tulsa, Okla., U.S.A.	5.00
Newington, W. C. T. U., Newington	10.00
Fleding Union Ladies' Aid	5.00
Boys' S. S. Class, Bethesda Church, Cobourg	1.00
M. L. B., Westmount	2.00
C. B. Dayfoot, Georgetown	10.00
H. B. Marshall, Hamilton	5.00
G. N. Marshall, Hamilton	2.00
Two Friends, Abney	1.00
Pleasant Valley Collection, Newport	16.00
Ardoise, per J. A. Lynch, Newport	8.60
A. J. House, Glovertown	5.00
Miss L. Cox, Cheverie	5.00
Miss Currie's S. S. Class of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Smith's Falls	1.85
Kagawong S. S., Kagawong	5.00
Berry Children, Kagawong	.47
Cecil Wilson, Kagawong	.10
Letha Vanhorn Kagawong	.10
Nelson Pierce, Kagawong	.10
Jim Graham, Kagawong	.25
Russel Pierce, Kagawong	.10
Eileen Graham, Kagawong	.25
Dorothy Graham, Kagawong	.25
Mnnie and Clifford Carter, Kagawong	1.00
Mrs. E. F. Priddle, Kagawong	.63
Mrs. O. C. Hunt, Kagawong	.25
Mrs. J. McLaughlin, collected by Mrs. E. F. Priddle, Kagawong	.50
Kagawong Women's Institute, per Miss M. Carter, Kagawong	8.00
Escuminac North Sunday School, Escuminac Flats	2.00
Mds. Douglas Hines, East Noel	8.00
Misses Lydia and A. Church, Calabogie	5.00
Langruth (Man.) Community, Langruth	25.50
A Friend, Rimbey	1.00
H. C. Mullen, Hartland	5.00
Young People's Society of Saltcoats	8.50
J. Manning, Dorion Station	5.00
Mrs. Stewart Begg Gravel Hill	1.00
Mrs. John McRae, Gravel Hill	1.25
Miss B. Robinson, Gravel Hill	.50
Ralph Affleck, Lanark	5.00
E. Williams, Hillcrest Florence	2.00
Congregational S. S. Class, Chebogue Yarmouth	2.00
Mrs. D. H. Bullen, Chicago	1.75
Fairmount W. C. T. U., Ottawa	4.00
Geo. Lake S. S., Driver	50.00
Warmley S. S., Kisbey	9.00
Presbyterian Church, Bains Corner	13.05
Carlyon S. S., Orillia	10.00
A. F., New Glasgow	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Meadow Lake	5.00
Pupils and eachers of Rockside S. S., Duntroon	13.00
Total for week ending Feb. 12	$ 451.84
Forwarded to end of previous week	26,973.62
Grand total to Feb. 12th	**$27,425.46**

Amounts Forwarded by us For Chinese Famine Fund

Total to Feb. 5, - - $26,973.62

For Week ending Feb. 12. 451.84

Total to Feb. 12 $27,425.46

JAPANESE EMPEROR ILL.

Tokio, February, 14. — Leaders of the Opposition to the Government may petition for the appointment of a Regent, owing to the illness of the Emperor, it was learned here to-day.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION IN FAMOUS MARRIAGE CASE.

The Privy Council rendered judgment on Friday in the Despaitie-Tremblay marriage case, allowing the appeal, and declaring the marriage valid.

Napoleon Tremblay, a farmer, and Malvina Despatie, Roman Catholics, were married by their pastor, the Rev. J. B. Beaudry, in the parish of Ste. Victorie, in the Diocese of St. Hyachinthe, on October 25, 1904. After they had lived together, for several years. Mrs. Tremblay left her husband and went to reside in the United States.

On May 16, 1909, the husband made application to the ecclesiastical authorities for the annulment of his marriage on the ground that the contracting parties were related to each other from the fourth to the fourth degree of consanguinity, this constituting an impediment to the marriage, according to the Canon Law of the Roman Catholic Church. Of this relationship he declared he had had no knowledge at the time of the marriage.

On February 10, 1910, an ecclesiastical court, representing the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, found that such relationship had been established upon the proof shown, and pronounced the marriage to be null and void, no dispensation having been sought to meet the consanguinity existing.

In the Superior Court of the District of Richelieu, at Sorel, on Oct. 4, 1910, Mr. Justice Bruneau gave judgment pronouncing the marriage to be null and void, without civl or legal effects.

On March 20, 1911, the Court of Review, in Montreal, Sir Melbourne Tait and Justices Fortin and Mercier presiding, found that the proof submitted by the plaintiff was illegal and insufficient, he not having proved the religious faith of the defendant, and not having legally proved the relationship between the parties, nor if such a relationship of the degree alleged constituted an impediment that invalidated a marriage according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, in the absence of a dispensation. The Court of Review held, therefore, that there had been an error in the judgment of the court of first instance, and reversed the decision.

The case again came before Mr. Justice Bruneau at Sorel, and on June 26, 1911, after a lengthy hearing he rendered judgment again annulling the marriage in practically the same terms as given in his former decision.

In the meantime the woman had offered to obtain a dispensation and go through the marriage ceremony again.

On November 29, 1912, the Court of Review in Montreal, Justices Tellier, De Lorimier and Archibald presiding, confirmed this judgment of Mr. Justice Bruneau, Mr. Justice Archibald dissenting on the question of civil nullity only.

On March 28, 1913, the Court of Review in Montreal, Justices Tellier, De Lorimier and Greenshields presiding, granted Malvina Despatie permission to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of November 29, 1912.

An interesting turn was given to the case in September, 1920, when it was announced that Napoleon Tremblay and Malvina Despatie had been re-married at Ste. Victorie, a dispensation having been secured from Bishop Bernard, of St. Hyacinthe.

Since this case was first instituted, eleven years ago, about half a dozen cases of similar kind, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, have come before the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and in all of these instances the judges have given civil sanction to the previous decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities. In some pending cases a more conservative attitude has been shown by the judges.

INDIGESTION CAN'T STAY

Stomach Pain, Sourness, Gases, and Acidity ended with "Pape's Diapepsin"

Out-of-order stomachs feel fine at once! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress caused by acidity will end. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin always put sick, upset, acid stomachs in order at once and they cost so little at drug stores.

"THE OTHER U. S. A."

(New York "World.")

"Public opinion in the United States will commend and congratulate 'the other U. S. A.,' the Union of South Africa, for deciding, in General Smuts' words, to 'cooperate with a League of Free States' in which fate has cast her lines.' South Africa is as self-determined as Canada and has a brilliant future, for which she chiefly needs peace, co-operation and a prudent attention turned to home questions."

WORKERS IN THE DARK.

("L'Evenement.")

There is a group of sects who are working in the dark with the object of bringing about the ruin of the civilized world. Consciously or not, they are performing the work of revolutionaries. Because they cannot impose their will on such government or such nation, these agitators ardently desire to bring about a world cataclysm from which civilization would never recover.

A TENANT'S GRIEVANCE.

("La Presse.")

The hateful question, "Have you any children?" is being again put to those who are searching for a dwelling-house. For the sake of the good reputation of this province, however, such a question ought not to be asked. Empty cradles have not made our race what it is. What better guarantee of honesty could a tenant give to his landlord than that of being abel to state that he has a large family?

MR. ROWELL RETAINS HIS SEAT.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P. for the County of Durham, will take his seat in the House of Commons as a Liberal Unionist during the coming session of the House.

Mr. Rowell will retain his seat for the time being, and be present when matters affecting Canada's external relations are brought up, particularly when questions arise in respect of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, to which Mr. Rowell was a Canadian delegate. When these matters are disposed of by the House the member for Durham will tender his resignation.

A statement of these intentions on the part of Mr. Rowell is given by him in letters received by Arthur Vance, of Millbrook, secretary of the Conservative Association of Durham, and S. E. Senkler, of Bowmanville, secretary of the Liberal Association of the same county and constituency.

Not all city landlords object to families with children. A newspaper paragraph says that in a Western city a landlord announces that "whenever a child is born in one of his houses the rent for that month will be returned to the tenant."—"The Outlook."

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Parliament assembled to-day with every prospect of an unusually interesting session.

While the rank and file of Government supporters appear to entertain divergent views as to whether or not it is opportune, the facts are that a commencement on reconstruction of the Cabinet is under immediate consideration, and with reference to it the present week should see developmnts.

KEMAL DEFIES THE ENTENTE.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Defying the Allies, Mustapha Kemal rejects the Treaty of Sevres, and demands that Constantinople be left under control of the Turks. He submits the following as his terms of peace:

1—Nullification of the Treaty of Sevres.

2—Constantinople must remain under Turkish sovereignty, her security to be guaranteed by the Allied nations.

3—Freedom of navigation through the Dardanelles, under regulations laid down, not by England, but by the Black Sea sovereign states.

4—Renunciation by Greece of her imperialistic aims.

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Don't Endure Pain—Apply

MINARD'S

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A GOOD THING RUB IT IN

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Stinson's Home Treatment for Epilepsy. Twenty years' success. Thousands of testimonials. No case should be considered hopeless. Free booklet. WM. STINSON REMEDY CO. OF CANADA, 2611 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that controls Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing and all those terrible paroxysms at once.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 593N
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Send free trial of your method to:

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RHEUMATISM REMEDIED

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Remedies Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price $1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 885, Arnprior,

Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

EDISON ON WORLD PROGRESS.

Famous Inventor Says What is Needed is More Men of Imagination.

Great strides are just ahead in chemistry, declared Thomas Alvin Edison, the inventor, who celebrated on Feb. 11th, his seventy-fourth birthday with an impromptu reception in his home, Glenmont, Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

Apparently as hale and jovial as he ever was, betraying none of the "over-seventy" manifestations, Edison entered into his natal observances with keen zest. Down at Glenmont, a group of those who worked in the days when his phonograph and other inventions were merely dreams, participated in the celebration. They organized the "Edison Pioneers," gave the inventor a watch fob made from one of the original phonographic steel discs, and elected him a "Pioneer of the Pioneers."

Seated in a big, leather armchair in his home, Mr. Edison in response to questions on various topics, said:

"The future of the world appears to me to be fine and interesting, but somewhat complicated. The world is progressing and is moving along faster than ever. We have foreknowldge and the tools, so we can go ahead. We can go ahead on new inventions.

"It is hard to say what the new inventions will be. We need more men of imagination."

Keen Interest in Life.

Not only did he show that his mental grasp still was firm and broad. When one of his interviewers ventured to interrogate him upon reports that illness had undermined his physical vitality, he sprang from his chair, assumed what is known in the drill regulations as "the position of the soldier" and challenged:

"Do I look it?"

"I don't want to retire," he said, "and when the doctor brings in the oxygen cylinder I will know that I am through. Not until then. If a man retires from active business after he reaches seventy years of age he probably dies within three years. The trouble is that most men don't take an interest in many things unless they were mentally active when young. If the average man has been mentally active in youth he will find much to occupy his attention, such as reading, writing, observing and watching other people.

Advance in Chemistry.

When somebody referred to Henry Ford's recent statement about the passing of the cow and the arrival of synthetic milk, he said:

"It is possible to make synthetic milk, and it probably would be more pure than the milk we now have. I see great advances just ahead in the field of chemistry. There are enormous opportunities there. As for preference of some folks for hulled wheat, I don't know whether it detracts from the nourishing qualities of the wheat or not. People think, however, that the whiter the flour the purer it is."

Turning to general means for remedying the existing business depression, he said:

"Rearrange and put on a business basis the stupid and bureaucratic form of government at Washington. Leave the businessmen to work out their own salvation without so much interference.

Favors Preparedness.

Asked to suggest a means of preventing wars, Mr. Edison declared himself in favor of alliances or understandings between France, England, America, Japan and Italy. He also advocated a 50 percent disarmament.

"I believe, though," he added, "that inexpensive experiments might well be continued, so that we could have up-to-date models for every branch of warfare in case the measures to prevent war did not turn out as the nations expected. Then none would have an advantage.

"There probably will be many small wars, and the possibility of a large war will extend beyond our own lives at least."

Mr. Edison believed there was danger of war with Japan, unless that country were permitted to have more room to accommodate its increasing population.

"But I am absolutely opposed to letting them come over here," he added.

Mr. Edison did not regard the Allied demands for reparation from Germany as excessive, since the payments were to be extended over a period of forty-two years.

"Any time the payments are found to be excessive," he commented, "and Germany presents honest and real facts, the Allies will and must reduce them. It is absurd to keep a man in jail for debt."

BELGIAN PATROL FIRES ON GERMAN CROWD.

Serious fighting between the German population and a Belgian patrol in Aix-la-Chapelle is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

The despatch, quoting a message from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the Belgian occupation area, says a number of inhabitonts of the town refused to obey the police instructions with regard to the carnival celebrations and remained in the streets and cafes until after the hour fixed for closing the festivities.

This resulted it is added, in a Belgian patrol firing on a crowd, wounding several persons.

"DRIFTING TOWARD A BREAK."

Amazement has been expresesd in official circles in Lonodn at the statements attributed in New York to an authoritative British source that relations between the United States and Great Britain were "drifting toward a break," and that the two nations were "treading the path that leads to war." Nothing of the sort has been said by any one qualified to discuss the international situation. The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that the reported interview was given without the authorization or knowledge of the Foreign Office and does not in any way represent the views of the Foreign Office upon the present or future state of relations between the two countries. On the contrary, the Foreign Office is confident that any question arising between Great Britain and the United States can and will be settled without difficulty, wehther with the existing or the succeeding Administration.

TURKISH NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

A Turkish diplomatist who recently arrived in London declared that the delegates of the Nationalist Government, Mustapha Kemal Pasha and those of the Constantinople Government would unite at the coming London conference on far eastern questions to present identical proposals for the modification of the treaty of Sevres.

They will insist, according to this authority, upon the restoration of Smyrna to Turkey, autonomy for Thrace, and the modification of the foreign capitulations and the financial clauses of the peace treaty, together with amendment of the conditions as to the guarding of the straits of the Dardanelles.

Both these delegations, the diplomat forecast, will oppose allowing either Greece or Bulgaria to have any hand in the government of Thrace.

French Capture Aintab.

In order to strengthen their hand at the new Turkish Peace Conference, scheduled to begin in London on February 21, the French have captured the city of Aintab from the Turkish Nationalists.

Aintab, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, is just within the French zone of influence under the Treaty of Sevres and ever since the Kemalists seized it last year, the French have been trying to get them out.

ALLIES THREATEN REPRISALS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Entente officials are reported to have sent a formal note to the Austrian Government protesting against movements having for their object fusion of Austria and Germany. Reprisals are threatened if such movements are carried on, it is said.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday Signor Bevione interrogated the Government regarding the presence in Rome of Prince Sixtus, of Bourbon and Parma, a brother of the former Empress of Austria. The deputy asserted that during the war the prince had endeavored to strike an irreparable blow against Italy by inducing France and Great Britain to conclude a separate peace with Austria at the expense of Italy.

BRITISH OIL DEAL WITH RUSSIA.

The Shell and Royal Dutch Oil interests are reported on good authority to have concluded a rather remarkable political commercial bargain, which amounts to betting that the Bolshevist regime in Russia will fall within ten years.

Under this arrangement, which it is understood was consummated in Paris, British oil interests have bought from Russians who held title to the property under the Czar's regime, rights to oil from the Grosnaya district in the Caucasus. The basis of the agreement is the payment now of from 5 to 10 percent of the estimated value of production from those fields, in return for which the British interests are assured exclusive control of all production in that district. There is a time limit of ten years to the agreement—in other words if at the end of ten years the old owners are unable to regain their property the deal is off. Naturally if the Bolsheviks fall, and are replaced by a regime which recognizes old property rights, British interests may get oil quickly.

Considerable secrecy surrounds the deal, but it is stated that it is of such magnitude that the lawyers who handled the deal in Paris got a commission of several million francs. Negotiations are said to be under way by both British and French oil interests to make a similar arrangement for the control of oil in the Baku district.

DISARMING OF BAVARIAN CIVILIAN GUARD.

Opposition to the disarming of the Bavarian civilian guard on the part of Premier von Kahr may render his retirement inevitable, according to newspapers opposed to the present Bavarian administration. North Bavarian Socialists openly threaten to break with Munich if the Government persists in preventing the Berlin Cabinet carrying out obligations assumed at Spa and recently prescribed by the Supreme Allied Council in Paris.

Bavaria's attitude relative to the disarmament of civilian guards is indefensible, in the opinion of members of the Reichstag. They believe it will result in materially complicating the task of Foreign Minister Simons during the coming conference in London.

HUGO STINNES NEGOTIATING WITH MOSCOW.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Berlin says the Bolshevik organ "Rabochkikh Golos" of Moscow asserts that Hugo Stinnes, director of the Woermann Shipping Company of Germany, and well-known as a German capitalist, is negotiating with the Moscow Government for a concession to work the Briansk Iron and Steel Works, one of the greatest institutions in Russia. Herr Stinnes, according to the report, has offered to invest 3,000,000 gold rubles in the enterprise. He purposes to construct railway material and to pay 33 percent of the gross profits to the Soviet treasury.

MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST DISLOYALTY.

A meeting which was called by Mayor T. L. Church and attended by about 1,500 people, including a number of ladies, in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Thursday night to "protest against disloyalty" proved a fizzle. The mayor opened the meeting by declaring that he was not responsible for it, but had called it in the course of his duty in response to a petition signed by reputable citizens, and after having got things going, as he thought, His Worship left the hall. Controller Nesbitt thereupon essayed to take charge, but the meeting got out of hand and finally developed into a farcical affair. No resolution was passed and the meeting ended pretty much where it began. Of thirty-nine signatories to the petition for the meeting only three of them put in an appearance.

A "Red" element in the meeting helped to spoil it for the citizens who had gone expecting to hear addresses of an especially loyal nature. One of the speakers, J. E. Rutherford, mentioned that he had heard a soap-box orator on Shuter street declare that 'revolution had to come." This was greeted with loud cheers.

FAILURE OF CHURCH TO RETAIN YOUNG PEOPLE.

The failure of the Church to retain its young people after the age of 21 was emphasized by Principal Ritchie in addressing the Religious Education Association of the Province of Quebec at a meeting held in the Central Y. M. C. A., Montreal, on Thursday night. Careful inquiry in regard to Protestantism in the United States, Canada and Great Britain had shown beyond dispute that only twenty percent of children trained by the churches between the ages of five and fourteen were retained after twenty-one years of age. The question then that must be faced by the Church was, where were the 80 percent? The speaker further pointed out that only six percent of the active workers in the churches were gathered in after thirty years of age. The work among the young was therefore worth while the best that the Church could give.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, $2.00 a year.

Your Own and One NEW Subscription only $2.70

For purposes of introduction we will continue to offer the WITNESS at $1.35 to those subscribers who will send one or more new subscriptions in at that figure with their own renewal. In other words, we would far rather have more subscribers at less money, than fewer subscribers at more money.

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SUN LIFE ENTERS JUBILEE YEAR WITH FINE RECORD.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada enters this, its Jubilee Year, with a proud record.

Twenty years ago the total assurances in force with the Sun Life of Canada, were about half the new business actually paid for during the year 1920, when the new business reached the enormous amount of over One Hundred and Six Millions. This great Canadian corporation, after fifty years of service to the assuring public, stands out to-day as one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in the world.

The story of the growth of the Sun Life, of which all Canadians are proud, is a record of stupendous achievement. It is plainly told in the figures contained in the fiftieth annual report which is published in another part of this newspaper to-day.

It is interesting to note that this company since its inception in 1871, has paid out to its policy-holders, or their beneficiaries, over one hundred million dollars. The great benefit derived from the distribution of this vast amount of money, paid when money is most needed, hardly needs to be enlarged upon.

The Dominion of Canada has produced many institutions of which it is justly proud, and which do it honor, and among these the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, as one of the outstanding life assurance organizations of the world, must take a prominent place. One of our greatest financial institutions and world-wide in its operations, it gives to Canada prestige, not only at home, but also in the many other countries where it is doing business.

The great strength of the Sun Life is evidenced by its assets of over $114,000,000; while business in force of $486,000,000; attests its tremendous growth in size.

A GERMAN-BOLSHEVIK TREATY.

Two Thousand German Officers Said to be Training Trotzky's Troops.

Well-informed circles in close touch with the headquarters of the League of Nations declare there is increasing evidence making it extremely probable, if not absolutely certain, that a secret treaty of alliance exists between Germany and Soviet Russia.

It is stated, says the Geneva correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," that this treaty was concluded some time before the recent conference in which Germany's war liabilities were fixed and Germany had taken the reorganization of the army of "red" Russia in hand on a large scale. Two thousand German officers, disguised as Russian prisoners of war returning to Russia, left Germany, it is declared, ten days ago to assist in training Trotzky's troops. In every batch of repatriated Russians that crosses the frontier there are numerous Germans dressed in Russian uniforms.

Germany's action is declared to have been inspired not by the decision of the Allies in Paris—which had not yet been taken when she resolved to draw closer to Russia—but by the fear of losing Upper Silesia.

The Berlin Government's vehement refusal to accept the Allied reparation scheme is principally dictated by a desire to keep its hands free in case Poland wins the plebiscite in Upper Silesia.

SINN FEINERS SET FIRE TO MILLS IN MANCHESTER.

Several outbreaks of fire in business premises in the Manchester district of England on Saturday night, and attempts to create outbreaks in two other places, have led to the belief that another Sinn Fein campaign of incendiarism has been planned.

Mill fires in neighboring Lancashire towns were discovered during Saturday evening, two outbreaks being reported from Oldham and another from Rochdale, the latter being less serious than those in Manchester. At a warehouse in the yard in Holt town shooting took place. Several men, says the watchman, suddenly confronted him. One of them told him to stop where he was and give no alarm. Threatened with being shot if he disobeyed, he first did as he was told, but when the men went into the warehouse the watchman seized the opportunity to bolt and give the alarm. He scarcely got clear of the yard gate when there came reports of shots and bullets rattled on the pavement, fortunately missing him. The police were informed, but were too late to catch any of the men engaged. They found what appeared to indicate malicious attempts to fire the premises.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

King George on Saturday approved the appointments of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill as Secretary for the Colonies; Sir Laming Worthington Evans, as Secretary for War; Lord Lee, of Farcham, as First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, as President of the Board of Agriculture.

BRITISH AIR TRADE.

Goods to the value of more than £1,000,000 were brought into and carried out of the British Isles by the air service during 1920. The goods were principally clothing and furs, but they also included watches, wireless apparatus, human hair, paintings, moving picture films and other light goods. The trading in these commodities was carried out with all the western European countries.



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1921

JUBILEE YEAR

HALF a century has elapsed since the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issued its first policy in 1871. The figures submitted herewith indicate the size, strength and outstanding position to which the company has attained among the life assurance institutions of the world, as a result of its operations during those first fifty years.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1920

ASSETS

Assets as at 31st December, 1920	**$114,839,444.48**
Increase over 1919	9,127,976.21

INCOME

Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1920	**$ 28,751,578.43**
Increase over 1919	3,047,377.33

PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED

Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1920	**$ 1,615,645.64**

SURPLUS

Total Surplus 31st December, 1920, over all liabilities and capital	**$ 8,364,667.15**

(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest).

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1920	$ 10,960,402.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	**102,187,934.30**

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1920

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1920	**$106,891,266.23**
Increase over 1919	20,342,416.79

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1920	**$486,641,235.17**
Increase over 1919	70,282,773.12

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.93	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1880	141,402.81	473,632.93	3,897,139.11
1890	899,078.87	2,473,514.10	16,759,355.92
1900	2,789,226.52	10,486,891.17	57,980,634.68
1910	9,575,458.94	38,164,790.37	143,549,276.00
1920	28,751,578.43	114,839,444.48	486,641,235.17

FARMERS MARKETS

DAIRY PRODUCE TRADE.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A steady feeling has prevailed in the market throughout the week and on the whole a fair trade was done in finest grass-made creamery at 54c to 55c per lb., finest fresh-made goods at 51½c to 52½c, and the lower grades at 49c to 50c.

Stocks on the cheese market at present are very light, they having been reduced considerably within the past two weeks by shipments made to Europe, and in consequence the feeling is very firm for what few lots are still available. Prices are unchanged, with finest western colored quoted at 28c to 28½c per lb., finest eastern colored at 27¾, finest western white at 27½, and finest eastern white at 27c to 27¼c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The feature of the week has been the more pronounced weakness that has prevailed in the egg market, prices since this day week have declined 14c to 17c per dozen, making a net reduction of 26c to 34c per dozen within the past three weeks

A very firm feeling prevails in the market for dressed poultry and the prospects are for higher prices later on in the season owing to the fact that stocks in cold storage are smaller than they were at this period a year ago, and supplies of fresh-killed stock coming from the interior are very light. There is a good demand for immediate consumption and a fairly active trade is passing daily in most lines.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Turkeys, choice	60c to 62c
Good turkeys	55c to 57c
Geese	30c to 35c
Chickens	40c to 42c
Ducks	40c to 41c
Fowls	33c to 35c

There was no further change in the condition of the market for potatoes, but the undertone to the market is easy at the recent decline in prices noted on account of the liberal offerings from the country for shipment, for which there is only a limited demand, as dealers are fairly well supplied for the time being. Car lots of Green Mountains and Quebec stock were quoted at 95c to $1 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track, and sales in a wholesale jobbing way were made at $1.25 to $1.40 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Eggs higher; receipts, 10,447 cases. At mark, cases included, 35c to 36c.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The feature of the Canadian live hog situation this week was the weaker feeling that prevailed in all the leading markets, which was attributed to the absence of outside competition for the offerings, and the fact that supplies were ample to meet all immediate requirements. Prices in the Calgary market declined 75c per 100 lbs. to $14 for selects fed and watered, and all light hogs were sold at an advance of 50c to $1 per 100 lbs. higher than the above figure for feeding purposes. The Winnipeg market closed 50c per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago at $13.75, and the Toronto market 25c to $14.50, while the Montreal market was also 25c off at $16.50 to $16.75 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for smoked meats during the week, the feeling being steady with a fair trade passing for local and country account, notwithstanding the Lenten season, and the market on the whole has been moderately active with sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams at 35c per lb., 10 to 15 lbs. at 33c to 34c, and 18 to 25 lbs. at 32c to 33c. Breakfast bacon has sold freely at 38c to 40c per lb., and Windsor selected boneless bacon at 51c to 53c. The market for fresh loins of trimmed pork has been fairly active and steady at 35c to 36c per lb., and trimmed shoulders at 25c to 26c.

A fair trade has been done in lard and the undertone to the market is steady, with round lots of Canadian pure grades selling at 20c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and small lots at 22c to 23c, while leaf sold at 24c to 25c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Montreal, Saturday.

The trade was dull throughout the session and prices for wheat closed at a decline of 1⅛c to 1¾c per bushel, oats ¼c, barley 1⅝c to 1½c and rye ⅝c, while flax was unchanged. Cash wheat prices displayed more weakness than futures, closing 2⅛c per bushel lower.

There was some demand from foreign buyers here for Canadian western barley, and cables were stronger at an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter, but as the prices bid were still out of line, no business was done. The local market for cash grain was without any new feature to note, business being quiet and prices unchanged, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats quoted at 68c, No. 3 C.W. and extra No. 1 feed at 64c, No. 1 feed at 62c and No. 2 feed at 61c per bushel ex-store.

Prices at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Saturday.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
May	$1.79½	$1.79½
July	1.69⅝	1.68¼
Rye—		
May	1.65	1.64⅝
Flax—		
May	1.92¾	1.92¾
July	1.97	1.96
Barley—		
May	.79¼	.78⅛
July	.78½	.77⅝
Oats—		
May	.51⅛	.51⅛
July	.51⅝	.51⅝

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.91½; No. 2 northern, $1.88½; No. 3 do., $1.84½; No. 4 do., $1.77½; No. 5 do., $1.66½; No. 6 do., $1.46½; feed, $1.36½.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49⅛; No. 3 C.W., 45⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 49⅛c; No. 1 feed, 43⅛c; No. 2 feed, 39⅝c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 84⅛c; No. 4 C.W., 69⅛c; feed, 58⅝c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.86¾; No. 2 C.W., $1.82⅞; No. 3 C.W., $1.57¾; condemned, $1.52¾.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., $1.62⅜.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The following nominal quotations are furnished by the Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal:

MONTREAL.

	Friday—Close.	Saturday—Open.	Saturday—Close.
London Cheque	4.4080	4.4080	4.4129
London Cable	4.4165	4.4165	4.4214
Cheques—			
France	.0821	.0821	.0822
Belgium	.0860	.0860	.0861
Italy	.0416	.0416	.0417
Switzerland	.1850	.1850	.1852
Holland	.3895	.3895	.3899
Spain	.1596	.1596	.1598
Germany	.0195	.0195	.0195
Sweden	.2525	.2525	.2528
Norway	.2077	.2077	.2079
Denmark	.2128	.2128	.2130
N. Y. Funds	13½	13½	13⅝

NEW LIQUOR LAW FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The broad outlines of the Government liquor law were outlined by Premier Oliver on Friday afternoon in the Legislature in opening the debate on his motion to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to submit a bill providing for Government sale of liquor. The Government's proposals include:

Administration by a commission which will be independent and non-partisan, but answerable to the Government for the proper carrying out of their desires.

Abolition of bars and saloons.

Total prohibition of sale to persons under the age of 21.

Liquor stores to be limited to the larger centres of population.

The introduction of a permit system with the permit revocable where its holder is guilty of abuses.

Liquor to be sold at a moderate price to yield a reasonable profit to the Government.

The commission to be given power to draw up and impose regulations from time to time for the proper enforcement of the act.

Illicit liquor buying to be made a punishable offence.

The municipalities to receive 50 percent of all revenues received from fines under the act in their respective districts.

The bill will be introduced in the Legislature the end of this week, it is expected.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Cockerels for quick sale in the following varieties:—S. C. Buff and S. C. Brown Leghorns, Dark Cornish and S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Fawn and White Runner drakes and ducks. Stamp for reply. L. G. MUTTON, Mitchell, Ont.

LOCAL CLOSING PRICES.

Closing bid and asked prices of inactive Montreal securities on Saturday:

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Abitibi	51½	51
Ames Holden pfd.	35½	30
Asbestos Corp.	79	75
Do pfd.	94	93
Atlantic Sugar	33	32
Bell Telephone	108	106
*B. C. Fishing	....	42½
Brazilian	35⅝	35¼
*Brompton Paper	....	52¾
C. Car and Found	.....	33½
Do pfd.	72½	72¼
C. Cement	59	58⅞
*Do pfd.	93	92⅞
*Converters	63	....
C. Cottons	....	79⅜
Do. pfd.	72¾	72½
C. G. Electric	108	106½
C. Iron Foundries pfd.	....	25
C. Steamship Lines	39¼	39
Do pfd.	....	66
Carr. Factories	19	12¼
Con. Min. and Smelt	20¼	20
*Detroit Un. Rail.	94	....
*Dom. Bridge	87	86
D. Canners	39	38½
D. Coal pfd.	....	78
D. Glass pfd.	82	....
D. Iron pfd.	....	76
D. Steel Corp.	48¾	48½
Do. preference	....	70
Dom. Textile	109½	108½
Do. pfd.	97½	96
How. Smith	....	105
Do. pfd.	....	92
Illinois Traction	....	20
Do. pfd.	....	71¼
Lake of Woods	155	154⅞
Do. pfd.	....	100
Laurentide	91	90
Lyall Cons.	75	71
MacDonald	25	24¾
Mont. Cottons	80	....
Do. pfd.	....	91½
*Mont. L. H. and P.	83	....
Mont. Loan and M.	....	165
Mont. Telegraph	....	113
Mont. Tramways	140	135
Do. debs.	66	65
Nat. Breweries	52¾	52⅝
Ogilvie Milling	....	200
Do. pfd.	....	100
Penmans Ltd. pfd.	....	80
Provincial Paper	102¼	....
Quebec Ry.	28⅛	28
*Riordon Paper	145	....
Shawinigan	107	106½
Sher. Williams pfd.	....	91
Spanish River	81½	81¼
Do. pfd.	91	90
Steel of Canada	64	63
St. Law. Flour	71	....
Do. pfd.	90	85
St. Maurice Paper	120	....
Tooke Bros.	....	50
Toronto Ry.	75	....
Tuckett Tobacco	51	....
Twin City	49	....
Wabasso Cotton	46	....
Wayagamack	82½	81⅝
Banks—		
*Commerce	186½	....
Hochelaga	151	....
Merchants	178	....
*Montreal	210	209¾
Nationale	....	166
Nova Scotia	260	....
Bonds—		
Asbestos Corp	80	....
Bell Telephone	....	92
Can. Cement	....	93¾
C. Locomotive	91	....
C. G. Rubber	....	90
Cedars Rapids	88	....
Dom. Coal	87	86½
D. Iron and Steel	81	80
Cotton	....	96
D. Textile A.	....	91
Do. Series B.	....	91
Do. series C.	....	91
Do. series D.	....	91
Mont. Street Ry.	....	93
Ogilvie Milling	....	94
Do. series B.	....	94
Do. series C.	....	94
Penmans Ltd.	89½	89
Steel of Canada	94½	....
Wayagamack	77½	77
Montreal, May 1923	....	99
D. War Loan 1937	....	96
Victory 1922	99⅛	99
Do. 1923	98⅝	98½
Do. 1924	....	96½
Do. 1927	98¼	98
Do. 1933	....	98⅞
Do. 1934	95½	95⅜
Do. 1937	99⅞	99¾

*—Ex-dividend.

The transportation of mail from Los Angeles to New York in two days has been accomplished by the Postal Air Service.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

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Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

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