

CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

The People's Paper

VOL. LXXIX. No. 39. MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

79th Year.

The Week's Outlook

The World's
Olympus

GENEVA represents, let us hope, the world to come, the world of harmony and good-will to which all men of faith look forward. In that capacity it divides between those who see the world moving forward towards a divine fulfilment and those who do not. One resemblance that Geneva bears to the better world of spirits is that information from it is variously interpreted and takes the color of the medium through which it passes. Indeed, information from Geneva comes to us through a variety of ill-informed channels in a confusion recalling the contradictory jumble reported to have assailed the ears of Jupiter when he found leisure to lift the trap-door in the sky and let the prayers of mortals up. This is accounted for by zeal of the correspondents to pierce the secrecy of committees whose work is too delicate and of too infinite import to be made the shuttlecock of the reckless and the quarrelsome the world over, at least until the earnest souls to whom it has been committed have made it as unassailable as they can. Even the London Times, traditionally the most fully informed of all journals, said last week, for instance, "Lord Parmoor may say he did not say it." That was with regard to putting the British navy at the service of the League, contradicting, as that would, the statement formerly attributed to him that all idea of the League using force must be abandoned. In point of fact, Lord Parmoor, who holds the immeasurably important position of chief British representative at Geneva, does not seem to have said one thing or the other. In this case he said that Britain would stand by what in Mr. Lloyd George's day she put her hand to, namely, a certain article in the Treaty of Versailles. It was the scribes who made contradictory deductions which have been tossed about from Geneva to London, to New York, to Washington, deductions which at each repeat gained in misrepresentation by additions attributed to "responsible persons," "in the War Office," "at the embassy," or somewhere else, persons who simply said what so-and-so would mean if taken seriously. Later the correspondent who set the alleged commitment about the navy rolling about the world's capitals made the new statement that Lord Parmoor had withdrawn it; which was the correspondent's way of withdrawing it himself, after setting several nations by the ears.

"This Preposterous Scheme"

AT this writing we are still waiting to know, not what is decided on by the League, but what is going to be proposed to the Assembly of the League, and whether there is any truth, and what, in the surmises that are being prematurely discussed. Later information may reach our news columns. It was made out that to Britain had been assigned by the League the policing of the seas. The London Times took fright and pointed out how setting Britain to blockade aggressor nations in the name of the League, would certainly bring her into collision with the United States. The United States was stated to have responded by making representations that she could not permit to Great Britain the function of policing the seas, or something to the effect, which statement had to be denied by the Washington government, or by some one for it. Then Colonel Amery who was a far from reticent minister in the late Die-hard government, writes a fierce letter to a Sunday paper, telling how the dominions have set themselves against "this preposterous scheme" of putting the navy at the disposal of the League, when all the while nobody knows what is going to be proposed, not even the sub-committee that is sitting up nights in absolute secrecy to get it into unassailable shape for production on Tuesday of this week. Colonel Amery finds it necessary to admit that he is beating the air, when he adds that owing to the indignant reception of the proposal in Britain "all direct reference to the navy and

even the use of blockade as a method appears to have been suppressed. It looks like bad form to assume to know what it would be bad faith to give out. It seems the greatest of pities that all information as to what is going on at the world's most responsible and significant centre should be thus replaced or by irresponsible and highly mischievous tittle-tattle.

Revolution in The League

ONE statement of "a staff correspondent" is alarming enough, if we had to believe all we read; namely that the agreement come to between the nations represented at Geneva but practically between Britain and France, makes League decision as to interference in quarrel to be determined by majority instead of, as heretofore, requiring unanimity in such momentous matters. The old rule, it must be admitted, seems preposterous—that action should be at the mercy of any one little kicker. As in requiring unanimity in a jury, the rule seems to imply great faith in the determining influences of moral forces and in an overruling justice. The adoption of it seems to imply a faith that the assembled nations will in some way be inspired by a common wisdom. The alleged new rule would be a total reversal of the constitution of the League. It would make good the objection of the United States and of representatives of Canada, that it robbed each individual country of independence, setting over all a super government whose acts they could not veto, whose mandates they must obey. We may look fondly forward to the Parliament of Man, but we may doubt whether human mutuality has yet developed far enough to adopt it. As between countries that might be willing for such a federation, there would be infinite dispute as to the number of votes each should have. The objection that weighed triumphantly with the people of the United States, that Canada and even Newfoundland would have as many votes as their own supreme country, would have a foundation. Britain for her part would not agree to weigh no more than Cuba or Panama. Seeking confirmation for this remarkable announcement, which looked like an addition to the plentiful ignorance supplied to the nation for lack of news, we got such lucid stuff as this in our Associated Press despatch: "The British delegates in this last twenty-four hours give indications of a kind of shrinking up in attitude and a tendency to avoid comment on the progress of the Assembly." When Topsy was asked why she confessed to a crime she had not committed she replied that Miss Phelie had told her she must confess and she had to confess something. This is the case apparently with our news manufacturers. We are now told that the proposal to act by majority vote has been retired from. It recalls the ancient newspaper story which ran this way: "News column not full, sir." "Kill a child at a crossing." "Child killed, sir; some room left." "Deny the story."

The Great Outsider

LET Europe stop squabbling and settle her own differences and not mix us up with her quarrels." Such is a pretty fair statement of the rank and file opinion back of the attitude of the United States toward all constructive efforts at international peace-making. While committed by more than one of her presidents to the "American idea" of an international court, though, it appears, without compulsory power, she has persistently refused to take part in any fellowship proceeding that could in any way be construed into being a super-government, even though she should have a veto on any mandate of such a fellowship. What has passed at Geneva or between the world's capitals we wait to know. But it appears now that the non-committal attitude of the United States

might even frustrate Europe's effort to settle her own differences. The British delegates to the League of Nations have, it seems, on some terms fallen in with the League's plan for using the armaments of all the nations to bring any aggressive or recalcitrant power to terms. Britain's specialty being apparently understood to be the policing of the seas, a peculiarly important function in an administration whose primary arm must in many cases be blockade. In that function she would be sharing with others the moral responsibility and material burden and loss which in some ways she has had to bear alone. "We cannot allow the League such a mandate," says the London Times. "It would bring us into immediate conflict with the United States, whose ships would ignore such League action." We shall hear presently what the League actually does propose. But the situation shows how the United States, by staying out herself, would put a veto on any joint action of the European nations for their own and the world's good. We doubt if that country could long endure such a marplot position. We doubt if it wants to be a world outsider.

The Restive Dominions

ACCORDING to the press troublers the dominions are giving trouble at Geneva, complaining that they are not adequately consulted. There is no doubt that the difficulty about consulting them is enormous and a very serious trammel on British diplomacy. Do they send to Geneva persons capable of consenting to anything, or even eager to agree, or men whose mission is to protect them from being drawn into genuine partnership relations—men inclined to pull apart. The chief trouble is, on the same authority, said to come from Canada, whose delegations would seem to take the American position of being outside of the world's quarrels. They do not see how they can gain any added security by contributing along with the Mother Country to the safe-guarding of peace. Indeed they see in it, the London Times correspondent tells us, danger of getting into trouble with the United States. Of that they may well be sensitive, as the goodwill of the United States is the palladium under which they claim immunity from contributing to the world's peace service. If Canada was as sensitive as the Times correspondent asserts, and as she ought to be, about making herself a nuisance to the United States, she might take a thought about her three thousand mile liquor battery against a friendly country's unprotected boundaries and shores. She little knows how long the patience of that country will tolerate a plague of mosquitoes from an adjoining liquor swamp. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says he knows of no restiveness on the part of the dominions. Nor need there be, as the celebrated Article X is now the principle of action in its shape as amended in 1923 on motion of Sir Lomer Gouin.

The Pope And The League

FOR some reason the Papacy has through most of its history held that temporal sovereignty is essential to its position as head of the church. When the Italian people, newly a nation, took their king almost against his will (for the movement was nationally spontaneous) and moved him from Florence to Rome as his and their proper capital, they did not deny the doctrine of temporal sovereignty. To meet it they assigned to the Papacy the Vatican palace and extensive grounds and buildings, also a summer residence in the Alban Hills as his domain with royal and despotic authority over these, the Pope's independent sovereignty being guaranteed by Italian law. The Pope, and with him docile Catholics everywhere, treated the Italian government as a robber with whom they could have no dealings. Catholics were forbidden

to vote at Italian elections. The Pope declared himself the prisoner of a plundering government, and for fifty-four years, though there was no one to hinder, unless a Roman mob, Pope after Pope has refused to leave the guaranteed domain. However, most Catholic governments did recognize that of Italy, and most Catholic Italians did vote at elections. The Papacy by degrees accepted facts as to the extent of its temporal domain, as that could not affect the principle of Papal Sovereignty; but felt that it did affect that principle that it should hold that in dependence under the guarantee of a robber nation. In fact it could not be denied that there was contradiction in terms in such dependence. The independence must have the guarantee of the nations in general. As this demand cast a slur on Italian honor and invaded Italian independence, it was refused. So the temporal power has remained for half a century suspended between heaven and earth. It so happens that the covenant of the League suggests a way out, which Italy would be pretty sure to accept if the Pope was in a position to plead it. The Covenant of the League admits on a two-thirds vote, any nation that chooses to accept that covenant. The pope as an independent sovereign, thus begging the question of his independence, might so apply. That covenant extends to each member the united guarantee of all, whatever amid contentious interpretations, that guarantee may amount to. Is the Papacy a nation or a power in the sense of the League's Covenant? It is for the League to say, and there are enough of Catholic nations to vote yes. So that all that seems to be necessary is for the Papacy to make up its mind to make application. Nations not Catholic may hold in theory that other religions have as good a right to be treated as nations or powers as the Roman Catholic; but none of them has any historic claims, or is likely to put in any. The Pope is no doubt sincerely anxious to escape from the anomalies and antipathies in which this dispute places him. He may, indeed have realized by now that his spiritual influence is not added to by temporal claims, much at variance with his claims of a spiritual nature.

Britannia's Family Gathering

PROBLEMS within the Empire, or, better, the Commonwealth, are as perplexing as those of the League and are replete with centrifugal forces. Continuous has been the flow of eloquence lauding that unseen bond of loyal sentiment, stronger than the force of arms, stronger than self-interest, which has revealed itself in the imperial fellowship. Yet many are the indications of jealous mistrust with which the dominions have met the invitation to come to London next month to talk over these new and undefined relations. Instead of looking forward with exhilaration to it as to a wedding day or to the coming-of-age of new nations, the day of their installation in the greatest partnership on earth, one would think they were being inveigled into some unholy den to be robbed by some three-card trick of some independence which they never had, or to have the unwelcome liabilities of maturity forced upon them. They want to limit severely the scope of the discussion and to concede to the principle of partnership as little as they can. Indeed it would seem that while gaining as much as they may from so great a connection they would like to accept no liabilities. The spirit of revolt is naturally strongest in Ireland, India and Egypt, if we may still refer to the last, where there are differences of race, religion, traditions, language to appeal to. But even among people of Britanic origin, there is more than called for of the hobbledoy strut. To be sure that they will not be taken advantage of, or be made to do what they do not just want to, they will probably send to represent them men whose study will be to be able to report success in obstructing all constructive measures toward unity. We would bespeak the very reverse. The men sent should be such as would be determined to surmount all difficulties and bring the empire as much into one as

they can. The worst jarring is where West meets East on our Pacific coast. It has been misquoted as the word of a prophet that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet," misquoted because contradicted in the sequel. On the contrary the process of assimilation has been going on, in our era almost as astonishingly as the progress of inventive discovery. There is no country left in which the costume of Europe is not familiar, as that toward which all tend. There is no country in which the English language is not a valuable and useful acquisition. So we may look for the day when our Indian fellow citizens will be recognized as fellow men. This lack of recognition is declared by our missionaries to be in our day the great obstruction to the progress of the gospel. It has to be acknowledged that there is still such a lack of sympathy between the ancient culture of India and the crude knock-him-down attitude of the Anglo-Saxon of the frontier that it will take a long while yet for the Father of all to convince these that they are brothers. Still there is no denying that the less they act as enemies the better for all; and he is cooperating with Heaven who promotes cooperation and loyal friendship wherever possible, and seeks to overcome the barriers and antipathies of race as far as may be, and as they will be overcome when, to quote Kipling further, "two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth." The one and only thing that will bring in the coming kingdom—the one thing that will give a real bond to the Commonwealth—is fellowship.

Reckless Assertion

JUST imagine half a hundred prominent people, many of them boasting prefixes to their names such as Honorable, Sir, Rev., Admiral, Col., and so on; and not a few of them with affixes such as O. B. E., C. M. G., K. C., and college degrees galore, signing a declaration to be broadsided in the press of Ontario and Quebec that reads as follows:

"The League believes that on both moral and economic grounds the present Ontario prohibition law is wrong and that it is responsible for:—

(1) Boys and girls drinking at 'flask in the hip pocket' dances and motor parties—which was unheard of before the O.T.A.

(2) Disrespect for law—demoralizing not only to the old, but to the young.

(3) The yearly loss of millions of dollars which now go to bootleggers and to other provinces, instead of toward the building of roads, charitable institutions, and the much-needed reduction of taxes in Ontario.

"You can show that you agree with the Moderation League by sending a subscription to the Hon. Treasurer of its Ottawa Branch—Major-General W. E. Hodgins—102 Wellington Street. Subscriptions will be promptly acknowledged. "The League is in urgent need of funds to carry on its present campaign for a law which will allow the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquors in sealed packages under Government control. The time is short as the plebiscite will be held on October 23rd, 1924.

"Should you send your subscription by letter, kindly print, or write your name distinctly."

Think of spreading that before the people of Montreal who have no O. T. A., but the reverse. Yet there are interested people with the will to believe it; and it is their money the advertisement is after.

Badly Misled

WE assume that the half-hundred who signed their names to the above are very provincial. They have not travelled so far as Montreal or even Hull, which has sometimes been spelled Hell. Or, if they have, they must have been both blind and deaf for, as already noted, some of them are Honorable folk, and one of them is a minister consecrated to the uplift of humanity. If they had come to Montreal before they had framed those statements and arguments for the public gaze, or coming, had they had all their senses they could not or, as honorable men, would not, have subscribed their names to such compromising statements. We have certainly none of that mischievous prohibition here. Yet right here in Montreal are there no "flask in the hip pocket" dances and motor parties? Would there were none! We doubt if there is a single family connection in Montreal, or a single neighborhood here which has not sorry experience or much cause to fear for the young. The orgies which have taken place in some of the

fashionable hotels and social clubs and dance halls are bad, very bad, and they do not always end the night's program. "Wine's in Wit's out" is as true in "wet" Quebec as in "dry" Ontario. And as there is more liquor in more people here there is more folly—more sin. Is there a boy in the whole of Ontario who does not know that it is harder to climb than to slip down hill? Are there leaks in the dyke? Then think of the little Hollander and stuff them with ballots marked for the continuance of prohibition. It is easier to stop a leak than a flood. It is pitiful to see a lot of mothers' names to the Moderation League's declaration.

Disrespect For Law

DISRESPECT for law—demoralizing not only to the old but to the young! is the second charge laid at the door of the Temperance Act by the Moderation League. We think that as far as Ontario is concerned it is not the law that should be blamed but these who have been elected to enforce the law and do not. Disrespect for law, it is assumed, is found only under the Temperance Act, and in other Prohibition provinces and countries. But if that is so why are our courts in Quebec hopelessly behind in dealing with the criminals and law breakers? Here in Montreal the overwhelmed judges are unable to keep up with the cases brought before them and are pleading for assistance specially to deal with liquor-law breakers. Concerning this great congestion of the courts the following appeared in the Montreal Gazette of last Thursday:

"There were 57 additional cases before the court yesterday, and two only were disposed of, thus adding more to the heavily congested roll now before the court. Investigation at the court house showed that there are 330 cases of alleged infraction of the liquor act before the courts, and some of them date back more than two years. A system of adjournment is largely responsible, and to this is added the fact that judges are only now and then able to sit on liquor cases.

"In some of the cases evidence has been heard, but the judges, whose main task is hearing criminal cases, have been unable to go over the records and give judgment, with the result that in a number of instances cases heard eight months ago are still awaiting judgment.

"In the meantime, the police of the Quebec Liquor Commission are continually adding to the roll by arresting, and re-arresting, sellers of liquor who are either awaiting trial or judgment in cases heard. The effect of this state of affairs on the administration of the law has been demoralizing, for the same groups of whiskey vendors operate with a sense of practical security. In the case of clubs which have no license to sell alcoholic liquors, as is the case with a great many in Montreal—and the number has been heavily on the increase—the situation has got to the point, according to what is learned in court house circles, that liquor is sold with impunity. Now and then a waiter or other employee pays the penalty, but the club goes on.

"It is quite possible that as a result of this situation regarding unlicensed clubs, generally clubs to which the liquor commission would not give permits, there will be an amendment to the act next session.

"In the meantime the large list of unheard cases is still to be disposed of, and the judges figure that the best means of dealing with them is to have a special judge named to hear evidence in such cases daily, and dispose of them in rapid order.

"One of the minor reasons assigned for the trouble is the fact that under the system as now practised the advantage lies in adjournment for everything except the proper enforcement of the act."

The last paragraph seems to be the conclusion of the Court House reporter of the Gazette. If so, he should know what he is talking about, and sees its news value, unlike the cub reporter of a western paper who was detailed to report a wedding and came back asking the next assignment as "there was nothin' doin'" at the wedding to report since the groom had failed to show up. Let the people of Ontario note well this fact that the Gazette was picturing conditions as they are in this province where the Moderationists are so well satisfied. Unlicensed social clubs and congested courts are only chapters of the story of Moderationist Quebec. The chapters before the club, between it and the court, and after the court tell a sorry tale of young manhood and young womanhood off the track. Our hopelessly complicated legal processes

seem to be framed for the sake of the lawyers and the lawless. The whole system is a disgrace, and makes for disrespect for law here in this wet province where liquor is at the bottom of a great deal of the lawlessness and disrespect for law.

Money Waste

THEN there is "the yearly loss of millions of dollars which now go to the bootleggers and to other provinces, instead of toward the building of roads, charitable institutions, and the much needed reduction of taxes in Ontario." The loss is obvious enough and bad enough; but it is a bagatelle as compared with the loss that Quebec suffers through its drink bill of thirty millions a year, out of which only four millions are tagged for the good objects that the Moderation League have so much at heart that they cannot see or weigh the cost of raising that small fraction. If the cost was only in dollars we need not be so greatly concerned about it. Even on the basis of dollars and cents that seeming profit to the province would probably melt away if the increased cost of law enforcement, of jails, of asylums, of institutions for the destitute, the sick, the neglected due to the drinking of liquor could be reckoned up and charged against it. But in addition to that there is the lost time, the befuddled brains, the impaired bodies, the tendency to immorality of the citizens from whom, through their craving, that revenue is raised. And with them the whole economic, social and religious fabric suffers. Yet they say it is none of our business to interfere! But it is our business if we are perforce sharers in the business and of the suffering caused through drink. Curious people these who covet the gains of the bootlegger! Would they covet those of the peddler of dope? It is hard to understand the mentality and general make up of men and women of education pleading with the public to contribute to the cost of broadcasting such nonsense in the name of economics and morality. If they said that they had been accustomed to drink and that they intended to continue regardless of the consequences to themselves or their families and friends, and that for that privilege they were willing to pay an indulgence fee to the province so as to make some slight amends for the extra cost the province would be under in maintaining law and order, they would at least seem more logical and indeed more honorable. The call for money is surely a bluff, for there is no interest in the country so able to finance its own propaganda.

The Same Old Hook

ON being asked how he caught so many fish an old angler replied, "The fish be maistly fules." We are much reminded of the story by the clumsy propaganda of the Moderation League of Ontario. To begin with, there is the Premier's assurance that the people need not fear that there is any intention of duplicating Government Control, as it is practiced (or not practiced) in the provinces of Quebec or British Columbia. Surely that is sufficient to bring the temperance people tumbling over themselves in their eagerness to mark their ballots as he seems to want them marked, all of course in the interest of true temperance. But evidently Quebec and British Columbia are not the only places where Government Control has failed to control. A despatch from Winnipeg last Saturday began by asking, "What is wrong with the Manitoba Temperance Act?" In spite of its name "Temperance Act," Government Control does not seem to act in the interest of temperance, nor does the Government seem to be able to control the sale of liquor there any better than it has done in Ontario, but indeed rather less effectively; though that may be damning with faint praise. The despatch referred to declares that twelve hundred dollars in fines had been collected in two days in the police court from bootleggers and others violators of the "temperance" law, although the law was framed by the Moderationists and had the support of a two-thirds vote behind it. It was understood to be a temperance law. It was on the assurance so freely given that it would do away with illicit stills, bootleggers and drunkenness that so many people voted for it. Manitoba will record a reaction before long and the province may be expected to go very dry indeed. People resent being fooled. Yet the Liquor Inter-

ests are fishing for the Ontario vote with the same barbed hook, though differently feathered, on the assumption that, "the fish be maistly fules." They are most complimentary to the Ontario voter!

My Job

LET me know my job," cards have been inspired by the Ontario plebiscite committee indicating various ways of helping in the defence of the province against the liquor invasion. The recipient of every card is requested to mark an "X" opposite his choice of the following jobs: Serve on committee; as scrutineer; address meetings; work in committee room; special work as indicated; assist in canvassing; supply automobile; distribute literature; pray for success; boost and knock. Each of these methods of work—except the last—is necessary. In too many campaigns in Ontario, as elsewhere, the work has been crippled seriously by lack of volunteers. Districts have been left uncanvassed, literature has been inefficiently distributed, polls have been left unmanned, automobiles and other conveyances have been lacking, simply because persons who believed in prohibition and in temperance were too apathetic to give practical effect to their convictions. Certainly every one should pray, whatever else he does. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." But prayer without work, when God gives the power to work, is worse than useless. We pray "Give us this day our daily bread," but instead of sitting down and expecting the bread to be put into our mouths we use our God-given powers to win it. So it must be in the fight for the safety of Ontario. Her people have entered on the most serious struggle in all her history. Liquor, flushed with victory in other quarters of Canada, and having industriously prepared the ground, now launches an attack on this great prohibition province. If liquor wins in Ontario, it will mean that the cause of National and world prohibition will receive a serious setback. It will mean that many a man and many a family will be condemned to poverty, misery and degradation because the good people of Ontario neglected, or refused, to stand between them and the drink evil. On the contrary, if liquor is beaten it means that the tide of the liquor invasion has receded a check and that it is only a matter of time before it is finally routed. The future welfare of the Dominions is in a very real sense entrusted to the keeping of the people of Ontario. They must prove themselves worthy of the trust.

The Ballot Changed

IT is a pity the plebiscite ballot was not made right before it was announced as the confusion possible in men's understanding of it is great at the best. Mr. Nickle, the Ontario Minister in charge, heaved a sigh of relief when he could say it was all right now as both sides were agreed upon the form. It is, as Mr. Nickle said, when asked for an explanation of it, a choice between two alternatives. The voters must put a cross to one or the other. Mr. Nickle stated definitely that a voter marking a cross after each question would nullify his ballot. So possibly would a "no" or a "yes." Yet such is the tendency to error that even a Canadian Press despatch from Toronto purporting to describe the ballot paper states that the two questions will appear "one under the other with a blank line between them and blank space to the right of the questions for the 'X' to be marked by the voter 'Yes,' or 'No.'" This manner of expressing the vote," says the despatch, "the government believes, will obviate any confusion and expedite the counting of the votes." Yet the despatch gives two contradictory ways of marking. Statements that have appeared in the papers have only added to the confusion. In view of the ambiguity already created the government is bound to make matters plain by publishing a form that will leave no room for mistake. The ballot gives the choice between the Ontario Temperance Act and a mysterious system of "Government Control" such as never was on sea or land but exists in the sublimated imagination of Government and its Moderationist advisers. The phrase Government control means absolutely nothing. All systems are under government control, more or less. The liquor party is certain to seize this vagueness as a strategic position. They can point to imperfections in the existing act and

they can easily claim that their system is perfect—seeing that almost the only thing allowed to be known about it is that it "is not a system of sale similar to that in operation in Quebec and British Columbia." Ontario voters are surely too wise to be trapped in this way into a vote for liquor. The governments' statement tacitly acknowledges that neither the Quebec nor British Columbia system would be acceptable to Ontario. Ontario must know that wherever, and under whatever system liquor has been dealt in by government it has never made for the moral health either of the people or of the government. The Ontario Temperance Act, with all its shortcomings, which Temperance people have always been first to acknowledge, is infinitely superior to any system which gives government sanction to facilities for drinking—and for drunkenness. The evil is in the liquor itself, which blasts him who gives still more than him who takes. Voters must remember that the Ontario Temperance Act is in their own hands. If they vote in its support they vote for the privilege of prohibition and can demand forward measures in that direction whether in an improved provincial act or in national prohibition. If they vote against it they are yielding that privilege and breaking the battle line for the whole world.

The War in China

CHINA'S little war about Shanghai seems to be dying out. Lu, the usurping ruler of that city, is said to be a fugitive. A considerable part of his army deserted to the other side. Wu, the commander of what may be called the national army, if such there is, has called off his forces, military and naval, for more important service against Chang, of Manchuria, who is invading China proper from the north. Indeed, Chang was probably at the bottom of the dispute over Shanghai. Reports from Tokio plainly show Japan's interest to be with Chang, that is, with anything that will smash government in China and leave that vast empire a prey to a well-organized power. Chang has crossed into the imperial province of Chih-li, has captured a populous city, and is driving in Wu's outposts. But he is still outside of the Great Wall. Wu has a well-disciplined army, which he claims is twice as large as that of Chang. In Napoleon's view it is the large battalions that count. But in China it is probably discipline that counts. If Feng's ironside army is enlisted for the defence of Peking, the capital and the national government are likely to come out of the ordeal stronger than ever.

Russia Claims Wrangel

SOVIET has, we trust, ended the Wrangel wrangle by hoisting her gory flag over the island which the romantic Stefansson tried to seize for Canada, wasting a number of fine lives in the foolish attempt. Canada had no sort of claim upon it. It is within a hundred miles of Russia, within three hundred of Alaska, and is more than nine hundred from any part of Canada. Worse than that, the seizure of it would mean the giving away by Canada of Baffin Land, or at least, of any of the many big islands north of it that any one might choose to plant a flag on. Our claim to these is that they are between us and the North Pole. Our chief interest in them is that we naturally do not want anyone else there. It would be wild folly for us to invite such seizure by seizing an island that similarly belongs to Russia. The name of it may not be pleasant to the Russian government as it was one of the adventurous and somewhat cosmopolitan Wrangel family who was the last to hold out in arms against the Soviet power. What flag may be the Russian one five years hence nobody knows. If we can believe any despatch now-a-days, the Grand Duke Cyril has proclaimed himself the Emperor of Russia. If his or any other revolution should make good, we may presume it will not continue the flag of the Red October, planted there by a ship of that name; yet will acknowledge it so far as to hold that at the time it was planted it was the flag of Russia.

Common Sense in Politics?

IT is, we believe, the common assumption among mere onlookers that Mr. Coolidge will be elected for the next presidential term. No one puts it down to,

his commanding personality. One who introduced him as a new Massachusetts legislator, said that "like a singed cat, he is better than he looks." No one who has seen fifty pictures of him at all sorts of functions, as probably most Americans have in these days of photographic battery, will easily forget the singed cat simile, the suggestion perhaps being, one who appears somewhat apologetic of his presence. But if it suggest any failure in undaunted fulfilment of what he holds to be right, he is certainly better than he looks, as it was his brave behaviour in the matter of the Boston police strike that brought him nationally to the front. From all his public utterances one gets the impression of one who faithfully, and, all will admit, manfully, conscientiously and unflinchingly, takes the color of the stronger minds about him, A keen and evidently, friendly, critic, Mr. Clinton Gilbert, author of "Mirrors of Washington," says: "With the habit of relying upon authority, he put himself into Mr. Mellon's hands, without fully realizing what was going to happen. A poor magnet, one would say, to command the support of a people who, like people everywhere, seek to self-confident leaders. But he had the essential prominence, the traditional right of way and an unblemished record. Why should he be expected to succeed? Because he has the money power behind him, and it is a common conviction that it is that which elects presidents; because not for any cringing or sordid reason, but from frank conviction he is docile in the hands of privilege. In economics, as in religion, Mr. Coolidge thinks unashamed as all his fathers thought. The question remains whether the country is still of that mind. "Call a man a conservative in his tastes," says the same critic, "and he beams on you; call him conservative in business, and his credit rises, call him conservative in politics, and he has until recently felt as though you were trying to cast aspersions on his character." Mr. Coolidge's running mate has also the requisite publicity. One who represents the United States abroad goes forth with with a legion of trumpeters. The sky has been filled with the name of Dawes. A common-sense team is the motto displayed all over the apple cart of the Republican campaign, and surely nothing could be more common sense than to hitch on to the car of prosperity.

The White- haired Boy

JOHN Davis, the Democratic candidate had also found the requisite key to the temple of fame,—a queer one, but enough. Nothing, one would say, would injure a man's chances with the multitude, especially a distinctively democratic multitude (the New York, and Chicago slums are solidly Democrat) than an enormous annual retainer as legal adviser for the firm of John Pierpont Morgan, perhaps the biggest bankers on earth. But where would John Davis have been if he had not had the publicity which labeled him as the ablest of advisers. If, along with this personal and business record prove under the election lime-light to be unassailable, if he comes out of that ordeal as one who is above selling himself, he has a fine certificate for confidence from both high and low. His connection with the Morgan firm will be speedily countered by the fact that Mr. Coolidge has an intimate in it, that Mr. Dawes, as a banker is practically an agent of it and that the financial agents of the Republican party are also in relations with the Morgan concern. Out of the rapine of the jungle of finance and the bog of politics Mr. Davis's placid round cherubic face seems to emerge unsmirched. As to his running mate, Governor Bryan of Nebraska, he has presumably got an entirely good man representing in outlook an utter contrast to himself but in close sympathy with the ideas of the west. It is interesting to read that Mr. McAdoo is going to campaign for Mr. Davis. Possibly he has in view the most potential position in the government that which has fallen to more than one presidential discard, as in the case of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hughes, that of Secretary of State.

A Man of Conviction

BUT then there is Mr. La Follette. He could hardly survive his name except in a country that rigidly excludes foreign languages. It means "the silly girl." But he is not that; he is a piece of stern granite—an honest man of overruling and

impelling convictions. It is said that convictions gain force by narrowness; and that describes Mr. La Follette. He would eschew any relations whatever with the outer world. That has always excluded him from our sympathy. Mr. Spargo, formerly a socialist leader, who has come to the conclusion that that faith will not work in the United States, calls him an extreme reactionary. That is, not in the old sense of harking back to authority and privilege. Mr. Spargo is more of a reactionary in that sense, having gone clear across to the capitalistic party. But, in going back to the crude Bryan middle-of-the-road populism of thirty years ago. True, he does not advocate fiat money; but he is a leader in all the untried notions of government ownership that make such an appeal to the west. He may, perhaps, be called a man of large sympathy in that he is the very impersonation of the aspirations amid which he has developed. On the other hand, like many men of exacting convictions, he lacks what is called the "glad hand," the half-fellow-well-met, which plays such a large part in party leadership as Roosevelt tried to be when appealing to the same group. He cannot be all things to all men. If his views are really a back number, as Mr. Spargo alleges, he will make a poor showing. The probability, however, seems to be that they are still on the increase.

A Chronic Scandal

MR. KENNEDY'S letter under this head quotes the report of a commission, of which Sir James Lougheed was the reporting chairman, which denounced our whole system of departmental administration—a system of business departments run by political chieftains—which the report declares to be "entirely responsible for our national stagnation." It declares it to be "absolutely necessary"—and who can but agree?—that such great national business concerns as Immigration and Colonization, as Agriculture, Trade and the Development of Natural resources, should be relieved of the incubus of management by party politicians. The recommendation is that these be entrusted to small boards of commissioners. This report was never published, and Mr. Kennedy asks why? The fact is that here is one more of those "insoluble problems that have to be solved," a paradoxical expression with which we are becoming familiar in those days of astonishing evolution, and relentless realization of the actual. None would for a moment question the paralyzing effect of politics in public affairs. Yet to most of those to whom this letter will come—we understand it is sent to every newspaper in the country—it will make a divided appeal. All will strongly reprobate the evil of administering for party and not for the people. But to what party journalist does not the Civil Service present itself as a door of hope, the faithful party man's snug harbor? If the politician had no say with regard to it the entrance to that harbor would be as misty as that of Avalon. Mr. Steffanson, of Arctic fame, just returned from contrasted explorations in central Australia, reports at New York that there are things affecting the very life of that continent on which he dares not express himself if he would have any relations with its various governments, so strong and so paralyzing is the political feeling. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, whose opportunities of intimacy with social facts are very unusual, reports of the same dominion in the London Times that it was almost hopeless to carry on colonization successfully where all is for party and the people's interests do not count. In Canada he found that jealousy in the east of the growing political weight of the west cast a chill on efforts to colonize that splendid region. A generation ago a City Improvement Association urged a city planning scheme which was then possible and which would have enormously facilitated traffic and secured play grounds. The recommendations received nothing but approval, but a leading alderman, when asked why no one in the Council took an interest in so magnificent and prospectively needful a reform, replied sarcastically that it was all wasted effort as there was nothing in it for anybody. The contribution those radial boulevards would now be making to the city's growth would have to be counted in fabulous figures. No one at all in touch "with how little wisdom the affairs of this world are managed" will question the major premise of Sir James Lougheed's report or, in the wording of the report, the absolute necessity of having it otherwise.

Whose Th Fault?

WHY, then, was the report suppressed? We see no good reason for ignoring it even though no one knew how to fill its prescription. The need is admittedly pressing enough. But for one thing, as in the case cited above of the radial boulevards and needed playgrounds, all the special and mobilized interests were against its demand. In democracy the enormous obstructive power of popular inertia has to be reckoned with, not to speak of the people's actual preference for improbity, as painfully evidenced at its innermost and most sacred shrine, the ballot box. But without any sinister suggestion a controlling reason for shunning the problem is that no one sees the way through. We are working under the well-tried British constitution, the system called responsible government because it answers sensitively to the people's wishes, good or bad, the system which has been imitated more or less closely everywhere. By this system the people are at the throttle of the government machine whose doings therefore cannot rise far above the average moral quality of the people. Under the British system, however competent and expert the advisory organization may be, the final authority lies with some casual master set over these by the people. Naturally a really expert department must under such inexpert mastery do most of its work in its own way. It is of unspeakable importance that the casual minister, however great his native talents, be competently advised. The mischief of the system complained of in this report is that in Canada, those who ought to be competent advisers of the highest type are frequently mere political place-holders whose interest is in their party and not in the efficiency of the service. We have always been in the heartiest sympathy with every attempt of the people to deliver itself from its native outgrowths of corruption. We look for happy changes in these progressive days. We need just such agitators as Mr. Kennedy. A splendid outstanding experiment is being at present tried, indeed forced upon us, to put our stupendous railway system of which in Canada, perhaps more than in any other country, it may be said that we must rule it or it will rule us, under strictly business management in the sense of the Lougheed report. To this experiment we find the government entirely loyal. All its difficulties arise from the people. There are those among the most zealous for government management whose doctrine is that public services should not be carried on on business principles, and who would use the very fact of Government responsibility to transfer the management to the people or in other words, to politics. Sir Henry Thornton is as free probably as any one in public service could be. But no one questions the prudence of putting him between a double file of directors whose function is, not to contribute to business management, in which they are not specialists, but to make the management feel the pulse of the various parts of the country. As we have said, the problem of relieving the public service of politics refuses a categorical solution. We must just do the best we can to spread loftier ideas among the people. Democracy is no cure. But democracy cries louder and louder that the people must be saved from themselves. Civic conditions have become in many cities so rotten that the expression "absolutely necessary" applies to their need of reform. Various devices have been adopted for putting the actual administration into business hands. In European cities this has been very largely attained by constituting the administrative heads of departments a business body under a mayor or syndic or burgomaster, who is a hired expert, while the elective council acts by resolution only. Many American cities have their administration in the hands of a business manager, just as a private corporation would. That can be achieved where public sentiment is high. Where it is low wily politicians always manage to recover hold of the strings. People generally have as good a government as they want—or are fit for.

Dr. Frederick W. Shannon recently told a story in entral Church, Chicago, of a man somewhat the worse from drink who was boasting of his patriotism. "I'm no 100-per-cent. American, I want the world to know," said he. "The 100-per-cent. man just hates Japs, and Jews, and Dagoes, and a few like that. I'm a 200-per-cent. American... I hate everybody!"

LETTERS FROM READERS

A CHRONIC SCANDAL—THE PARALYSIS OF POLITICAL MANAGEMENT—STRONG ACTION DEMANDED

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—It is amusing, though pitiful, when an antiquated circus rider persists in carrying on the stunts of his youth. He endangers his own old bones; but the onlookers take no harm.

It is not amusing but paralyzing when an antiquated and obsolete system persists in riding the Canadian public, as the old man of the sea rode Sinbad in the "Arabian Nights."

When the war threw a lurid light on our national deficiencies, the Federal Government ordered an investigation. The lack of rural population, the inadequate profits of agriculture, and other grave shortcomings, were inquired into by a Commission. Yet that Commission was never allowed to publish its verdict. . . . Why?

In the most damning document ever presented to a Canadian Government by one of its own members, the Chairman of the Commission, Sir James Lougheed, informed the Cabinet that the verdict would be one of "Guilty" against the whole system of departmental administration. In this long-suppressed report, which I have just brought to light, the system of business Departments run by political chieftains was declared to be entirely responsible for our national stagnation.

It was absolutely necessary, the Government was informed on this high authority, that such great national business concerns as Immigration and Colonization, Agriculture, Trade, and the Development of Natural Resources, should be relieved of the incubus of management by party politicians and entrusted to small Boards of Commissioners. These men should be appointed for no other reason than special capacity for the job, and be judged by their results. No business organization, the Government was reminded, would for a moment tolerate the stagnating methods then (as they still are) surviving at Ottawa.

We pity the United States Government, and with reason, when we hear of the scandals just exposed at Washington. But this chronic scandal in the management of our own affairs touches us more closely, and it hurts. It demands prompt action. We must throw off the incubus.

This is no party question. Men of all parties, in growing numbers, are having their eyes opened to the monstrous inefficiency of the present system. Even Ministers and ex-Ministers are uneasy about it, for the system puts them in a false position. Naturally, the men best qualified to win a party fight are as a rule not qualified to run a complicated business, which requires absolute impartiality, careful regard to facts, and strict subordination to reason, as well as long training and special experience.

"In the very nature of things," the Commission's Chairman frankly declared, "a Minister is charged with keeping his Department largely in touch with the political fortunes of his party."

This of course is a scandal of the worst kind. As a political chief the Minister has to please his partisans; as manager of a Department owned and paid for by the whole country, his plain honest duty is to disregard all party considerations. The cleverest equestrian cannot ride two horses running opposite ways.

And a second scandal, largely caused by the first, is exposed by the same document. Among the officials under the Minister's command, no matter how capable they may be, "initiative is not encouraged, constructive ability is not given full play, and aggressive methods are at variance with the traditions of the Departments."

We want no dictatorship in Canada. Parliament must remain supreme in the last resort, whatever powers we delegate to those chosen to manage our business departments on account of their special capacity. But one thing is sure as death,—this country can no longer afford, and must not consent, for the sake of an antiquated system and those who profit by it, to crawl from year to year at the pace of a senile tortoise or a centenarian snail.

Lacombe, Alberta. H. A. KENNEDY.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—The enclosed editorial note from the Statesman of Calcutta will indicate to our people how very foolish and unnecessary the present "touchy" attitude of our Canadian Parliament regarding Imperial relations appears at this distance. When we see like sensitiveness exhibited by the people of India we put it down to the natural eruptions of the adolescent age

through which India is at present passing. We had thought that Canada had outgrown childhood and had learned to think and act as full-grown manhood thinks and acts.

In regard to the clipping from the same source, Christians in this land of false religions and sinful practices are made to blush for the fair name of Christian (?) Canada.

As always, the Witness is a feast of good things. May God strengthen and bless you in your noble effort for the welfare of Canada and the uplift of humanity.

A. D. MATHESON.

Bombay, India.

14th August, 1924.

(From The Statesman, Calcutta.)

Either Canadian sentiment is very sensitive or Canada has a very exacting Premier. A couple of months ago Mr. Mackenzie King fluttered the doves in Whitehall by complaining that Canada had been ignored in the negotiations relating to the Treaty of Lausanne, and it was not without a show of reluctance that she agreed to ratify the treaty. The ratification did not dispose of a difficulty which seems to have arisen afresh in the negotiations with Soviet Russia. Is the British Empire a unity of a collection of States, for the purpose of foreign policy? An Imperial conference is the appropriate instrument for settling a problem of this sort, but the recent conference was too busy with economic questions to give it any consideration. The answer will have to be found, for Imperial relations are already complicated by the recognition of certain parts of the Empire as separate States in regard to the League of Nations. Canada has raised a further difficulty about procedure. Apparently, she receives information about matters that interest her more promptly or more fully from the newspapers than from the Imperial Government, and her Premier has therefore expressed vehement disapproval of Downing Street methods. The War has given many parts of the Empire a new conception of national life, and aroused a sense of dignity which is properly sensitive of disregard. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has preoccupations enough, but he will have to find time to pour more oil on troubled waters.

TALK UP TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The chief subject of conversation for the people of Ontario for the next few weeks should be The Ontario Temperance Act. Shall it be continued? Is it a good law? Ought it to be continued? The Ontario Government has announced that the following two questions will appear on the ballot to be voted upon by the electors of the province in the Plebiscite on October 23rd:—

- "1. Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?"
- "2. Are you in favor of sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government Control?"

The Ontario Temperance Act

The Ontario Temperance Act was enacted by the Ontario Legislature in the year 1916 in response to a petition signed by 825,522 persons of whom 348,166 were over the age of twenty-one years, requesting prohibitory legislation against the Liquor Traffic to the extent of the power of the Province. The total vote polled in the previous Provincial election held in June 1914 had been 336,892. The act was passed as a war-time measure with the understanding that it would be submitted to the people to be voted upon after the Great War should be ended. Accordingly, at the general election for representatives to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario which was held October 20, 1919, the following four questions in regard to the Ontario Temperance Act were submitted to the electors to be voted upon:—

1. Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?
2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure through government agencies and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?
3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by majority vote favor such sale and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale? The electors of Ontario recorded an emphatic "No" to all four questions. The result of the vote was as follows:—

Question	Yes	No	Majority For "No"
1.	370,248	777,537	407,289
2.	402,426	741,347	338,921
3.	387,085	758,453	371,368
4.	450,190	695,515	245,325

Repeal of the Act was substantially defeated and The Ontario Temperance Act was sustained by the votes of over two thirds of the electors. "What we have has been won over years of effort and experiment and trial. What we have is the result of the careful thought and consideration of the people who are the heart of Ontario, who made Ontario, who think for Ontario, and, as the well considered and clearly stated judgment of the people, it is the Government's duty to maintain it."

The Ontario Temperance Act prohibits the sale within the Province of Ontario of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, forbids the keeping, having, or giving of liquor in any place other than a private house; makes it an offense to canvass for, or to receive or take orders for, liquor, or to publish an advertisement of liquor. It provides that any liquor containing more than 2.5 per cent. proof spirits (1.15 per cent. alcohol) shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating. It provides for the supplying by Government vendors and druggists of liquor for permitted purposes under strict regulations; that is, for uses mechanical, sacramental, medicinal, industrial and manufacturing. The Ontario Temperance Act does not deal with the manufacture of liquor, the importation of liquor, the exportation of liquor, or inter-provincial transactions in liquor (all of which are dealt with by Dominion legislation).

Has the Ontario Temperance Act done any good?

Statistics and observations bear ample testimony to the fact that The Ontario Temperance Act has done good.

As a result of the Ontario Temperance Act, drunkenness and crime have been reduced in the Province, homes have been made happier by the release of fathers, husbands, and sons from the awful thrall of the drink habit, pauperism has been reduced, and children who were formerly sufferers from neglect by drunken parents have been properly clothed, and fed and educated.

"The present Liquor Law is the well considered judgment of the people themselves, after years of discussion and experience, and its enforcement has resulted in a decrease in crime and an increase in prosperity, morality, and happiness."

"There must be no turning back." It is the duty of the people of Ontario to sustain the Temperance Act.

Wm. E. DEFOREST.

Springfield, Ont.

A CALL TO PRAYER

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Our great source of strength in this temperance conflict is in God. Here is a place of refuge and defence that our opponents have not.

Might I, as an humble fighter in the army of our King, through your great paper ask the Christian people, not only of Ontario, but of all the Provinces, to unite with us in this Province in earnest prayer, that the great King of Saints will lead His army to victory. God is our Refuge and strength; He that is for us in more than all that can be against us. The stars that "fought against Sisera" and "swept them away," will fight for us. Trusting Him.

J. W. TOLLEN.

Tottenham, Ont.

MODERNISM IN MODERATION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Some of your readers seem to be very much disturbed and ruffled over the letters of Dr. Ritchie on the more modern interpretations of the Bible; and some are very seriously questioning what the effects of such interpretations will be on the popular mind. Will such interpretations lessen the respect of people in general for the authority of the Bible as a Divine revelation?

Perhaps we all might get a clearer understanding of the whole question of "modernism" if we look at it in the light of the saying of the wise man in Ecclesiastes 1:9-10, "That which hath been is that which shall be, etc., and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there a thing of which men say, 'see this is new?' It hath been already in the ages that were before us." So that this "modernism" is not a new thing. It has already appeared among men in former times, although each time in a somewhat different dress; and we wish to outline some of the main conditions and characteristics in which it has appeared from time to time.

First: The Bible is such a marvellous, inexhaustible mine of truth that sincere believers in it may easily hold some inadequate or erroneous view concerning it, or may inadvertently fall into some erroneous interpretation of some parts of it. Thus, the Jews of Christ's time, and before His time, believed that the Messiah would be a conquering prince, but they had a wrong view of the way in which He would conquer. They never imagined that He would conquer by submitting to ignominy and death. And the disciples at first shared the common Jewish view. The erroneous view and the wrong interpretation, more-

over, may live on for generations; but at length some new development of God's providence comes to ripeness, or some great discovery relating to religion takes place, and the old misconception or misinterpretation begins to weaken and give way, as the light of the new discovery continues to grow, and as the spiritual kingdom continues to advance, in the new times.

Second: As soon as the new discovery or movement becomes generally known, there is a great outcry from a certain class of religious leaders, who begin to proclaim, "This thing is contrary to the Bible," "they are attacking the Bible," "they are undermining faith in the miraculous," etc. The present writer recently saw a foolish article under the heading, "Will the old Book stand?" We answer, "of course, the old Book will stand, no more danger of it falling than of the sky falling, but that writer's views and interpretations are not going to stand."

Third: Time goes on, and one by one the men who cling to the old misconceptions and literal interpretations, pass on to the majority, younger men examine the new discovery without suspicion and with an open mind, and come to see that it is genuine; they adjust their views and themselves to the new situation, and in a little more than a generation the controversy dies out, and the disturbing modernism becomes a part of the orthodoxy of the new day.

Fourth: The great essentials of the Christian faith come out of the controversy purified and relieved of certain encumbrances, and the old Book has a greater hold upon the confidence of men than ever. Copernicus, in Luther's time discovered that our earth is not a vast extended surface, but a globe spinning on its axis every twenty-four hours, and moving around the central sun once a year, and his discovery aroused the same kind of protests that we hear against the modernism of today. But the Bible survived the ordeal, and the words of the Psalmist, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork," mean vastly more to us today than they ever meant to men in ancient times.

The foregoing is an outline of the course which the controversy on modernism is passing through, and it will have the same termination according to the saying of the wise man quoted above. How much distress of mind many good people needlessly go through, when they assume that things are going all wrong, when really they are going all right, and God's providence has the whole case well in hand! How much foreboding and confusion of thought a little spiritual vision would save us from!

The discovery that has led to the present controversy may be stated as follows: In ancient times there was quite an extensive Hebrew literature, much of which is now lost. Our Old Testament is made up of selections from that ancient literature, selections that were arranged and fitted together in the way which those who compiled our Old Testament deemed best. And modern critical students are now able, in a great degree, to mark out these selections, and ascertain the periods of history to which they belong; and as a result we can trace the development of revelation, and see its culmination in the teachings of Christ; and no essential Christian doctrine is disturbed. We still have the deity of Christ, we have His work in redemption, we have the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, we see the exceeding sinfulness of sin, we see the way of salvation, and we have a more Biblical view of Bible inspiration.

These modern critical views struck the churches of the British Isles several years before they had much influence with us; they passed through the stage indicated above; and in the last two years the Christian people of the old lands have seen the greatest evangelical revivals of the last fifty years. The coming of the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of truth precedes the coming of the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of power and grace, as it did in former times. Compare John 20:22-23, and Acts 1:8. So cheer up, good friends, modernists and fundamentalists! There are some extremists among us on both sides, but "there is a good time coming," "there is a sound of abundance of rain."

THOMAS VOADEN.

Merriton, Ont.

CANON TROOP AND UNINTELLIGENT PIETY

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Canon Troop in his letter of the 10th, Sept. headed with the query, "What is Meant by Unintelligent Piety?" makes no attempt to answer his own question, but leaves no doubt on the readers' mind that he greatly prefers the unintelligent brand of piety to the intelligent and well-informed. Had the good Canon been content to rest with his clearly implied, if not actually declared, preference, no one would have had any quarrel with him; but he does not stop with this. He makes the display of his choice the occasion of an attack upon intelligence and upon those who with their God-given intellects are endeavoring to fathom, and to formulate the truth of God

in the spheres of both revelation and nature with all the available light that has flooded recent years; and with this making the astounding assumption that if the findings of the seekers after truth do not accord with his own, they are that far in error and out of line with the Word of God.

To illustrate his contentions, the Canon rakes up the ashes of the fires of defunct controversies concerning the supposed conflict between science and religion, of which the Creation story in the first chapter of Genesis, gave the chief occasion. Intelligence, recognizing that science and religion has each its own domain, and further, that the Bible is preeminently a book of religion, with few or no points of contact at all with science, the conflict has come to a close. If there still is a prolongation of this controversy, it is wholly owing to unintelligent obscurantism that has not as yet learned, nor is disposed to learn, that there can be no conflict between two things that never were really in disagreement. Assuming that the first chapter of Genesis is a strictly scientific record, Canon Troop gives the names of a number of eminent men who he declares believed that science and Genesis are in accord; and among these names is that of the late Dr. Orr. To show that the Canon has no warrant for so asserting in regard to Dr. Orr at least, I quote from that eminent theologian's article entitled, "Science and the Christian Faith," in "The Fundamentals," vol. 4, page 97,—"Here," in the conflict between the Bible and science, "it is to be feared, mistakes are often made on both sides—on the side of science in affirming contrariety of the Bible with scientific results where none really exists; on the side of believers in demanding that the Bible be taken as a text-book of the newest scientific discoveries, and trying by forced methods to read these into them. . . . The Bible clearly does not profess to anticipate the scientific discoveries of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Its design is very different, namely, to reveal God and His will and His purposes of grace to men."

The late Prof. W. Gray Elmslie, a man eminent as a scholar and an evangelical Christian, in a notable article in the Contemporary Review entitled, "The First Chapter of Genesis," and written more than thirty years ago, thus declares: "Creation is a composite process. It begins in the spiritual world and terminates in the material. It is in its first stage supernatural; in its second, natural. It originates in God, desiring, decreeing, issuing formative forces; it proceeds in matter, moving, cohering, moulding and shaping. Revelation and science regard it from opposite ends. The one looks at it from its beginning, the other from its termination. The Bible shows us God creating; geology shows us a world created. Scripture deals solely with the first stage, science solely with the second. Where Scripture stops, there science first begins. Contradiction, conflict, collision are impossible." And further: "It, the creation story, 'is one long adoring delineation of God, loving, yearning, willing, working in creation. Its interest is not in the work but in the Worker. Its subject is not creation, but the Creator. What it gives is not a world, but a God. It is not geology. It is theology.'"

There is not a Christian scholar to-day, or man of science, but who will echo these words of Dr. Orr and of Prof. Elmslie, and from his known views, especially Bishop Barnes, whom Canon Troop singles out in a most absurdly uncharitable and unwarranted manner, as one among others who would substitute the conclusions of science for the sublimely religious words of the first chapter of Genesis. It surely requires unfathomable unintelligence and something worse to even dream of such a travesty of the truth.

I began this too lengthy letter by saying that Canon Troop asked a question which he did not answer: May I be permitted to attempt an answer through personal experiences in two concrete cases?

I was visited a few years ago by a neighboring farmer while we were removing some granite boulders from a field. I remarked that the big stones had travelled some distance before they had found their present resting places. On being asked what I meant, I answered that as the rock formation of our district was limestone, the granites had been carried from the far north, perhaps 100,000 years ago, during the Ice Age. "What!" exclaimed my friend, "I didn't think that you were an unbeliever. My Bible tells me that the whole universal frame was created 4,001 B.C. and I believe my Bible."

My second case is that of an accredited and earnest minister of my church—Presbyter—~~an~~ who went to his reward three or four years ago. He and I often discussed Biblical questions, but our views were far from being in accord. In dealing with the probable age of the earth and the first appearance of life upon our planet, I, to combat his belief that at least created life, if not the earth itself, had not existed for even 6,000 years, asked him how he got over the fossil records of the rocks. His answer was that the devil in some mysterious way had obtained power to simulate living forms in the rocks in order to confound the work and purposes of the

Almighty, by leading men astray, and incidentally to people his doleful abode. My friend would have nothing to do with the epochal-days theory. The days in the Creation story were days of 42 hours, neither more nor less. In holding to this he was more consistent in his literal interpretation than I fear are some of his fellow traditionalists.

These two men were to me good examples of unintelligent piety. Had the good Canon met them, would he have hailed them as men after his own heart? And does he pray that their tribe may increase?

JAMES GRANT.

Bellwood, Ont.
Sept. 18th, 1924.

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have been looking every issue over for the answer to the difficulty so often expressed in letters over this passage. This statement Mr. J. A. Davidson in this week's issue "admits and it has always been my contention, that this verse as it is translated, is out of harmony with actual facts." There is no doubt that the Lord Jesus declared that according to the sign of Jonas He would be "three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." His enemies so understood Him. "We remember that that Deceiver said while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again." He challenged them, "Destroy this Temple and in three days I will raise it up." His contemporaries judged "Never man spake as this Man," and among His sayings was one, "Ye do greatly err not knowing the Scriptures."

This is the root of the trouble with the passage in question. Dr. Edersheim explains the matter from his knowledge as a converted Jew acquainted with Moses' writings, the gist of which explanation is that the Thursday of the Passover week was a special Sabbath, additional to the ordinary weekly seventh day Sabbath. It is the confusion or non-recognition of these two Sabbath days that makes all the trouble. Of the Thursday Sabbath it is written, "Now that Sabbath was an high day."

This being so, the Crucifixion took place the day before the High Sabbath or Wednesday. The evening and the morning constituted the day which the Jew, not the day and the night, as with us. So we find the Lord buried on Wednesday night, Thursday—day and night; Friday—day and night, and Saturday—day only. He rose Saturday evening at the drawing on of the first day of the week; not on Sunday morning as popularly supposed, the drawing on of the first day of the week being the close of the seventh day of the former week. Any one wishing to confirm or examine this position can follow the Gospels in relation to the acts of the women, Nicodemus and the disciples generally, and they will see, instead of confusion, beautiful harmony. He is the Truth, and His every Word shall stand for ever.

ASSURED.

—P.S.—Why is Wednesday a fast day in both the Roman and Anglican Churches? Is it a fossil remains of a former knowledge?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your note to our last letter (please print the pronoun in the plural because there are a number of Witness readers associated with me in these letters) you say that the Scriptures referred to are irrelevant to the question of whether Christ was "three days and three nights in the heart of the earth," as stated in Matt. 12:40, for no one disputed that He rose the third day. It was mentioned in that letter that the witness of the apostle John had yet to be considered. It can be confidently stated that God's Word leaves no unguarded statements for anyone to take advantage of, in attempts to discredit any part of what has been acknowledged to be "The Divine Library." It is only a question of dependence upon the sacred Word itself when difficulties arise, and it will make all clear for "vain is the help of man." The gospel of John makes clear and plain that Matt. 12:40 is no more a "misstatement" than any other part of the Word, of God, and that the list of verses you object to lend the most positive support to that great truth of the Gospel, that "as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

However, to let that witness stand aside for the present, let us consider only the statement that "He rose again the third day." You say it is inconceivable that anyone should deny this. So here is settled common ground which is not to be surrendered in the columns of the Witness. We are glad of that.

Now the statement in Matt. 12:40 speaks as plainly as it is possible to state it, of how long our Lord should be in "the heart of the earth," not at all of how long His body should be in Joseph's tomb. In Eph. 4:9 we read, "Now in that He (Christ) ascended, what is it but that He also descended first into the lower parts of the

earth." In Acts, 2:31 we are plainly told that David, speaking of "the Resurrection of Christ," said that "His soul was not left in hell, neither did His flesh see corruption." So it is plain that as to His soul, the time He was in "the heart of the earth," counts from the very moment when He bowed His head and gave up the ghost," after saying "It is finished," (John 19:30.) The time His body was in the tomb would count from some time later. It is important then to notice the precision and accuracy of the Holy Spirit on this great question, in giving us the exact hour as "the ninth," or three o'clock in the afternoon Matt. 27:40, when He descended into "the lower parts of the earth" as in Eph. 4:9, or into the heart of the earth according to Matt. 12:40, or into hell according to Acts 2:31. We know, from John 20:17, that He did not ascend unto "the Father" till after His resurrection. Thus the question narrows down to this, from when did the "third day," so often mentioned, reckon? The same high Authority has been equally precise and accurate on this point, too. In Luke 24:21 he says of the first day of the week, (our Sunday), "Besides all this, to-day is the third day." So plainly enough, Sunday was the third day. But the great question of all is, when did the first of the three days begin? Now notice the answer to this in the latter part of the same verse in these words, "Since these things were done." Verse 20 tells us some of the things done were the delivery, condemnation, and crucifixion of the "Lord of life and glory." Our Lord's own dying words "It is finished," tell the same story; His burial of course taking place "when the even was come." (Matt. 27:57.) Now, to count back, we have Sunday the third day, Saturday the second day, and Friday the first day "since these things were done," or "finished." So He must have been crucified on Thursday, if Sunday was the third day—"since these things were done." So it appears as though the words of Jesus so many times repeated, the announcement of the angels, the witness of the disciples, and the Gospel as it has been committed to men, all bear witness to the fact that Christ was crucified, not on Wednesday or Friday, but on Thursday. That being the case, we then have His soul leaving His body at three o'clock Thursday afternoon for the "heart of the earth" (Matt. 12:40) there to remain all of the three nights of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and all of the two days Friday and Saturday, and a part each of the days Thursday and Sunday. Finally, then, every one of the verses referred to in our last letter confirms the truth of the statements made in Matt. 12:40.

God's Word stands as one entire whole. One verse will be found to support the other if the truth is "rightly" divided, without contradictions, misstatements, etc., as has been so often charged.

Can it be believed that the "God of all grace," who planned and brought about, of His own sovereign will, the stupendous events of the death, burial, and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has made eternity, past and future, to centre on these events, who has made the welfare of the whole universe, and the salvation or condemnation of all mankind to depend upon them, has failed to commit to us the truth about them, unmixed with lies? Let all who make such charges take warning from Gal. 1:6 to 9. Jesus said in John 17:17, "Thy Word is truth." What will you do with Jesus?

J. G. PAUL.

Midland,
August 23, 1924.

THE HEART OF THE EARTH

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am not a subscriber to your paper, but have been reading it for sometime, and have enjoyed it very much. I have read James Lawson's article on "The Crucifixion"—What Day? I am writing giving a scripture on that subject. "As Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." The heart of the earth is not the sepulchre, the heart of anything is the life of anything, or the centre. God created all things, and gave all things in the hands of man, and man is the heart of the earth, Jonah was thrown overboard, and God prepared a fish which swallowed Jonah. The fish became an enemy to Jonah, and it swam to shore and vomited him out of its mouth. Christ had said, "My hour is come to depart out of this world unto the Father." When they came to take Him, Jesus said unto them, "Whom seekest thou?" They said, "Jesus of Nazareth." Jesus answered them, "I am He," and "they fell back as dead men." They arose and came again, and He said, "Whom seekest thou?" Jesus said unto them, "this is your hour, and the power of darkness," and they took Him. This was Thursday evening. Read Matt. 16:21 and Matt. 20:17, 18, 19. Notice the things spoken of. Christ was in the power of the enemy until the third day, and when He arose on the third day, His enemies went back and fell, as dead. Now, Christ said, "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." He proved to His disciples now, on the



REV. T. ALBERT MOORE, D.D.

Campaign Organizer for the Ontario Plebiscite Committee.

first day of the week, that He had risen. Read Luke 24 ch. beginning with the 13th verse to and including the 21st verse, and note the things spoken of again. Verse 21 says, "This is the third day since these things were done." The 29th verse shows it was then evening. This makes three full days and nights. They took Him Thursday night before the High Priest, and He was condemned. Early the next morning they took him to Pilate, and He was delivered to be crucified, and at the ninth hour of the day He gave up the ghost. This is one night and one day, (Thursday night and Friday). He was in the tomb Friday night and Saturday, and Saturday night, He arose early the third day, which was the first day of the week. Now read the 21st verse of the 24th chapter of Luke.

C. A. WHETSEL.

Erskine, Alberta, Canada.

Sept. 12, 1924.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I have opportunity to answer only the enquiries of Mr. Davidson:—

First, the translations of Matt. 12:40 in the Authorised and Revised Versions, has on it the stamp of accuracy that we expect from the great scholars who made them. Nothing could be gained for any theory by thinking of a change there.

My authority for saying that Jesus rose on the first day of the week is:—Mark 16:2, Matthew 28:1, Luke 24:1, and in history "The Lord's Day." I do not know what Mr. Davidson means when he asks for a criticism of Matthew 28:1. It reads: "At the close of the Sabbath as the first day was dawning went Mary of Magdala and the other Mary to see the tomb." The text is well certified, the translation clearly expresses the meaning, the statement of fact is in substance common to the first three gospels. I do not know what more I could say to help Mr. Davidson. His theory, so far as I can see, gets no support from any of these passages nor from Matthew 12:40.

D. L. RITCHIE.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT GO TO CHURCH

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In your paper I have frequently noticed articles referring to the continued decrease in church-going, and many have been the speculations on the reason. There are many people who are upright and straightforward, who take much pleasure in reading religious articles, which they believe are sincere, who will not go to church. Sometimes people prominent in our churches are partly responsible for this, as they fail to hold the respect of the young people they come in contact with in everyday things or affairs. Apparent lack of sincerity in ministers or others prominent in the church harm the church attendance greatly.

An accident which recently occurred illustrates this somewhat. A young man, whose word is considered as good as his bond by those who know him best, was accused of overcharging, or charging for goods not obtained by a retired minister. The minister would not hear the evidence but openly questioned the young man's word and his honesty. That young man's comments were: "He's a dandy minister to try to lead others."

Do you think the young man will be any easier persuaded to go to church after that? Did not the minister, instead of helping lead the young man into the church, drive him further away?

Thanking you for the great enjoyment which we all take from your paper, which has come to our home for many more years than I am old, and has helped us all to form our opinion on many things, including the liquor traffic, which we will yet sweep from our dear land. Awaiting that day.

A LIFE-LONG READER.

MONTREAL WITNESS
and
CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MONTREAL,
SEPTEMBER 24, 1924

The War in China

Chekiang Forces Defending Shanghai Are Hard Pressed— Chang in "Life and Death Struggle" For Possession of Pekin.

Weakened by the repeated hammering of the Kiangsu forces, which are supported by the Central Government at Pekin, a revolt of the third or horse army and disaffection in other units, the Chekiang defence of Shanghai was on the verge of a collapse on Friday. Gen. Lu Tung Hsiang was said to have offered to abdicate the tuchunship of the province, and was reported to have left his capital, Hanchow, for Shanghai.

The revolt of the Third Chekiang army defending Shanghai threw the brunt of the battle on the First Army under the command of General Ho Seng Lin, Defence Commissioner, whose army was holding the line west of Shanghai against the Kiangsu forces fighting for possession of the city.

There was a short resumption of artillery bombardment on Saturday in the battle area, between the Shanghai-Nanking railway and Kaiping, west of Shanghai, where the Kiangsu army was attacking vigorously the Chekiang lines.

Fighting was resumed Sunday night, General Lu having rejected peace overtures.

The Chekiang forces shortened the Hwangpu-Liuhua front and established a new front at Kashing along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, together with the second army which had withdrawn from Shanghai.

Defenders Regain Positions

Heavy gun-fire, started in the direction of Kiating, Hwangtu and Lungwha, sectors to the north and west of Shanghai. Meanwhile a seemingly reliable report said the local Chinese fleet (Chekiang) had left the mouth of the Yantze river and gone to Tangking, joining en route, at Liuhua, Admiral Tu of the Pekin government's navy. The fleet includes the cruiser Haichow, the gunboat Yung Chi, and three torpedo boats. The Chekiang headquarters at Lungwha did not confirm the report.

In an engagement that started at day-break, reinforced Chekiang troops on the front between the Shanghai-Nanking railway line and Kaiping pushed the invading Kiangsu forces back, strengthened their line and regained positions near Hwangtu, 15 miles west of Shanghai.

The defences of the foreign settlements of Shanghai are being closely maintained at all strategic points along the boundary. The inrush of refugees continues unchecked.

CHANG BOMBING TOWNS

Chang Tso-lin, the military dictator of Manchuria, on Sunday requested the British and U. S. consuls, to warn their countrymen at Chinwangtao, a gulf port on the Manchurian-Chihli border, and Shanhaikwan, an adjoining town, of his intention to bomb these places. The consuls were asked to advise the foreigners to leave.

General Chang also suggested that foreign ships stand clear of gunboats of the Pekin government lying off Chin Wantao, since his planes intended to bombard them.

He invited the consuls and leading foreign residents to his headquarters, and expressed appreciation of the good relations existing. He assured them of his efforts to afford protection, but asserted that he was engaged in a life and death struggle, and could not stop at half measures.

It is officially reported that Government troops near Chaiyoyang, near the Manchurian border, shot down an enemy airplane.

It is also reported that three companies of troops of Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian war lord, have gone over to the government.

Has Use of Railway

The foreign office announced on Friday that south Manchuria Railway has granted the request of Marshal Chang Tso Lin to make use of the railway for the transport of his troops to the front. It was stated that the Japanese Government is in accord with this move. The request of Marshal Chang Tso Lin was made directly to administration of the South Manchurian Railways at Mukden, which granted the permission after having ascertained from the Japanese Government that there was no objections to this action.

It was stated in official circles that the permission granted to Marshal Chang Tso Lin should not be construed that Japan is extending aid to Mukden war lord, and similar facilities would be accorded to Marshal Wu Pei Fu if occasion arose and he made a similar request.

The central government at Pekin has formally announced its intention of suppressing by force Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian leader. Wu Pei Fu has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Pekin army.

Japan is Neutral

The Japanese Cabinet on Friday discussed the Chinese situation. It was considered that the news from China was too much colored by propaganda for Japan to take a definite line of action as yet, but it was decided to issue a warning that vigorous action would be taken if the Japanese in the three eastern provinces and Manchuria were molested, or if undue Chinese influence was exerted in Korea. Japan, it is stated, sincerely desires to remain neutral.

Government Force of 200,000

The Pekin Government is reinforcing the Shanghai-Kiaowang front to the utmost capacity of the single line of railway and the limited number of roads. Ordinary traffic has been restricted to a few mail trains which stand for indefinite periods in sidings while troop trains pass in endless succession. Wu Pei Fu, commander-in-chief of the Chihli forces, has announced his determination to suppress Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian leader, altogether, and the fact that his own pet division is on its way to Shanghai-Kiaowang indicates he means business.

It is understood the Government is concentrating 200,000 men on the front.



NEW CHINESE PREMIER

Dr. W. W. Yen has been elected Premier of China succeeding Sun Pao-Chi, whose cabinet was defeated last July.

CZAR'S COUSIN PROCLAIMS HIMSELF EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the former Emperor of Russia, has issued a proclamation declaring himself "Emperor of All the Russians," according to a Berlin despatch to the Daily Mail. The proclamation will be published in a Russian newspaper printed at Belgrade. It will declare that Grand Duke Cyril is to devote himself to liberating Russia from the Communist yoke and that, while sworn to observe the Orthodox Russian faith, he will allow complete religious liberty.

Grand Duke Cyril's son, Vladimir, seven years of age, is to be proclaimed heir to the throne.

Grand Duke Cyril, oldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the late Emperor Nicholas, for a period was considered in disgrace by Nicholas, because he married, in direct disobedience to the ruler's command, Victoria Melita, divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse. His banishment from the royal court lasted from the time of his marriage, in the fall of 1905, until November, 1908, when at the death of his uncle, Grand Duke Alexis, the Emperor pardoned him.

Cyril played a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was first officer of the battleship Petrotavlovsk. He was aboard the ship when it was blown up at the entrance to Port Arthur on April 13, 1904, but received slight injuries and was rescued by two sailors.

The Grand Duke was born in 1876. He visited the United States in 1889.

THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Conference on Disarmament to be Held Next Summer

The long awaited protocol draft was presented officially at Geneva on Monday to the commission on disarmament by the "big twelve" composing the sub-committee, and speeches were made by Dr. Edouard Benes, of Czechoslovakia; Arthur Henderson, Great Britain; Signor Schanzer, Italy; M. Boncourt, France; M. Pouillet, Belgium.

If three or four of the great powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan—which have permanent seats on the council of the League of Nations and ten other states members of the League of Nations ratify the protocol of armament and security, there will open at Geneva on June 15, 1925, a great international conference for the reduction of armaments. The United States, like Germany, Russia, and other members of the League, has been invited to participate in the conference, the program of which will be prepared under the direction of the Council of the League.

The new draft was presented under impressive circumstances, all the delegates sitting silently in their places and looking rather solemn, as if they were subconsciously aware of taking part in a historic meeting destined perhaps to direct the world definitely into the paths of peace. The elements did their best to record the hour, for a violent thunderstorm broke over the city.

The protocol provides a plan of arbitration for disputes of whatever nature; it also provides securities for countries like France and Belgium by authorizing regional accords, stipulating that they must be open covenants and quite definitely arrangements for a conference for the reduction of armaments.

From the standpoint of interest of the United States, two clauses stand out prominently. One permits states, non-members of the League, to adhere to the protocol of arbitration and security. This clause serves as a corollary to article 17 of the covenant, whereby non-member states are permitted temporarily to assume the obligations of membership in the League in case of dispute with League members and submit their case to inquiry by the council. The protocol clause provides that non-member states can accept the protocol "so as to assure a specific solution of conflicts with signatories of the protocol."

The second article of the protocol declares that ratification of the protocol must be filed with the secretariat of the League by May 1, 1925, at the latest, and that if the protocol ratifications are insufficient in number the secretary-general of the League will cancel the invitations.

The entering into force of the protocol will be suspended until the plans for the reduction of armaments have been adopted by the conference.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

Baron d'Abernon, the British ambassador, on Monday night had a long conversation with Foreign Minister Stresemann, during which he outlined the British Government's views with regard to Germany's admission to the League of Nations.

The Ambassador made it clear to Dr. Stresemann that Great Britain could not give any guarantees regarding the conditions Germany might make as the price for her entry; in fact she could not give any advice, as it was a matter concerning other nations in the League besides Great Britain. Dr. Stresemann will report the outcome of the conversation at a cabinet meeting.

Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresemann returned to Berlin late Monday afternoon, and immediately went into conference regarding the program for an extraordinary cabinet session, under the direction of President Ebert, when Germany's application for admission to the League of Nations will come up for decision.

THE NEW ATMOSPHERE IN GERMANY

"Rapid progress is being made by Mr. Owen Young in setting up the machinery for the collection of Reparations payments from Germany," says the Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph.

"Mr. Young expressed great satisfaction at the spirit of co-operation shown by Herr Schacht and Herr Luther in helping him to set up his machinery, which, he said, will be in complete running order by the time he leaves Berlin. He commented upon what he called the complete change of atmosphere now prevailing in Germany, as contrasted with the situation when he was here last February. This change, he said, strengthened his confidence in the rapid rehabilitation of Ger-



ANDREW MELLON

Treasurer of the United States, whose administration of the U. S. treasury and of prohibition enforcement is coming under investigation by one of the Congressional committees.

many once the Dawes plan is actually in operation. He felt sure that the immediate future would see a flow of the German capital abroad back to Germany. This, he said, had already begun in appreciable quantities, and would increase with the return and strengthening of confidence in this country."

FIGHTING IN GEORGIA

According to the latest advices received by members of the Georgian colony in Constantinople serious fighting is in progress between detachments of Georgian insurgents and Soviet forces. The struggle is said to be keenest in the provinces of Senaki, Zougdi and Ozourgethi. The Bolsheviks are said to have been greatly reinforced, and are supplied with tanks, armored trains, airplanes and artillery.

It is hard to arrive at the truth amid all the conflicting statements, but independent accounts mostly agree that the Bolsheviks are masters of the big towns and that, for example, the rumor of the capture of Batum by the insurgents, was merely due to the fact that a number of prisoners had escaped from prison there. The new Persian ambassador to Turkey, who arrived several days ago via Batum, declared that the town was quiet, and a similar account was given by two Englishmen who recently arrived from Tiflis via Batum. One of these Englishmen says he is in telegraphic communication with his partner in Tiflis, and is about to consign hither a quantity of goods.

The only conclusion to be drawn is that the insurrection is more of the nature of guerrilla warfare than regular campaign, and the fighting is now chiefly confined to activity of bands in or near mountainous districts.

Soviets Spread Propaganda in Asia

In connection with the rearrangement of the Turkestan frontiers, the Soviet Government has issued a manifesto to "all central Asian peoples, the majority of whom are degraded to the position of Colonial slaves," declaring that "India, China, Egypt and Persia are forced into steel fetters of European and American imperialism."

"Changes in Turkestan," it reads, "are a new link in the chain of achievements of the Union of Soviet Republics, bound together into a united revolutionary army of Socialism. The Union of Soviets has established the foundation of a new society in which the exploitation of man by man does not exist."

"Peoples of a middle east, enter the army of universal revolution, created by the October revolution."

The manifesto, which is full of rhetoric of this kind, is published in the official organ of the Moscow Government, disguised as an appeal by the executive committee of Turkestan to their unfortunate kinsmen outside the Soviet Union.

One of the picturesque scenes of Paris and some other cities of Europe has been the custom of driving goats and cows through the streets and stopping at the doors of patrons where the milk is drawn directly from the animal into the customer's container. Twenty-five or 30 years ago this was a common practice, but the custom from one reason or another is a dying one and at the present time the old custom is followed by no more than a dozen of these peddlers. At the time of the outbreak of the war there were 20 persons who followed this way of distributing milk.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE POST WHENEVER POSSIBLE

Some friends are ordering the *Witness* sent in bundles to an address from which they intend that it shall be distributed by volunteers. That is good in the case of distribution at a Prohibition Rally or other meeting, or for distribution from door to door in a city or town. But it must be remembered that the *Witness* is a newspaper and to have the best effect should be distributed when fresh off the press. Many people will read it as a newspaper who would not read it as a campaign publication. It costs us more of course to send it to individual addresses, but this we gladly undertake to do for the same price, for our whole idea is to co-operate as effectively as possible with the campaigners in the field. Bad weather, bad roads, illness, stress of other work may interfere with the timely distribution through volunteers, however loyal. But His Majesty's mails carry on regardless of such contingencies. So wherever possible send individual addresses to be individually served direct from the office of publication and save your local workers for work that they alone can do. But it is a waste of money and time to send the *Witness* to "Wets" prejudiced by appetite or financial interest. Therefore, do not put them on the list intentionally. Any who have ordered bundles for distribution may still send individual addresses for part or all of their order for the remainder of the time for which they have subscribed.

EARTHQUAKE IN ARMENIA

Sixty Persons Killed

More than sixty persons have been killed in a series of earthquakes in the Erzerum district of Armenia, according to despatches received in Constantinople.

Large cracks appeared in the ground and the 'quakes were followed by terrible subterranean noises. The population is panic-stricken.

The 'quakes have destroyed 300 villages in the district.

It is also reported that forty persons have been killed in the Passinler district and that the Government is rushing aid to the zone.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION

There are two possible points of attack upon the Labor Government. When Parliament meets on September 30, the present idea is that only the bill necessary to

implement the Irish treaty, in view of Ulster's refusal to nominate a member of the boundary commission, will be taken up, and that both Houses will then adjourn until late in October. Apart altogether from the fact that the negotiations between the Ulster and the Free State leaders looking to a settlement of this boundary question are being carried on, no serious trouble is expected on this score. The Conservative Die Hards are not ready to die in the last ditch, which would be their fate if they forced an Irish crisis upon the attention of an unwilling English public. The House of Lords is unlikely to reject the bill which the Government will introduce to implement the Irish treaty, failing an agreement between Craig and Cosgrave, should such a measure finally become necessary.

SIXTY DEAD IN TORNADO

Death swept over Wisconsin and Minnesota on Monday on the wings of a series of violent tornadoes that killed 60 persons and injured more than 200. Indications were that the death toll would be increased when wire communication with the stricken area is restored.

It is estimated the storms caused property damage in the state in excess of \$1,500,000.

The known dead in Wisconsin had reached 53 on Monday night, while Minnesota's total remained at five, but the continued isolation of many Wisconsin communities caused fear that the list in that state might be further increased.

FRENCH TAX ON GERMAN GOODS

Beginning October 1st, France will impose a tax of 26 per cent. on all German goods entering the country. This is the same tax as is imposed by England under the Trade Recovery Act, which, while decreased by the MacDonald Government to 5 per cent., has now been restored to the original figures.

In announcing the new rule the Journal Officiel says the product of this tax will go toward meeting Germany's annual payments under the Dawes plan. In April, 1921, the French Parliament passed a law authorizing the Government by decree to levy a tax on German exports up to 50 per cent. However, until to-day no such tax was levied.

The French do not expect this tax to yield any exceptionally large returns for reparations, and their object is the same as the object of the English, namely, to protect home industries against German dumping.

The man who boasts he has an open mind should occasionally close it for repairs.

HELP YOUR FALLEN BROTHER

(By E. A. Brininstool)

When you've lived your final day, and you come to pass away,
From this earthly sphere of trouble, pain and toil,
When your labors all are done, and your span of life is run,
And your body has been laid beneath the soil;
When your spirit takes its flight through the realms of endless light,
To the mansion that's prepared beyond the skies,
You will know the joy that waits just beyond the pearly gates,
If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

As you journey on through life in this selfish world of strife,
Look around and see what labor you can do;

There are those with crushing loads struggling up the rocky roads,
Who are longing for a helping hand from you.

When you meet with such a friend sympathy and aid extend,
And you'll know the peace and joy that satisfies,

And you'll hear the glad "well done," when your race on earth is run,
If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

There is labor here for all who'll respond to duty's call—

Work for earnest, loving hands and hearts to do:

Seed, that on life's fruitful field, harvests plentiful will yield,

But the laborers indeed are very few. Would you hope and cheer impart to some weary, sin-sick heart?

Would you know what "love's sweet labor" signifies?

Watch the eyes that gleam with joy freed from misery's alloy,

When you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

Do not loiter on the way, but make haste, my friend, today,

For the night will come when labor all must cease.

Work while yet the day is here; push ahead and persevere;

Aid the souls in bondage waiting for release.

When you've joined the heavenly band on the shining silver strand,

You will find awaiting you the golden prize,

And a crown of life you'll wear with the ransomed over there,

If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

Rochester Herald.

A Bigger, Better Witness and a New Serial Story

Within a week or two *The Witness* will contain some new departments and the present ones will be augmented to make room for all, and the number of pages will be increased by one-third, affording a large amount of additional reading for the long winter evenings.

And a Splendid

NEW SERIAL STORY

will be started almost immediately!

Surely this will prove an incentive to getting many new friends on *The Witness* mailing list, either on the two-months trial offer, or on the basis of \$1.35 for a first year's trial. Three on-trial yearly subscribers sending through you may have it at one dollar each, and in that case you may remit for your own renewal at the same rate.

TOO MUCH RACING

Protesting against the horse racing situation in British Columbia, Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., has addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, asking for the Minister's intervention. Mr. Stevens claims that the Miller Act providing for only two meets each year of seven days each at any course is being circumvented by resurrecting obsolete racing charters to the extent that ten weeks continuous racing has been staged in the vicinity of Vancouver. Mr. Stevens says this is a terrific drain upon the economic wealth of the community.

Prince to Visit Ottawa.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy at Rideau Hall on October 16th, 17th and 18th. His Royal Highness accompanied by his staff will arrive on Thursday, October 16th, and it is probable that he will leave on the night of Saturday, October 18th. On the night of October 16th an official reception will be held at Government House when the members of the official set in the capital will have an opportunity of meeting His Royal Highness.

If you love yourself you can at least be certain of having your affection returned.

The very best PROHIBITION AMMUNITION Facts-Facts-Facts

Won't you see that your own and neighbors' guns are amply supplied?

Canada's danger is as largely due to the apathy or inertia of many well meaning citizens as it is due to the campaigning of the liquor interests with their all too friendly press and politicians.

We do not know what you can best do. But you can do something!

And the least you can do, and perhaps the best you can do is to see to it that printers' ink is working for the cause in your environment. A drop of ink makes thousands think.

The *Witness* is the very mother of the Prohibition movement in Canada and has through three generations fought the liquor trade in the very front trenches. Its utmost service is at your command at less than cost; if by any means it may help to stem the tide against Prohibition and save Canada through saving Ontario.

SHORT RUN RATES

2-months subscriptions (8 weeks)

ONE such for 20c.

THREE " " 50c.

(Regular rate \$2.00 a year)

and any number of two months clubs may be sent in at this half rate. (A hundred addresses supplied regularly for eight weeks only \$16.67).

These rates are good anywhere in Canada with the exception of Montreal and its immediate suburbs.

WE ARE PREPARING SOME STRONG SPECIAL ISSUES FOR HEIGHT OF CAMPAIGN!

No time to lose!

It has been declared that if one tells the same lie often enough he comes to believe in it in the end, and so do his hearers. That is where many good people are to-day with their "Moderation" and "Government Control" theories.

The liquor press are missing no chance of discrediting prohibition and boosting Government Control. They are desperately inculcating the stupid falsehoods that Prohibition makes for more lawlessness than it prevents and that under Government Control there is no lawbreaking, no dope, no petty meannesses, no personal slavery. But, just for example, how can governments control without constraint of personal liberty? And what of the slavery to intoxicants?

Save Canada

PROHIBITION AMMUNITION COUPON

The *Witness* & Homestead,
Witness Bldg., Montreal.

September.....1924

Dear Sirs,

Taking advantage of your ½ Rate PROHIBITION AMMUNITION offer, I have secured the attached subscriptions to the *Witness* for our two months' campaign. Start them at once.

Sender's Name

Address

Saving Ontario

From the Crow's Nest

Conducted by Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart, The Secretary,
Prohibition Federation of Canada and of Quebec Province.



PERSONAL LIBERTY

The plea of personal liberty is made to work overtime by the liquor men and their friends.

The Higher Law of Public Necessity: The facts are that no citizen in any civilized land has full and absolute liberty in any matter or thing, if that liberty conflicts with the higher law of public necessity.

This extends even to life itself.

Many a boy was sent to certain death in the Great War, when England had her back to the wall and civilization trembled in the balance.

And on the other hand no man has the liberty to do away with his life. If he tries and succeeds, he goes before the court from which there is no appeal; if he tries and fails then he goes to jail here below.

For the Common Good: The liberty to leave your home is denied you when a contagious disease breaks out in your family. Thus the spread of disease is checked.

Your home may be lawfully blown to atoms—if a great fire rages and its spread can thus be checked. Public safety demands it.

These measures are all for the common good.

Public Safety Demands It: A common drinking cup can no longer be used at drinking fountains and a common towel in hotel wash rooms is being abolished. This, too, is to check the spread of contagious disease.

You are only allowed to drive your car at a certain speed for fear of doing damage to others. And when intoxicated you are prohibited from driving it at all.

You are not allowed to keep your house or grounds in a filthy or unsanitary condition. Otherwise you would endanger the health or lives of your neighbours.

You are forbidden to burn rubbish in your own back yard, for fear of setting fire to your neighbour's house.

Must Support and Educate Your Children: You can not lawfully spend your wages as you wish. If you have a family you must first provide for it, or face trouble for non-support.

You are not permitted to keep your children out of school, even though you may not believe in education. The children belong also to the state and the state insists on their being educated.

Habit Producing Drugs Forbidden: You are not permitted to use opium, cocaine, or other habit-producing drugs. They render you useless and may make you a burden on the community.

No man has a right to drink, if, by so doing he poisons himself and makes himself an unfit member of society, compelling the state to cure him, support him when unable to care for himself, lock him up when he is dangerous, bury him when he is dead and take care of his family after he is gone.

Trade Unions and Personal Liberty: Any man who joins a trade union voluntarily gives up much of his personal liberty.

If a strike is ordered on the job on which he is working he must walk out.

If eight hours is the limit in his union he dare not exceed it.

If Sunday work is forbidden—he does not work on Sunday.

If a non-union man comes on the job, he quits.

All these things, and much more, infringe on his personal liberty but, being in the interest of the union, are cheerfully consented to.

The doctrine of personal liberty is a relic of the old Manchester School of ex-

treme individualism, and carried out to its logical conclusion would wipe out every trade union in the world.

Best Argument For Trade Unions: The best argument for the trade union is that it looks upon the problem of the workers from the standpoint of the great mass of workmen and not from the standpoint of the individual.

That also is the argument for prohibition.

Personal Liberty and Barbarism: No normal man would willingly live in a state of barbarism where each man does absolutely as he pleases without regard to the well being of his neighbours. He would rather make some sacrifices, which mean comparatively little to him, and thus contribute to that civilization which is bringing so much happiness and comfort to all.

That is why men are being asked to surrender their personal liberty in regard to the liquor question. They are asked to consider this question from the standpoint of the citizen whose concern is for the welfare of all the people.

The State Has a Right to Protect Life: According to Blackstone, a man's personal liberty is restricted by certain great fundamental facts. For example, he points out that life is the immediate gift of God. Therefore, this life can not be destroyed, not even by the person himself, nor by any other of his fellow creatures, upon their own authority. Hence the state has a right to protect a man's health from such practices as may injure or annoy it. If, therefore, any institution or custom in the community has a tendency to destroy life or health, the state has a right to abolish such institution or custom.

Where there is no law, there is no safety and no liberty. All laws are restrictive. Thus they protect the citizen as he personally performs his duty. It is only as personal liberty is restricted that safety, peace, and happiness appear.

The State Has a Right to Destroy the Liquor Traffic: When the manufacture of liquor makes life more burdensome to all the people, and when it creates social and economic problems which threaten to destroy the finest things in human life; when it destroys men's souls and bodies and becomes a menace to society, then the state has a right to destroy the liquor traffic—even though in so doing some inconvenience may be caused to a comparatively small number of people, who insist on exercising their personal liberty.

We accept this principle in other relations of life—why not accept it with regard to the liquor business?

A BIT OF MONTREAL COURT EVIDENCE

The following is an interesting part of the evidence given by Neri, the bandit who turned King's evidence in connection with the recent "Bandit Trial" in Montreal. It reveals the very close connection between the drinking places of the city and crime.

R. L. Calder, K.C., for the Crown examined Neri.

"Who approached you first on the subject of robbery?"

"Louis Morel. There were four of us present. We were in a bar room at the corner of St. Dominique and Vitre street, and later in a garage a little further down on St. Dominique street."

"Who were there?"

"Morel, Serafini, and myself and Sam Reehan."

"He is now in Sing Sing, the State Penitentiary of New York?"

"Yes."

"When was this?"

"It was about one o'clock in the afternoon in the latter part of November."

PROPOSED BY MOREL

"How was the proposal made?"

"Morel said that he wanted to go and hold up a man, a contractor, in Lafontaine Park. He just simply said he had three or four jobs, the contractor, Dow's Brewery, and the Banque d'Hochelaga."

DISEASE SPECTRES IN QUEBEC

At the official opening of the French-speaking Doctors' Congress in the City of Quebec on September 10th Premier Taschereau gave "a stirring address." In the course of his remarks he made the following statement which indicates that Government Control is not staying the fearful ravages of disease in the province:

"The Government of Quebec is now to extend most generous aid and the most sincere co-operation towards all works of public assistance," declared Premier Taschereau last night, speaking at the official

opening of the French-speaking Doctors' Congress.

During the course of the last three years, he stated \$3,000,000 had been granted to hospitals, while \$100,000 had been donated to the University of Montreal to create a radium institute. Add to this, \$500,000 to combat tuberculosis and the fact that the Government is increasing the number of dispensaries in the Province and what it has done to second the efforts of doctors and physicians towards making the Province of Quebec healthy.

Relentless Enemies

The Prime Minister, stated that the delegates from France were in a country in which everything had not been done. He referred to the fact that the bureaus of the Provincial Government were even now on their way to Paris, and on their return would sow the seeds that would yield a rich harvest in the Province.

"Here, he continued, we have the spectres of tuberculosis, cancer and infantile mortality, three relentless enemies which are destroying our population, despite the fact that we have a good healthy climate, generous sun and good hospitals. Our physicians are fully qualified and all our resources are placed at their disposition."

"It is up to you, physicians of the French tongue in North America to find the cause of these ravages, to seek a remedy for it, and to apply it."

"The Government of Quebec is conscious of the fact that active co-operation is necessary to assure the success of this humanitarian work, and realize that the whole future of our population is at stake."

ALCOHOL AVERAGES

The following table shows how much alcohol is contained in certain well-known beverages. The greater quantity of alcohol, of course, the more dangerous and injurious the drink. That is what makes spirits so harmful:—

	Percentage of (by weight)
Beer	4 to 5 per cent.
Cider, Perry, and other home-made wines	5 to 10
Hock, Claret	8 to 11
Port	16 to 18
Marsala	14 to 20
Orange Wine, Raspberry Wine	10 to 12
Champagne	8 to 11
Sherry, Madeira	13 to 18
Medicated Wines	15 to 23
Gin	about 31
Rum	40 to 50
Whisky	44 to 50
Brandy	48 to 56
Absinthe	57 to 72
Rectified Spirit	84
Methylated Spirit	90
	(by Volume).
	—The Vanguard.

THE FRONTENAC PUBLIC ALE TEST

The Crow's Nest last April gave a faithful description of the orgies connected with the three nights' Public Ale Test conducted by the Frontenac Breweries, of Montreal, when some 45,000 quart bottles of ale were given free to about the same number of thirsty guests. The attention of Premier Taschereau and Mr. C. R. Cordreau, the Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission, were called to the affair and both of these gentlemen promised an investigation. Up to the present we have not heard the result of their inquiries.

Much of our article upon the subject appeared in the issue of "The Vanguard," of Wellington, New Zealand, for July 12th. The Editor in commenting upon the article says:

"In this issue we give some further illuminating news with reference to the operations of Government Control in Quebec."

"The main thing to remember in this connection is that in Quebec the whole of the Liquor Commission are appointed by the Government, and are supposed to be controlling the traffic in the interests of the community. Yet as we see, they permit a brewery to conduct a huge advertising 'stunt,' resulting in a disgusting orgy."

Decent-minded citizens naturally ask, if this is what a Board composed entirely of Government nominees will permit, what might not happen with a Board consisting entirely of "practical and experienced men" drawn from the liquor trade. This is the sort of Board Corporate Control would give us in New Zealand. If it be argued that it is unfair to make this comparison we can only say that the late Moderate League in 1923 recommended the Quebec system to New Zealanders as an economic and moral success.

"Once such a thing as this alleged Government Control gets established, the public quickly finds itself seriously handicapped in endeavoring to make its wishes felt with regard to the conduct of the Trade. The Control Board becomes an autocratic institution that openly flouts the wishes of the community and pushes the liquor business for the profit it brings."

A POINTER TO THE FRONTENAC BREWERIES

The official beer testers of the Eighteenth Century were given a pair of leather breeches. With them and a contented mind the experiment was made. Thus equipped the worthy tester would enter an inn unexpectedly draw a glass of ale, pour it out on a wooden bench, and sit down in the little puddle he had made. "There he would sit for thirty minutes by the clock," wrote an authority. "He would converse, he would smoke, he would drink with all who asked him to, but he would be very careful not to change his position. At the end of the half-hour, he would make as if to rise, and this was the test of the ale, for if the ale was impure, if the ale had sugar in it, the tester's breeches would stick fast to the bench."

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

The Editor of the Crow's Nest has just prepared an illustrated lecture on Government Control in Quebec. Over 60 slides made from photos taken during the last two months accompany the lecture.

Write Rev. Dr. Fred C. Stephenson, Mission Rooms, Wesley Building, Toronto, for terms in regard to rental or purchase.

These slides should be of material help in the campaign to maintain the O.T.A.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

The pamphlet "Government Without Control," by Dr. E. I. Hart, can be secured at the Quebec Prohibition Federation Office, 222 Craig St. W., Montreal, both in English and French. Single copies, 5 cents; \$2.00 per hundred.

SOMETHING TO YOU

"'Tis nothing to me," the beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head;
"The man is weak if he can't refrain
From the cup you say is fraught with pain."

It was something when, in after-years,
Her eyes were drenched with burning tears,
And she watched in lonely grief and dread,
And startled to hear a staggering tread.

"'Tis nothing to me," the mother said;
"I have no fear that my boy will tread
In the downward path of sin and shame,
And crush my heart and darken his name."

It was something to her when her only son
From the path of right was early won,
And madly cast in the flowing bowl
A ruined body, a sin-wrecked soul.

"'Tis nothing to me," the merchant said,
As over his ledger he bent his head;
"I am busy to-day with tare and tret;
I have no time for fume and fret."

It was something to him when over the wire
A message came from a funeral pyre;
A drunken conductor had wrecked a train,
And his wife and child were among the slain.

"'Tis nothing to me," the voter said;
"The party's loss is my only dread."
Then he gave his vote to the liquor trade,
Though hearts were crushed and drunkards made.

It was something to him in after-life;
His daughter became a drunkard's wife;
And her hungry children cried for bread,
And trembled to hear their father's tread.

It is something for us to idly sleep,
While cohorts of death their vigils keep,
To gather the young and thoughtless in,
And grind in our midst a grist of sin.

—Selected.

TO HELP PLEBISCITE

Tens of thousands of "Let me know my job" cards have been printed and circulated by the Ontario plebiscite committee in Toronto and new ways of helping in the present prohibition campaign are indicated on the cards. The recipient in each is requested to mark an X opposite his choice, of the following jobs: Serve on committee as scrutineer; address meetings; work in committee room; special work as indicated; assist in canvassing; supply automobile; distribute literature; pray for success; boost and knock.

In Ashanti there grows a tree resembling in appearance the English oak which is said to furnish excellent butter. This vegetable butter keeps in perfect condition all the year round in spite of the heat.

Sunday Home Reading

IN MANUS TUAS, DOMINE

Loose not thy hold, O hand of God,
Or utterly we faint and fall.
The way is rough, the way is blind,
And buffeted with stormy wind.
Thick darkness veils above, below,
From whence we come, to what we go.
Feebly we grope o'er rock and sand,
But still go on, confiding all,
Lord, to thy hand.

In that strong hold salvation is;
Its touch is comfort in distress,
Cure for all sickness, balm for ill,
And energy for heart and will;
Securely held, unflinching.

The soul can walk at ease and sing,
And fearless tread each unknown strand,
Leaving each large thing and each less,
Lord, in thy hand.

O mighty Friend, forever near!
O heavenly Help! so soon forgot,
So oft rebelled against and grieved,
Unthanked, distrusted, disbelieved;
Forgive us all and hold us fast
Till dawning lights the dark at last,
And looking back we understand
How we were kept and knew it not,
Lord, by thy hand.

—Susan Coolidge.

Brotherhood

By Rev. R. Gordon Burgoyne.

"All ye are brethren." — These words were spoken nearly two thousand years ago, and we as a world of nations have not thought seriously whether there might be any real helpful truth in those words. There have been alliances which have smacked of brotherhood which have been discarded when the need was past and the danger averted.

We have had much talk of what can be done, but so far in the history of nations very little has been done that has really helped to cement friendships; a word, an act, an insult, or a gesture purposely misunderstood, and men and nations have been at each other's throats, and when the cause has been sifted of the dross the thing left in the sieve has been selfishness. "How may I," and the I in large capitals, "How may I get that thing for myself?" and the idea that there is anything in the idea that we are brethren is acouted, though it may be used for the purpose of effect, and that costs nothing, and fools many.

The correspondents from all over the world tell us that what has been true after every war is true to-day, that there is great need and much sorrow, and millions unemployed, and few orders, and though men may cry aloud that things are not bad, and that business is good and people are content, and there is no trouble in God's good world, they are only like those of old who cried "Peace, when there was no peace."

South Africa is facing the same thing in a lesser degree than the workers in England are continuously facing, and the world knows that the case of the farm laborer in England is worse than the man who is partially employed industrially. The States with her surfeit of gold is telling the same story. I was in a town in Maine where a great cotton factory employing thousands was only working six days a month. Some of the luxury trades are doing well, as the brewers in Montreal are, working overtime in the old game of making one's neighbor drunk and adding his brains, daily showing to the world that the idea that "men are brethren" is a joke as far as they are concerned.

Brotherhood as a term needs to be rethought, for the word is in many minds surrounded in mistiness. We tell each other that as Canadians we are brothers, East and West one. So we are when some great national danger looms up, but we are not working at the idea with a thought for the good of the whole. We have the farmer with free trade in mind versus the industrialist with his desire for tariffs, the farmer wanting immigration, the labor section of the community afraid that the immigrant will drift rapidly to the city and increase the number of unemployed; and so it goes on, and the politician working section against section, raising and fanning all thoughts to the top that will set men against each other.

If one stood at the corner of St. Catherine and Peel Streets, Montreal, and asked the passer-by "Please tell me what is the national aim of Canada," who would give an answer that would satisfy the multitude of our people? We are simply going on day by day. We have no cohesion, unity, ideal, anywhere. We have read recently of the French Senator who wanted to have a ship built in Canadian yards, but the price was far too high, and he gave his order elsewhere. Why? because he could not afford to be a philanthropist. Who thinks of the shipbuilder calling together his men and together as brothers talking the thing over—"we both need the job, and we can work out a harmonious plan to get the order." Why, it is simply not done, because men will not believe that they are brethren. In the last two years many ships have been built abroad for the Canadian carrying trade, yet who dreams of the Government meeting these business men and saying: "Can we use these ships of ours that are only rusting to

death in Montréal, and so save the people of the burden of their useless upkeep?" No, it is not done, and the ships remain in blocks at anchor off Longue Pointe, and the vessels needed are built elsewhere to carry our produce.

What is the thought that lies behind our Canadian working man to-day? There are many, but in the background of his mind is that ugly thing "fear"—"I may be laid off," "my job may peter out"; the man who is unemployed, "Can I get work before I have to break up my home?" There is no more reasonable claim in the whole world than the claim of the working man of "the right to work," and there is no more discouraging thing than to have a desire to work, to say nothing of the driving need, and not be able to find employment and to return home at night, wageless and jobless, and to have to tell the wife in the words of Jesus, "No man hired me."

In the Men's Directory of our city we have long lists of men waiting and hoping. In the Big Brother Association, boys who are needed as breadwinners, the same thing is true. Women who toil are often hard put to pay for their rooms, and sometimes foodless, why? Because of the lack of Brotherhood and Sisterhood that exists in the minds of our people. People, well meaning people, say, "What can we do?" "I have done nothing." So it follows, "There is nothing I can do." And they fold their hands placidly and sigh.

I know that there are class distinctions, but that does not do away with the sin of ignorance and selfishness. We have got to arouse in our own Canadian hearts a new social consciousness. There are many true men and women who are seeking the way out, who believe that the words of the greatest Worker, Jesus Christ, are true, and that when Jesus says to them "Ye are brethren," they will quit their doubtings and say "Lord I believe." And when Christians believe that they are called to be champions one of the other, that it is their duty to fight always in the cause of the oppressed, and to lift up the fallen and strengthen the weak, and blaze the path to a better tomorrow, then we shall have a consciousness of Brotherhood,

Prayer

O Lord, make us mindful of our human frailty,
of the shortness and uncertainty of this life,
and of the eternity of that which is to come.
Awaken us from spiritual insensibility, and
bring us to a lively sense of our high calling in
Christ Jesus. By Thy Grace, may we have
our conversation in heaven, and seek diligently
those things which are above. For Jesus sake
—Amen.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

NANNIE'S HALF-CROWN

A True Story of Eighty Years Ago

Nannie was left in charge while her master and mistress were on holiday. She was only a young servant lassie, not long come from her Highland home to Greenock, that Mecca of Highland servant lasses, but she was trustworthy, and proud of the confidence reposed in her.

Nannie was the only member of her family to "come out" in '43, and the Free Kirk had no more loyal upholder; but a little

if you would keep some keys for us, and maybe take an occasional look at the house just to see that everything is all right."

"That I will, gladly, Mr. John," said Nannie.

"Thank you, Nannie, you are always obliging," he answered, pressing into her hand, along with the keys, a silver crown. "To buy a fairing, Nannie," he called laughingly over his shoulder as he strode down the steps.

Long years after, when Nannie was an old woman, no story delighted her grandchildren more than the one of how "Gran-

Reward

By Clyde Edwin Tuck

*I shall not yearn for any starry crown
When my last day on earth comes to a close,
And I behold my latest sun go down—
I'll ask Thee only for the peace that flows
From out Thy never-failing fount of love,
Descending from the mount of joy above.*

*I long not for a mansion in the sky
Beside a street all paved with burnished gold,
But only for Thy rest, dear Lord, I sigh—
The rest that comes to those within Thy fold—
The sense of safety after storm and strife,
Sin's pitfalls and the whirlpools of this life.*

*There may be, somewhere, dazzling gates of pearl,
Through which the souls of the redeemed may go;
And in Thy Aidenn meadows may unfurl
Such blossoms as our vales can never show;
But if such splendor should not be for me,
I would be happy only Christ to see.*

*The angels, with gold harps, about Thy throne,
May chant sublime hosannas to their Lord
While I may pass by voiceless and alone;
But it will be for me enough reward
If, only when my earthly race is run,
I hear the gentle Shepherd say, "Well done!"*

Jefferson City, Mo.

ny" gave her last half-crown, and how God sent her double in return.—A. M. J., Home Magazine.

UNIVERSALITY OF THE BIBLE

Writing in the "Century" Dr. Henry Van Dyke says: "Born in the East and clothed in Oriental form and imagery, the Bible walks the way of the world with familiar feet and enters land after land to find its own everywhere. It has learned to speak in hundreds of languages to the heart of man. It comes into the palace to tell the monarch that he is the servant of the Most High, and into the cottage to assure the peasant that he is a son of God. Children listen to its stories with wonder and delight, and wise men ponder them as parables of life. It has a word of peace for the time of peril, a word of comfort for the day of calamity, a word of light for the hour of darkness. Its oracles are repeated in the assembly of the people, and its counsels whisper in the ear of the lonely. The wicked and the proud tremble at its warning, but to the wounded and penitent it has a mother's voice. The wilderness and the solitary place have been made glad by it, and the fire on the hearth has lit the reading of its well-worn page. It has woven itself into our dearest dreams; so that love and friendship, sympathy and devotion, memory and hope, put on the beautiful garments of its treasured speech, breathing of frankincense and myrrh. Above the cradle and beside the grave its great words come to us uncalled. They fill our prayers with power larger than we know, and the beauty of them lingers on our ear long after the sermons which they adorned have been forgotten. They return to us swiftly and quietly like doves flying from far away. They surprise us with new meanings, like springs of water breaking forth from the mountain beside a long-trodden path. They grow richer as pearls do when they are worn near the heart. No man is poor or desolate who has this treasure of his own; when the landscape darkens and the trembling pilgrim comes to the valley named of the shadow, he is not afraid to enter; he takes the rod and the staff of Scripture in his hand; he says to friend and comrade, "Good-bye; we shall meet again;" and comforted by that support, he goes towards the lonely pass as one who climbs through darkness into light."

OBJECTS FOR PRAYER

A man who stood out among men as the embodiment of all that is clean, noble, gentle, humble and strong was Major Whittle, the Bible teacher and evangelist. Written on the fly-leaf of his Bible were these objects of daily prayer for himself:

To be kept from carnality and lusts of the flesh.

To be delivered from a man-fearing spirit.

To be delivered from vanity and conceit.

To be made pure in imagination and thought.

To have a deeper conviction of sin.

To love the Lord Jesus Christ more devotedly.—Pacific Baptist.

The Builders of the Church

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 5

Jesus knew from the beginning that His ministry on earth would be very short. He knew, too, that it was not God's purpose to do for man anything that man could do for himself. He had come to make God known, to show men what God is like and what God wants man to be, and to hold up a mirror in which men could see themselves as God sees them. And He had come to open a way for a complete reconciliation between God and man by a sacrifice which both God and man could accept as a sufficient condemnation of sin, so that God could be just and yet be the justifier of those who accept the sacrifice of Jesus as the condemnation of their sin. (See Rom. 3:21-26.)

Jesus had come, in fact, to bring in a new order of things on earth, which He called the Kingdom of heaven. He had come to lay the foundation of that Kingdom, because men could not do that, but it was necessary that men themselves should do the building. He knew that the religion which He called the Kingdom of heaven would die of inanition as soon as He departed unless He got it planted so deeply in the hearts of some of His followers that it would become the very life of their life and they would gladly devote their lives to the business of spreading it.

He determined therefore to choose twelve men from among the crowds who flocked round Him and keep them with Him a great deal, that they might become intimately acquainted with Him and might study His methods of teaching and of working. He also intended to send them out to preach, that they might get some practice while He was still with them, and might report to Him what difficulties they encountered and receive instructions as to how difficulties should be met.

How long Jesus had been preaching and working miracles before He appointed the twelve apostles we have no means of knowing, but it must have been for some months, at least, because we find that during that time His fame had spread abroad far and wide. The regions named in Mark 3: 7, 8 from which the people were flocking to see and hear Him, and to be healed, cover the whole territory that was chiefly occupied by Israelites and even more. From Idumaea (Edom) away down south of the dead sea, to Tyre and Sidon, beyond the north eastern border of Solomon's vast kingdom, and from the country lying east of the Jordan, as well as from all parts of Palestine, people were making long pilgrimages to see and hear the wonderful prophet who could heal all manner of diseases with a word, and who might turn out to be the long-expected Messiah.

When Jesus felt that the time had come for selecting the men who were to be the chief architects of His Kingdom, He knew that it was a matter of transcendent importance that He should get the right men, so before making His selection He "went up into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God. And when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples and of them He chose twelve, whom also He named apostles." (Luke 6:12, 13.)

One can imagine something of the nature of that all-night prayer. As one name after another presented itself to His mind He would talk over the characteristics and qualifications of each individual with His Father and seek definite direction in each case.

There was Peter, a splendid, enthusiastic fellow, but impulsive and self-confident, and liable, therefore, to make serious mistakes and even to fall into open sin. He had the faculty for leadership largely developed, and if he went wrong the others would be apt to follow him: was it safe to choose Peter as one of the twelve?

And there were James and John (the sons of thunder—Mark 3:17.) Was it safe to include them? These were the men who afterward thought themselves entitled to the highest places in the new Kingdom, and who wanted to call down fire from heaven on the Samaritans who refused to receive Jesus; what sort of advance agents would these be as heralds of the cross? (See Mark 10: 35-38; Luke 9:52-55.)

And there was Levi (Matthew) the tax gatherer, what would the people say if Jesus chose one of the despised publicans as one of His chief friends? and could a publican be an honest man?

There was Thomas too, who, like the man from Missouri wanted "to

be shown," and would not believe till he had seen; would his faith stand the strain of persecution?

And last, and worst, there was that clever man Judas from Kerioth. Jesus knew this man better than he knew himself. Judas was perhaps one of the most ardent of all those who had become followers of Jesus, but like many of the teachers and leaders among the followers of Christ in later years his ardor was inspired by the hope of great advantages to be gained by following Jesus. All the apostles cherished similar hopes, it may be assumed, but the others really loved Jesus and were willing to follow Him through weal or woe. Judas was quite incapable of unselfish love; and as soon as he became fully convinced that there was nothing to be gained by loyalty to Jesus he was ready to betray Him. How could Jesus make a friend of this man, knowing what he was? (John 6:64.) The very thought of choosing Judas must have been utterly repulsive, and one can imagine Him saying, as He said afterward in Gethsemane, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me." But God willed it so, and Judas was made an apostle. Not only so, but like the others he was empowered to work miracles, he was trusted with the common purse, and Jesus even washed the feet of Judas on the very night when Judas was to betray Him with a kiss.

When we come to study the names of the apostles several questions arise which have created much discussion, and the question whether Jesus had any brothers, or not, enters largely into that discussion. The Bible record on the subject is quite clear, namely, that He had four brothers and several sisters. But at a very early date, immediately after the days of the apostles, the spirit of asceticism took possession of some of the leaders of the church, and although Jesus had called special attention to the fact that He was not an ascetic like John the Baptist (Luke 7:33-35), men argued that asceticism was the only road to true holiness, and among other things they claimed that a celibate life was necessary for those who aspired to high rank in the Kingdom of God. And, naturally, those who adopted this idea tried to make out that the Mother of Jesus, although married, was always a virgin, and to support this claim they argued that those who are called brothers of Jesus were either sons of Joseph by a previous marriage or sons of a sister of Mary who was also called Mary.

There is some apparent basis for this latter claim in the fact that the sons of Mary the wife of Cleophas or Clopas bore the same names as the brothers of Jesus, and the word brother as used in the Bible does not necessarily mean a brother, but might imply only a close relationship. It is inferred from John 19:25 that Mary, the wife of Cleophas was the sister of the mother of Jesus and it is assumed that two sisters would not call their sons by the same names. But is it not much more unlikely that two sisters would have the same name than it is that their sons would have the same names? It is not at all uncommon for cousins to have the same names.

But in any case, it is certain that the apostles James and Judas were not the same as the James and Judas who were called brothers of Jesus, for John tells us that even up to the end of Christ's ministry, long after His apostles were appointed, the brothers of Jesus did not believe on Him. (See John 7:3-10.)

We have four lists of the apostles, and the names are not the same in all cases. See Mat. 10:2-4; Mark 3:16-19; Luke 6:14-16; Acts 1:13.

Matthew calls one of the apostles Lebbaeus Thaddaeus, and Mark calls him Thaddaeus, but Luke in both his lists calls him, "Judas of James." The translators have inserted the word "brother" of James, supposing him to be the man who wrote the epistle of Jude, who calls himself "the brother of James," but there is no authority for that supposition, and the more natural rendering would be, Jude the son of James. In the preceding verse (Luke 6:15) where the Greek says "James of Alphaeus" the translators call James the son, not the brother, of Alphaeus. The statement that the apostle Judas Lebbaeus Thaddaeus was the "brother" of James cannot, therefore, be accepted as authoritative, but even if that Judas was the brother of James the son of Alphaeus, it does not necessarily follow that he was the author of the epistle of

Jude. The author of that epistle was probably the brother of "James the Lord's brother."

If Judas Thaddaeus was the brother of James, the son of Alphaeus or Cleophas, then there were three pairs of brothers among the apostles, and these last two may have been cousins of Jesus, but they were not His brothers. The brothers of Jesus seem to have become convinced of His divine mission after His resurrection, for then for the first time we find them in fellowship with the apostles. (Acts 1:14.) And the oldest of them "James, the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1:19), became president of the church at Jerusalem. He was held in great respect even outside the church, and was called "James the just."

But the really surprising fact about the apostles is that after the great care which Jesus exercised in choosing them and the patience with which He trained them, all but two of them disappear from view as far as the inspired record is concerned almost immediately after the departure of Jesus. We read a little about the doings of Peter and John and more about Peter alone, and then even Peter is completely eclipsed by Paul, who, as he says himself, was "as one born out of due time." (1 Cor. 15:8.)

It is safe to assume that with the exception of Judas, from whom Jesus never expected honest service, all the apostles proved faithful to the trust which He had reposed in them. Tradition tells us of work that some of them did, but these traditions are not usually very reliable. John lived long after all the others were dead. He settled in Ephesus, where Paul had built up a big church. The word church never means a building in the Bible, and should never have been used in that sense. A building used for worship is not a church. The church is the whole body of believers, or any association of believers. It is the body of Christ on earth.

"Freely ye have received, freely give." Jesus did not give His apostles power to work miracles that they might enrich themselves by taking money from those whom they healed. When Simon, who had been a sorcerer, offered Peter money, Peter cursed his money and commanded him to repent of that wickedness (See Acts 8:18-24.)

Golden Text: Freely ye received, freely give.—Mat. 10:8.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Sep. 29—Mat. 10:1-6;
Tuesday—Mat. 4:18-25; Wednesday—
Luke 5:1-11; Thursday—Mat. 9:9-13;
Friday—Mark 5:35-43; Saturday—
John 1:43-51; Sunday—Isa. 40:1-8.

Messengers Scripture TEXT CALENDARS

MAKE MONEY FOR YOUR CHURCH

Your Church can use from \$50 to \$200. Any live organization in your Church can quickly and easily raise it selling Messengers' 1925 Scripture Text Calendars. Churches the country over have been doing it for years—so can you. Over 2,000,000 Calendars sold last year.



THIS CHURCH NEEDED MORE

"Enclosed find draft in payment for Calendars. Send me another order blank as I want to order some more. This is certainly helpful to a Church desiring to raise money."—Signed V. H. Hiltz

Plan Endorsed by Ministers

Ministers everywhere endorse our successful plan as a dignified method of raising money for the Church. Write your own publishing house today for plan and prices on Messengers' 1925 Scripture Text Calendars. For 12 Years Produced by MESSENGER PUBLISHING CO. OF CANADA 45 JARVIS STREET TORONTO, CAN.

CHILD WELFARE

The Child Welfare Association of Montreal is devoting its energies and resources to reducing the rate of maternal and infant mortality, not only in Montreal, but also in other parts of the Province. It is a deplorable fact that a greater proportion of young babies die in Montreal than in any other large city on the continent, and that some smaller cities in this Province have the highest recorded infant mortality of any modern country.

This is due to several causes, but the chief one is the lack of knowledge on the part of the mother as to how to protect her own health before the baby comes and how to care for the new-born infant. She requires education in the laws of health so that abnormal and dangerous conditions will not develop.

To give this education to as large a number of mothers as possible the Child Welfare Association has established a Bureau of Health Information for expectant mothers, whereby a series of letters—one each month—is sent, free, to any woman asking for them. These letters do not take the place of her doctor, but they do teach her how to keep in good condition for the approaching crisis.

Any expectant mother may have these letters sent her, free of charge, by sending her name and address, plainly written, and giving the expected date of the baby's arrival. Address:—V. M. Macdonald, Director, Child Welfare Association, 207 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

"Make the most of yourself, for that is all there is of you," is a quaint saying from the pen of Emerson. There is something in it which catches the attention and makes us think. God has made us what we are, and what we are is the material on which we have to work. If we miss the opportunity of making the most of ourselves, we have missed the supreme chance; we have lost our souls.—Forward

Do not look for wrong and evil
You will find them if you do.
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness—
You will meet them all the while.
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

WHO CLOSED THE SWITCH?

A most remarkable incident happened many years ago on a railway in eastern Missouri and was told in a railway paper. One summer morning a twelve-car train containing the members of a Sunday school was bound for a picnic at a point about fifty miles distant. Although the sky was cloudless when the excursion started, the train had not proceeded more than half way when a thunder-storm broke. The rain fell in torrents. The engineer was worried for fear the terrific downpour might cause a washout or spreading of the rails, and he slowed down to about thirty-five miles an hour. As the train swung around a curve and approached a small station which it was to pass without stopping, the engineer peering through the broken curtain of rain, saw that the switch just ahead was open. It meant a terrible disaster. He closed the throttle and put on the brakes in an instant.

"Better stick to it," he shouted to the fireman, "hundreds of children on board."

"I mean to," was the answer. "God help us all!"

His last words were drowned by a terrific crash of thunder, which came with a flash of lightning that seemed to strike the ground ahead of the engine. The next thing they knew they were past the station, still riding safely on the main-line rails.

The train came to a stop and the engineer and conductor hurried back to discover what had happened and how the train had passed the open switch. They found that the lightning had struck squarely between the switch and the rail and had closed the switch. "It was the act of God," said the engineer.—J. M. Farrar.

When duty comes knocking at your gate, Welcome him in; for if you bid him wait, He will depart only to come once more And bring seven other duties to your door.

—Edwin Markham.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPRECIATION

R. G., a reader of the Witness in Aberdeen-shire, Scotland, writes: By the kindness of a friend in Montreal I have for years been favored with the Witness, which I highly appreciate. It comes to me weekly like cold water to one who is thirsty and is, in my opinion, a high-toned and ably conducted newspaper.

In your issue of August 26, D. W. H., Ont., said he would like to know who was the author of the hymn entitled "The Redeemer's Tears" which his father had copied about 50 years ago.

The Rev. John Guthrie, M.A., D.D., who was a minister of the Evangelical Union Church, and was located in Glasgow about 60 years ago, was the author of that excellent evangelical hymn. I met him frequently and occasionally heard him preach and lecture. He was for a time one of the professors of the Evangelical Union Theological Hall, and, like all the professors of that denomination, was in charge of a congregation the duties of which he attended to contemporaneously with those of his professorship. The Evangelical Union is now amalgamated with the Congregational Union of Scotland.

The hymn, as quoted in the the Witness, is very nearly, but not quite, accurate. In verse 2, the original, I think, runs

"But a brighter Sun is looking on" . . .

In verse 7, line 3, "downward" should be substituted for "earthward."

In the last line of the last verse I think the words in the original are, "Deep breathing from His heart of love, I would, but ye would not."

These, however, are small things when the spirit of the hymn has been so nicely and accurately preserved.

May your bow abide long in strength and your quiver be well filled with arrows in the prayer of a Minister-emeritus who is now in his 79th year.

I also get regularly World Wide, which is very informative and always welcome.

W. P., Chittick.—Kindly convey to Mrs. A. G., Quebec, sincere thanks for the words of the old song, "Music and Her Sister Song." Hope to be able to reciprocate some day.

WIFE REFUSING TO EXECUTE DEED

S.S., Ontario, asks:—Can a wife hinder her husband (by refusing to sign off) from selling a part of the farm, on which they live, to pay off a debt on the whole farm? The property having been willed to the husband a few years after their marriage.

Ans.—Yes.

MANUAL OF TEMPERANCE

Mr. Alex. MacPherson asks where he can get a copy of Chiniquy's Manual of Temperance.

Ans.—Any good book store can procure any of Chiniquy's writings for you at your request.

AN IRISH SAINT

Rev. J. Lawson, D.D., writes: Your correspondent, Mrs. W. L., can get the desired book, "An Irish Saint," by writing to the Evangelical Publishers, 853 College street, Toronto. Mrs. R. V. Bingham, wife of the editor of The Evangelical Christian, is the author of the book.

"HOLY ANN"

Mrs. J. Boorman, Ont.—In answer to Mrs. Loft's question in Witness re a book, "Holy Ann," I am reading a copy and inside the cover it says: "William Briggs, Toronto, publishers." I much enjoy the Questions and Answers page.

"ROCK ME TO SLEEP"

Mr. Geo. Ryerse, Ont.—"Good Old Songs," Vol. 2, published by Oliver Ditson and Co., Boston, contains the music and words of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." This information was requested by Miss Harnish, N.S.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Mr. Geo. J. Ryerse, Ont., kindly sends the following poem, "Buy a Broom," asked for by Mrs. L. W. Depew, Mass.

BUY A BROOM

From Teuchland I come with my light wares
all laden,
To the land where the blessing of freedom
doth bloom.
Then, Hsten, fair lady and young pretty
maiden,
Oh, buy of the wandering Bavarian a broom.

Refrain: Buy a broom, Buy a broom
Oh, buy of the wandering Bavarian a broom.

To brush away insects that sometimes annoy
you
You'll find it quite handy to use night and
day;
And what better exercise, pray, can employ
you
Than to sweep all vexatious intruders away.
Refrain.

Ere winter comes on for sweet home departing,
My tolls for your favor again I'll resume,
And while gratitude's tear in my eyelid is
starting,
Bless the time that in England I cried, "buy
a broom."
Refrain.

C. T., Montreal. — The verses of "Flower Rain," asked for by Miss B. Alexander, N.S., I have in song form, the music composed by Edwin Schneider. They follow:

FLOWER RAIN

It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils,
In every limpid drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

The clouds of grey engulf the day
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

A heath unto the happy,
A fig for him who
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining violets!

It is not raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccaneering bee
Can find a bed and room.

It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

WORDS WANTED

H. M. L., Kingston, would like to get the whole poem, of which the following is one verse, probably the first:—

How fair is the Rose! What a beautiful flower,
In manner so perfect and gay!
But its leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
And wither and die in a day.

Also, another verse, probably the second, reads something like this:—

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
Above all other flowers of the field;
When its leaves are all dead and its fine colors
lost,
How sweet a perfume it will yield.

A WAR POEM

A. Maclean.—Some time during the last year there appeared a poem in the Witness named "The Highland Soldier." I think. The soldier was dying on one of the battlefields of the last war, and he thought he heard the pipes sounding mournfully about his old home in the Highlands of Scotland. The last line was, I think, "Who of his home is passing out to-night." If you would print it again in the Witness I should be much obliged.

DOES EDUCATION EDUCATE?

An After-Dinner Speech

Does education educate? This pointed question was asked and answered under similar circumstances at a banquet held in London, Eng. A man who had never made a speech in his life addressed a gathering of college graduates.

About one hundred and fifty students who had just received their degrees met for a final dinner, before they separated to go into various parts of the world, probably never to meet again. They had been so surfeited with dignified drivel during the four years at college that they decided to omit the address at the final function.

Of two hundred professors there was one man whose criticism of college addresses was well known. He had never made an address in his life, and it was suggested, more as a joke than with any serious intent, to invite him to deliver the address. If they had imagined for a moment that he would accept the invitation he never would have been asked. He accepted, however, and the committee decided to let the class grin and bear it.



JOHN BASSETT MOORE

One of the leading men of the American bar, and a judge of the international court of justice, acting under the League of Nations, who will deliver the Marfleet lectures at the University of Toronto this fall.

A Luxurious Setting

The dinner took place in one of the world's greatest hotels. The banqueting hall was known far and wide for its artistic arrangements and luxurious furniture. The young men were dressed in conventional full evening dress. Most of them were future captains of industry. During the course of the dinner there was a good deal of joking and some speculation about the professor's address. When the dinner was over the chairman rapped for order and introduced the speaker.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I never made a speech in my life, and I don't intend to begin now. I have something to say, however, and in saying it I will follow Luther's threefold rule: 'Stand up straightly, speak out boldly, and sit down quickly.'"

"We are in one of the famous banqueting halls of the world. Bolshazsar's Hall com-

pared to this was a lodging on the third floor back. No such art existed in those days as we see around this room. No such vlands graced his board. What there was there was elegant for that day, but we live in another age, an age of art, artcraftmanship and luxury. From the four corners of the earth came the things on this table. From the lowest forms of day labor to the highest forms of art, we have around us samples of at least a hundred forms of human work.

"Take this tablecloth, to begin with. It is of most exquisite workmanship. It involves weaving—to go no farther back—bleaching, smoothing, designing. It is a damask linen, beautiful and most pleasing to the eye. I want to ask you a question: Is there anyone here who knows from personal experience anything about the labor involved? Have any of you ever contributed any labor to the manufacturing of table linen? I am serious, gentlemen. If any of you have, I would like him to say so." There was absolute silence. "I understand, then," he continued, "that the making of such a thing is beyond your ken."

Aliens to Pottery

"Let me draw your attention to the samples of pottery here. Surely the men and women who produce such beautiful things are artists. What a joy it must be for a man to hold such a thing in his hand—complete—and say, 'I made it!' Many forms of labor are involved here, also—the digging of clay, the carting, fashioning, painting, burning, baking, and finishing. If there is a man here who has ever touched this form of labor, let him answer. No One!

"There are samples of the most exquisite, and, I know, costly, cut glass. That also involves much labor and great art. It is a unique industry in itself. I will not detail the process; we see the result, but the various forms of labor involved are practically unknown to us. I would be rather surprised to find a man among you who has ever touched this industry at any angle."

In this way he went over the silver, and dwelt rather lengthily on the subject of mining and the life of a miner. Nothing escaped his notice. He drew attention to the carpet and rugs on the floor, to the curtains and drapery of the great windows, to the mural decorations, executed by the greatest living mural painter. There was a rich fresco around the room. He called attention to it. When he had gone over most of the things in the room he turned again to the table.

"There are cut flowers here," he said. "Most of you spent some years in the study of botany, but I don't think any of you would undertake to give us a complete classification of what we see and enjoy on the table." There was a disposition to laugh, but he wiped the smile from every face around the table by quietly saying, "Perhaps you are to be congratulated that you are at an age when a sense of humor covers a multitude of sins, but personally I cannot enjoy that which gives me pain."

A Motive of Education

"I am a representative university man, seriously asking myself and you whether the system we call education educates?" The silence became oppressive. The men were thinking.

"Perhaps," he continued, "I should have put you more at ease by telling you at the beginning that I have never experienced the joy of fashioning articles with my own hands. Nor anything useful for that matter. Here we are, then, a group of men on whom a university has set its stamp. We produce nothing we eat, we could not even lend a hand in the making of anything we see around us, and truth compels me to venture the suggestion that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the chief motive of a college education is to escape actual participation in just such work as gives or ought to give joy to the worker."

"A timekeeper performs a useful function, so does a cash register, but the function of education is not to turn out timekeepers or cash registers. It has been truly said that if ten Bachelors of Art were wrecked in mid-ocean they could not build a pontoon to save their lives! They would be equally helpless in any critical emergency where practical knowledge of the ordinary things around us was imperatively necessary. A statement of the problem is not a solution, and we do not gain much by stating that the system is to blame and we are not."

"You certainly are not to blame. You are the victims of whatever system we have. I cannot say that I am blameless. I do not believe that a smattering of languages, of mathematics, and history is education. I believe the system of cramming these things to pass an examination is pernicious. So having been asked for the first time in my life to make an address, I made it an opportunity to enter my protest."

The Purpose of Education

"Education is to prepare and equip for the duties and responsibilities of life—not to turn out industrial and commercial bosses, gaffers, timekeepers, and cash registers. I would hardly be justified in

taking up your time with these observations alone. So, in addition, I want to say this: Most of you are destined to be masters of men. You will organize and mobilize their labor, you will oversee it."

"When you see men around you actually creating beautiful things with their hands, I would like you to remember that it was my opinion that actual labor in the arts and crafts and industries is an infinitely nobler contribution to the happiness of mankind than clipping coupons and living on the sweat of other men's brows."

"It will not come in our day, but the world will ultimately come to understand that the training of the mind is as necessary as the training of the body. Why should it be considered an unthinkable thing that a blacksmith or a carpenter should need an education? Why should college men consider it degrading to handle tools and make useful and beautiful things?"



FRED J. GLACKMEYER

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ontario Legislature for the past fifty-seven years, died recently at his home in the Parliament Buildings. He had been on duty continuously since his appointment over half a century ago, which stands as a record in the British Empire.

"Why should a University perpetuate such a revolt against Nature in which the man who does no useful work at all is considered a gentleman, and the creator of wealth and beautiful things should be considered low caste, in Anglo-Saxon civilization."

"I want to point out to you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was ultimately associated with tools and labor. In order to do that I must present to you a picture, imaginative, but in accord with the facts of history and experience."

A Dramatic Conclusion

He pushed his chair back, and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and irresistibly appealing. The college men had been interested; they were now spellbound. He raised his hand, and went through the motion of drawing aside a curtain.

"Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce to you a young Galilean who is a Master Builder—Jesus of Nazareth!"

It was a weird act. The silence became oppressive. As if addressing an actual person of flesh and blood he continued: "Master, may I ask You, as I asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room that you could make with your hands as other men make them?"

There was a pause, a brief moment or two, then with the slow measured stride of an Oriental he went to the end of the table, and took the table-cloth in his hand, and made bare the corner and carved oak leg of the great table. In that position he looked into the faces of the men and said: The Master says, "Yes, I could make the table—I am a Carpenter." — Alexander Irvine.

The report that the Chinese invented cannon and gunpowder is still being circulated as a reminder of how easy it is for a nation to start something which it is eventually unable to manage—Washington Star.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

THE HERD SIRE

Sooner or later every breeder of pure-bred cattle is confronted with the problem of purchasing or selecting a sire to head his herd.

It has been truthfully said that the herd sire is half the herd. This, perhaps, does not seem true, but when we stop to consider that the herd bull has direct influence on the coming generations; that through his influence the improvement of the herd is either retarded or promoted, then we begin to realize the importance of careful and wise selection of the herd sire.

During the earlier days breeders select their bulls largely on their individual merit, or perhaps, more often on the price asked for the animal. But to-day, bulls are selected not only on their individual merit but also on the ability of their ancestors, as indicated by their official records of production.

The pedigree of the herd bull then, is important and is termed excellent, good, or poor according to the records of production of the animals.

The pedigree of a bull which shows his female ancestry all to have good records of production, and his male ancestors to have been sires of high producing daughters, would be classified as excellent. The opposite conditions would be true of a very poor pedigree, with good and poor indicating the pedigrees intermediate between the two extremes.

In order to improve his herd, a breeder selects a bull which he thinks will transmit his good qualities to his offspring and thereby increase the production of the herd. In order to do this it is believed that, through the influence of heredity, the majority of bull's ancestors must have high records of production.

High production does not come by chance, but it is an inherited character, transmitted from one generation to another. Good cows possessing this character cannot reach their maximum production without good feed and proper care. On the other hand, good feed and the best of care cannot make large records unless the cow possesses the inherent character for high production.—C. H. Crawford, Indiana.

TAINTED MILK FROM FEEDING

A statement has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that variations in the flavor and odor of milk most frequently arise

from one or more of a number of general causes. It has been found that many of the objectionable feed flavors and odors in milk get into it through the body of the cow and not through absorption from the air of the cowshed or from other causes. This has been shown to be true of silage and more recently of green lucerne and, to slight extent, to green corn. The green lucerne would have about the same effect whether it were cut and fed in the house or grazed.

When the green lucerne is fed at the rate of 30 lb. to the cow one hour before milking very pronounced off-flavors and odors are produced in the milk. Reducing the quantity fed to 15 lb. moderates the intensity of the off-flavors and odors, but they are still present to an objectionable degree. If either of these quantities is fed immediately after milking the bad odors or flavors will not be noticeable in the milk at the next milking. By giving this green feed three hours instead of one hour before milking the intensity of the odors and flavors will be reduced, but they will still be there. Five hours is sufficient time practically to eliminate them. When this crop is used as pasture for cows they should be removed from the pasture at least four or five hours before milking if the dairyman desires to produce milk of the best quality.

SUDDEN BLINDNESS

Farm animals sometimes suddenly lose the power of seeing, yet the eyes show no sign of disease and indeed are particularly bright appearing, the pupils being much dilated, a fact which has led to the term "glass eye" as a name for the condition in the horse. In that animal the trouble usually proves permanent and incurable and as concerns a stallion it has been considered fit cause of disqualification for public service, as it possibly may prove hereditary as a tendency. In all animals it is liable to occur from any great shock to the system. We have seen it attack animals immediately after castration or any operation that has caused a considerable loss of blood. It may also result from a serious attack or derangement of the digestive organs and be a symptom of cottonseed meal poisoning. In the latter condition, however, one notices a blood-red ring around the pupil which is absent in other cases; for in most instances of the disease inflammation is entirely lacking. The disease technically is termed ama-

urosis or "palsy of the sight" and is a paralysis of the retina and optic nerve of the eyes. It may be seen at birth in some calves and foals and we have seen it follow difficult calving, in which case it may subside in time; but it tends to remain as a permanent condition when caused by loss of blood, an operation, or difficult parturition. But the form of the ailment to which we particularly wish to draw attention here is amaurosis suddenly affecting a cow during the latter part of pregnancy. She simply becomes blind, yet not a thing can be seen amiss with her eyes. They do not close and weep, neither is there swelling of the eyelids and redness of the lining membranes, such as is seen in conjunctivitis, or "pink eye." The pupils are dilated and the eyes peculiarly bright as if belladonna or atropia had been applied or administered. Apparently the blindness is caused by undue pressure upon nerves, or is reflex from such pressure, but possibly it is due to some effect upon the brain by elements absorbed into the blood circulation in association with the pregnant state. The exact cause is unknown.

LOSS OF APPETITE

When a horse loses appetite and will not eat hay, it may be because the teeth are out of order, but one must be careful that rough dentistry does not aggravate the misery. If there is a split or diseased molar tooth it should be extracted. Another cause of difficulty in mastication, after dentistry attention, is filing the grinding surface of the molars too smooth and when that has been done it is a considerable time before the horse can masticate well. When the teeth are not the cause of the trouble, it is advisable to feed a mixture of crushed or whole oats and one-ninth part of wheat bran. That may tempt the appetite. Also try feeding cut green corn, a little at a time at first, or cut clover and grass may be tried, provided it is not allowed to heat in a heap in the stable.

When such feed does not coax the horse to eat we usually try him on apples, raw potatoes, carrots or parsnips, when in season, and in the Spring fresh dandelion leaves, freely supplied, are sometimes eaten with relish and certainly have a desirable medicinal effect. Dandelion is taraxacum and that drug is sold as a laxative and alterative. Dandelion "greens" are also relished by many people as a Spring cleansing medicine. The leaves have a similar good effect upon the horse.

When appetite fails and the horse refuses all sorts of feed offered as a change and is well supplied with salt, which is necessary, we have often found dilute acetic acid most useful in stimulating appetite. This dose is a tablespoonful well diluted with water, and in addition may be given 20 drops of fluid extract of nuxvomica and one dram of fluid extract of gentian root. Give the acetic acid separately, by means of a dose syringe or from

bottle. The small doses of nux and gentian are readily given, in a little water, with a dose syringe. Increase the dose of nux a drop every other day, if the appetite does not quickly improve. Gentian may be increased a dram or two at a dose, if that is found necessary. It is a good bitter tonic and appetizer. Often, however, we have found acetic acid alone, in tablespoonful doses at first and increased to an ounce or two at a dose later, if necessary, effective in stimulating appetite. This dose for a cow is two ounces of the dilute acid, in water, night and morning until appetite is regained. Loss of appetite often is due to an attack of some disease.

Fine Onion Exhibits at Montreal Seed House

To stimulate the interest in the growing of onions in Canada, Dupuy & Ferguson, Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, held their second annual contest and exhibit last week in their warerooms of the Large Red Wethersfield Onion, grown so extensively in Quebec province. All the exhibits were developments from seed purchased at this seed store and some wonderful specimens were shown. The onions taking prizes averaging from 5 to 5 1-2 inches in diameter, were well matured, of good color, and almost perfect in shape. Of the seventy-three entries the following were prize winners: Messrs. U. U. McCollough, Senneville, Que., \$50; Geo. Baker, Lachine, Que., \$36; R. T. Wilson, Senneville, \$25; Dr. J. A. Corcoran, Lachine, \$15; J. Goldsbrough, Verdun, \$10; F. E. Woodward, Lachine, \$7; A. Shearer, Dorval, \$5; F. J. Rickman, Lachine, \$3.

All form of rotted wood are produced by a fungus growth, which is a vegetable matter. Such growths can only exist where there is sufficient dampness to feed them. Be sure that your joists are dry and can be kept so. To stop further rotting, saturate your joists with any of the standard wood preservatives.

GETTING BETTER ACQUAINTED

Time was, and not so very long ago, when Americans knew very little about Canada from actual experience. It is true also that up till recent years few Canadians visited United States unless on a very vital point of business. Momentous expansion and improvement in international transport connections, however, and the resultant increase in the exchange of products have brought about closer relationship and we are quickly getting better acquainted.

One of the chief factors in bringing about this valuable change in the situation is the superior service and comfort afforded the traveller or tourist on the double track route of the International Limited, the finest and fastest train in Canada, operated by the Canadian National Railways. This train leaves Bonaventure Station daily at 10 A.M. for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and connects here for points west. Another train leaves daily at 11 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.



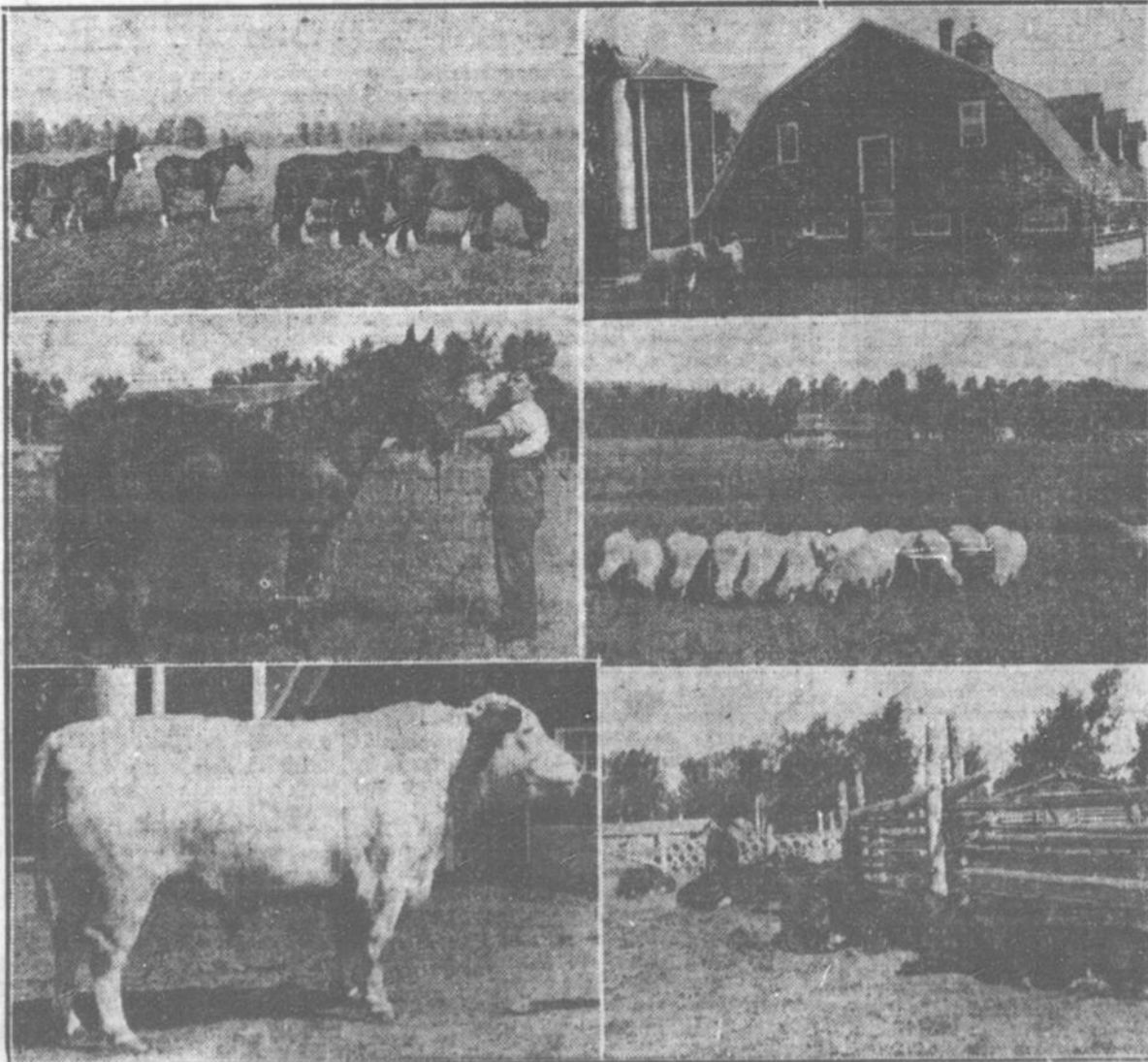
Sell Live Stock by Long Distance

Selling your stock to advantage depends on being in immediate touch with the market!

Long Distance will keep you posted on price fluctuations and ensure a more profitable sale.

Are you using Long Distance?

"Use the Bell to Sell."



WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES WILL SPEND A REAL HOLIDAY

Scenes on "E.P." Ranch, near High River Alberta, where the Prince's real vacation will be spent. The atmosphere of these scenes is more restful than Long Island where the Prince has been "on the go" continuously since he landed. Drought horses, a Dartmoor pony, a prize Shorthorn bull, cattle, Hampshire Down sheep and the cattle barn are shown in the above layout. At the Saskatoon Fair animals from the "E.P." Ranch won prizes aggregating \$500.

GIVE TO THE SOIL

If you have worked hard and faithfully all summer and your garden has given you poor returns, the probability is that your soil is in poor shape. Either its humus is exhausted and the arrangement of its soil particles, its texture does not admit of free circulation of water and air—or it stands in need of one or more of the chemical aids to fertility.

If on the other hand your garden has given more than you even hoped for remember that the soil has given its very life. Its vitality is generally reduced by its generous response to your efforts, and it is this that you must build up before we may hope for such bumper crop again. The home vegetable garden ordinarily bears a heavier burden than any other type of cultivated land. Every gardener should understand that if he is to continue to take out crops of a high order, he must with regularity put back the factors that make for fertility. Farmers practise rotation of crops upon their land to keep it in prime condition, and as the growing of certain crops adds the precious nitrogen to the soil, and the especial kind of culture required by others helps to keep it physically fit, a sort of give and take is established between the crops and their Mother Earth, which has the effect of keeping the ground "always in heart" and enables it to give continually of its best. But we, in our purely intensive operations have not the opportunity to carry out this broad scheme of husbandry and must resort to other means for the refreshment and rejuvenation of our faithful garden patch. Year after year we plant the same area of land with practically the same crops, and while we may—indeed must—practise rotation on a small scale, it is not of sufficient scope to do away with the necessity for other aid.

The soil is threefold in its service to plant life: "It acts as a mechanical support for the plant, as a carrier of moisture and air, and as a conveyor of plant food." The type of soil which best accomplishes this service for vegetables is one which the market gardeners characterize as "quick." This means that it warms up early in the spring, is sufficiently light to be easily cultivated, is of a texture that does not tend to cake after rain, and is readily responsive to the fertilizing materials put into it—in other words, a deep, rich, sandy loam. In such a soil all superfluous water drains away, leaving each soil particle enveloped in a delicate film of moisture. From these minute reservoirs the little rootlets quench their thirst without exposure to undue damp, and between these nicely moistured soil particles freely circulates the oxygen that enables the plants to perform their ordained functions. It is encouraging to know that in time, with intelligent effort, any soil save pure clay, may be brought to such a condition and maintained in it. All sorts of things work toward it, rain, sunshine, frost, but greater than any in its usefulness is tillage. This must be done over and over again, both the deep fall and spring ploughing or digging that prepares the soil for the crops, and the much lighter tillage or cultivation that is carried on during the growing season and maintains the surface of the soil in a condition to admit of the free circulation of air and water.

We use many technical terms with reprehensible looseness, having a general but not a precise understanding of their meaning. The term "loam" is one of these, and while most gardeners probably recognize this particularly luscious type of soil when they are so happy as to meet with it, perhaps not all are sufficiently familiar with its elements to produce it for themselves. The definition of loam is "a mixture of sand or clay with many years' accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter, such as leaves, plant stems, rotted sod and weeds and decayed fragments of wood." Whatever the basis of mixture, it is the presence of decomposed vegetable matter in it that makes it loam, and this element is what is technically known as "humus," the very fountainhead of life in the soil. Without a sufficient quantity of humus, plant life cannot prosper, and so the question for us this fall is how to increase this great life force in our soil. Nature, left to herself, manages the matter with small trouble. The dying stems and leaves decay and return to the soil, furnishing impetus for new life, but those who take out everything to the last root and weed-top must take steps to insure our own green resurrection.

The gardener with a goodly compost heap has one answer to the problem right at hand. But it is not likely that the home gardener has a heap of sufficient size to supply all the humus of which the soil stands in need. Barnyard manure will then be his most valuable aid. It is rich in humus and comes the nearest of any fertilizing material to being complete, supplying many elements to which the soil responds gratefully, and bringing about conditions which are highly desirable. A coarse, partially decomposed manure should be spread upon the surface of the garden and ploughed in, this fall, but if the material you are able to procure is fine and well rotted, it should be applied after the ploughing is accomplished.

It is impossible to state just how much manure will be required by each garden, but it will be safe in most cases to spread a heavy layer over the surface, adding the contents of the compost heap and the leaves from the lawn and fence corners, as well as any decayed vegetables or tops that may be at hand. Spread upon this a thick sprinkling of lime, for lime sweetens the soil and works for our good in more ways than there is here space to enumerate.

Authorities tell us that land continually planted with vegetables is particularly in need of lime, and that it should be applied every other year. A quarter of a ton is sufficient for a half-acre garden, and the hydrated lime which comes in paper packages is the easiest for us to handle. It may be had of any seed house and is not expensive.

Fertilize in the Fall

Many gardeners, when they have taken the last vegetable from their gardens, consider that the work for the year is at an end, but this is not by any means the best practise. While spring fertilizing and ploughing may be made to serve, there are many good reasons for doing this work in the fall. In the first place, it puts us considerably forward with out spring work, but besides this, the fertilizing materials will the sooner be incorporated with the soil, and the loosened earth dries out much more quickly, thus enabling us to make it ready for planting earlier in the season.

While, as has been said, a sandy loam is the best general soil for vegetables, a clay loam will do quite well, but it will not be productive so early in the spring. However, if the soil is very stiff, it would be wise to add to it a quantity of sand and to double the allowance of manure. When the surface dressing of manure and lime is applied, plough or dig it in thoroughly. Only then may you rest from your labors with a free mind and the comforting consciousness of having fulfilled your part of the compact between you and your land.

PLANTING THE SMALL PLACE

Deciduous shrubs are the most generally useful and popular material for a small place. They are cheap, easy to grow, and most of them gay with flowers just long enough to make one regret that their flowers are over. No flowering shrub makes the mistake of wearying with continual brilliance.

An idea of intelligent planning of shrubbery may be gathered from a study of natural woods or of the shrub growth on their borders or the banks of streams. Such wild growths practically never seem patchy or awkwardly arranged; the eye is carried over the mass from one kind to another without effort and without interruption. The different kinds are distributed irregularly, and with no apparent order, but they lead one's glance from one to the other by easy stages, so that one sees not individuals, but the whole. If there should be large groups of one kind, their edges will not be hard and well defined, but will be, as it were, interwoven with other kinds; outlying plants beyond the main group will prolong it perhaps to a smaller group, and so on. Of course, there must be some kind of order in this, for it has all developed under the operation of natural laws, but it is difficult to see, though it is obviously a good order; whereas, the order of the usual shrubbery is easy to see, although—and perhaps because—it is not a good order, in fact probably not real order at all but a kind of disorder.

Then, in the attempt to give some kind of specific advice on how to arrange shrubbery, we might say, if you are indifferent to grouping, and care merely for the mass effect, take a number of your favorite kinds of shrubs, mix those that grow about the same height, and plant them as they come quite close together, merely taking care not to put low-growing kinds where they will be hidden by taller ones. Then wait for them to grow into a continuous mass or thicket. On the other hand, if you value groups, and like to see several of a kind together, arrange your favorite shrub into two or more groups of different sizes and shapes, put occasional plants in between, and arrange the boundaries of your groups so that they will mix with the boundaries of adjoining groups. Then take another kind and arrange it under similar principles, and keep on adding until your plantation is complete.

For the purposes of the planner of planting the common shrubs will fall into groups. There are the spreading bushes, the upright growing things, the tall well-knit things of generally oblong form, usually higher than wide, the scrambling things, and a group that springs from suckers.

These divisions are somewhat arbitrary and tend to run into one another, not only by reason of the variation in individual plants, but because of the alteration in character that many of them undergo as they get old. For instance, syringas, California privet, Deutzia crenata, of upright habit for years, gradually fall over and become spreading and more or less umbrella-shaped when mature, so that they would be of about the same general form as a bridal wreath spirea (Spiraea prunifolia), or an European barberry of the same age.

But anyone who designs a shrubbery plantation will find himself, consciously or not, looking for shrubs that take such and such forms, and a classification like this is useful in helping one to determine "what to put and where," and how much of a shrub it would take to fill a given space; what to put in the back of a shrubbery border, what in the middle and what in the front.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR ROSES

To protect roses during winter, earth should be drawn up around the base of the plants to a height of eight or ten inches. This will prevent water which is the cause of so much injury to roses, from standing about the plants. After the earth is drawn up, the surface should be mulched with five or six inches of coarse litter or straw manure. This serves as a protection from the cold, conserves moisture in the plants, and adds plant-food. Burlap or evergreen branches placed over or around the rose bushes will protect them from the damaging effects of the late February and March sun and winds. The Hybrid Teas should be entirely covered or hilled up, or otherwise protected to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. Turning hampers or such boxes as lemon or orange crates over them after they have been hilled up and mulched is effective, protecting the plants from winter rains, sleet and ice. The only serious disadvantage of covering with boxes or crates is the harbor they afford for mice, for these pests will strip the bushes of bark during deep snows. If by using poisoned-grain baits the mice can be destroyed, this method of protection is simple and easily applied. The boxes and crates can be stored from year to year.

The old garden varieties of the French, Gallica and Brier groups do not require protection further than to see that water does not stand around the base of the plants. If one has fears for their safety, some earth should be thrown around them and covered with litter. Strong-growing Teas may be wintered with the same protection as given Hybrid Teas, provided they are on their own roots, which is the only way to grow them successfully in cold climates. A better way would be to cover the bed with a cold frame after the plants have been hilled up and mulched with dry leaves or straw. Sash or tight-shutters or boards should be used on the frame to keep off rain or snow. The frames should be ventilated on mild days.

Some of the hardest climbers come through the winter safely without any protection when grown in a sheltered place or on a building where exposed too much to the winter sunshine. Much depends on a proper ripening of the wood, and this is difficult or impossible if the summer is very dry followed by abundant rain with warm weather. This late growth rarely ripens well, and if an extremely cold winter follows, a considerable amount of dead wood will be found at pruning time. It is usually a safe practice to lay all climbing roses on the ground and cover them with earth or straw and burlap.

KEEPING CELERY FRESH

Celery properly banked up in the first part of October should be ready for use in three or four weeks. If it is to be stored in a cellar for winter use, nothing further need be done to give the upward direction to the stalks after drawing up the earth about the plants. If the climate allows of its remaining in the open ground, as is the case in some parts of the country, a heavy bank of earth may be made on each side of the rows. As the weather grows colder, additional covering of litter will be necessary. Celery will stand considerable frost, but the ground must be as dry as possible and made secure from water in the trenches. This winter-trenching should not be attempted unless one is sure that his locality is not too severe and is able to give sufficient covering. If conditions are favorable, ideal celery is the result of this system.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS

ASPARAGUS PAYS

F. C. S.—The old system of growing asparagus meant a great deal of hand work but that is not necessary to-day. A writer in the Rural New Yorker, after describing his grandfather's method and that of his father, gives the following description of his own procedure:

"At the present time," he writes, "we are cutting about four acres and we handle it in quite a different way. In the Spring we go over the bed with a disk harrow. As soon as we can make out the rows, it is banked up with a two-horse marker which leaves very little hand work. It is cultivated at intervals during the cutting season, and about every two weeks, we go over it with a weeder which keeps the weeds down and breaks up the crust if any forms. In cutting, each cutter has an apron, and as he gets a few stalks in his hand he puts it in his apron, heads all one way. When the apron is full, he puts it in crates, which are placed at intervals through the field. Some people may think this would cause quite a lot of broken tips but the number is very small, and when you consider the time it saves in gathering small heaps up after you have finished cutting, it certainly does pay. After

it is cut it is taken down to the market house, sorted into three grades, bunched and tied with red tape. The butts are trimmed off and the bunches are set in a concrete basin with two or three inches of water in it. It is then packed in crates and taken to market.

"We always stop cutting about June 25. Some people cut later, but we have found out if it is cut any later than June 25, the crowns do not get as long a growing season, and what you make one year you will lose the following year, as there will not be nearly as many stalks. After the cutting season we go over the rows with a two-way sulky plough with both ploughs down, set shallow, straddling the rows. In that way we level off the bed and plough out the weeds. Next a drag harrow is used to harrow it both ways. After the grass has come up again, we cultivate it and go through with a hoe and cut off the weeds that are left. In the Fall a disk harrow is put on and the canes cut up to help supply the humus.

"Of course, if you are going to have good asparagus, you have to feed it and feed it well. Manure if you have it and fertilizer or else two dressings of fertilizer, one in the Spring and the other after the cutting season. The old beds were set out with the rows 5 ft. apart and 18 in. in the rows, but now we plan 4 ft. rows 15 in. in the row. Asparagus will pay best up to 12 or 15 years; after that it cuts quite a lot of small, so we set it closer, and when the small gets too numerous, we plough it up. One bed when ploughed up was about 25 years old. The rows were about 3 or 4 ft. wide, plenty of stalks, but the majority small. I have heard people ask how deep asparagus roots go. I do not know, but I saw a hole dug in one end of an asparagus field about 10 ft. deep, and the small feed roots were still going down. There are no doubt other crops which bring in more money some seasons to the acre than asparagus, but I do not think there is any surer crop. Dry or wet weather affects it very little, and even though there is a late frost, it does little damage."

Storing Canna

Reader.—Leave some of the stalk on the canna when cutting back. Allow to bleed a little and dry up before digging the roots. When digging them leave as much soil as will stick to them and partly dry them off before storing away. Keep them in a temperature not less than 50 deg. F.

Bulbs Must Have Good Drainage

W. D.—All bulbs like a mellow, rich, and well drained soil. They will not flourish in wet heavy soils, where a great deal of moisture is likely to be about their roots. Many lilies are adapted for, and do best in, damp low-lying places on the edge of woodland, and among shrubbery; but even with them ample drainage is essential to their welfare. Therefore choose a naturally well drained place for bulbs; or set about providing a means of escape for surplus water by excavating the ground to the depth of eighteen inches at least (two feet is better) and filling in the bottom with a six-inch or more layer of broken bricks, stones, old cans; in fact, anything that will not decay readily, and allow the soil above to settle back to its former hardness and thus become as impermeable to water as it was before anything was done to it. Failure is a foregone conclusion if the bulbs have to stand with their roots in cold wet mud at a time when active healthy growth ought to be taking place, the result of neglect to give good drainage will be seen in the failure of the bulbs to bloom and their entire disappearance in a year or two.

DID YOU?

Did you read the offers made in last week's "Witness" by the advertisers using space in this paper? As mentioned before we only approach firms of the highest standing for their copy, and the greatest care is taken to exclude all fraudulent advertising. You can, therefore, be sure of obtaining good service from these firms, and we trust that when you are wishing to purchase you will seek their advice. Their offerings this week are worthy of your notice.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT

A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin
but you can clean them off
promptly with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse
same time. Does not blister
or remove the hair. \$2.50
per bottle, delivered. Will
tell you more if you write.

Book 4 A free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 104 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

100

Best Varieties of Gladioli

Big Discount for Fall Delivery
Write for Catalogue.

J. E. CARTER,
Guelph, Ont.

FARM ENGINES

Kerosene or gasoline fuel. Magneto ignition, 1½ H.P. battery type \$66, magneto type \$76, 2½ H.P. \$82, 3½ H.P. \$128; also others. Marine Engines and supplies.

GUARANTEE MOTOR Co.,
Hamilton, :: Canada.

TRAPPERS!

Send for our new catalog of The Gibbs "Two Trigger Trap" and The New Gibbs Humane Trap. They are the only traps that absolutely prevent "Wring-offs." Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS.

W. A. GIBBS & SON
DEPT. CH-9, TORONTO, CANADA



WORK FOR SEPTEMBER

With the approach of autumn poultry-keepers everywhere are watching carefully the progress of their young birds, and are keenly anticipating the possibilities of egg production from matured pullets. In the poultry yard during the current month there ought to be due preparation for both young and old birds. The condition of stock and houses should be closely considered in order that the best results may reward the poultry-keeper's efforts. The houses should be cleaned and creosoted, and the condition of the roofs examined, any leaking being made good by fresh felting, of which many excellent brands are obtainable at low prices, such as ruberoid, asphaltic felt, and so forth. Purchase of new covering for roofs is nearly always a wise investment.

Poultry houses must be weatherproof and bone-dry, and while allowing an abundance of fresh air, must be free from draughts. The amount of trouble which a few holes in the sides of a house near the perches will cause from colds and other ailments is surprising, but it can be avoided by a little forethought. The floor should be kept scrupulously clean by wide dropping boards fixed 6 in. under all movable perches. This will permit of good scratching exercise, an important aid to winter egg production, as warmth and a good blood flow, on which success largely depends, are induced.

Care of the Run

The run also demands attention. If close to the house it should be covered and boarded-up about 2 ft., which is hygienic and at the same time helps the birds by protection against wind and rain, which too often retard ovarian production. Earth runs may be kept sweet by the removal of the top soil and the mixing of the fresh earth with a little lime substitute. The establishment of thoroughly hygienic conditions for poultry will prove a blessing both to the birds and owners.

September should find all spring hatched pullets reddening up and settling down to the important work of egg-production, but it is well to take care that the birds have matured before laying commences. It is unwise to force backward pullets into ovarian activity, which adverse weather may have checked, but nature may be assisted without risk if care is exercised. Dry mash feeding may be continued with, in addition, a daily feed of wet mash, which should be generous and nourishing. Green food should be given liberally to aid the supply of mineral salts and vitamin, a most important matter.

The Medicine Chest

Granulated charcoal is excellent at this season of the year, and a good-sized hopper should be kept filled. Another hopper containing calcined oyster or cockle shell grit is necessary. Many people are anxious to obtain reliable tonics to assist the development of prospective winter layers, but here the greatest care should be exercised. One of the safest tonics is phosphate of iron as found in Parrish's chemical food. It is a sound stock tonic for the poultry-keeper's medicine chest. Added to the drinking water it is most beneficial to growing pullets and cockerels, one tablespoonful to a pint being the maximum quantity. It also assists to combat leg weakness. Cod liver oil may be given in cases where this trouble arises, a tablespoonful being included in the mash for a dozen birds. A little bone meal will be of value. Eucalyptus oil is also beneficial if rubbed on the nostrils of ailing birds. Epsom salts are of general use in all poultry yards, and should be given regularly once a week, half a teaspoonful in the drinking water being enough to correct many ailments in the early stages. A good disinfectant should find a place in the chest as well as sulphur ointment for scaly leg trouble, and sulphur powder to assist feather growing.

Those who contemplate making purchases of pullets will do well to act at once in order that the new arrivals may settle down to their fresh quarters. September is an excellent month for restocking. Pedigree with performance must be considered, and the best will often be found the cheapest.—The Daily Telegraph, London.

DIMENSIONS OF HENHOUSE

Hens should have from 3 to 4 sq. ft. of floor space each, and a building 20 x 60 ft. would be amply large for 300 fowls, besides being in good proportion. The roof might be a gable one, or one of double

pitch, with rafters of unequal length, short ones in front. The latter is a common style of building. Concrete makes the most desirable floor if well under-drained. Walls may be of any material desired, the important thing being that they shall be windtight. Single thickness matched stuff is often used, this being placed vertically. The building should face the south, southeast or east, and ventilation should be provided for by window or other openings of ample size and number in the front, all other sides being kept closed. It should be high enough in front and rear to give head room inside, but need be no higher. A sawtooth roof, known as the half monitor style, is now quite popular in houses of considerable depth. This roof admits light well toward the rear of the building. Straw lofts beneath gable roofs add to the warmth of a building, but also to the expense of building. There are many types of poultry buildings, each being advocated by some. It is a good plan to visit a number of well-conducted poultry plants and talk with the owners about the advantages and disadvantages of their buildings before investing heavily in one. The time and expense will be well invested.—M. B. D.

Fowls on the Perch

The perching room required in a fowl-house is from six to nine inches per bird according to size. A visit at night-time will soon show whether the birds have sufficient room to perch, or whether there is room for more fowls. Such a visit should be made, it only to see whether there is room for all to perch. A perch of twelve feet length should be at least three inches by two inches, with the two inches upwards, and the corners rounded off. Perches should not be one above the other, but all on the same level; otherwise all try to reach the highest perch, and in the struggle for positions there are many falls, and often damage to the birds result. A visit to the fowl-house at night-time enables the owner not only to see whether the perching room is sufficient, but also whether the atmosphere in the roost is stuffy or otherwise, whether there are any draughts direct on the fowls. A candle flame, unprotected, soon discloses the presence of a draught which may be from the door or a crack in the wall.

Chicken Feed From Locusts

It is reported that a factory has been established in South Africa for the purpose of working the locusts, which are such a menace to the farmers, into chicken feed. If this is a fact we should soon be able to purchase a highly nitrogenous poultry food, and at a reasonable price, for when they swarm over the land they do so in untold billions—i.e., plentiful enough to provide food for all the poultry in the world and some over.

When meat is given to the fowls it should be cut into small pieces just so that the fowls can swallow it easily. If given in too large pieces, one hen gets hold of a piece and runs away with it, and while she is trying to peck it to pieces, the others eat all theirs, and then have a good run to the large piece, in which case the hen which ran away with it usually gets none, and worse than this, should she swallow the large piece she often gets into trouble, as it is apt to cause stoppage in the passage between the crop and gizzard. Where a large number of birds are kept it is well to pass the meat through a sausage machine.

Busy hens do not need half the attention as do idle ones, nor do they contract diseases so quickly. Scratching for food is a great health-giver, and it is therefore important that the foods given in the form of mashes are not too starchy or indigestible. In winter birds need more concentrated food than in summer, although 90 per cent. of poultry-keepers give the same ratio in summer as in winter.

The laying of abnormally large or double-yolked eggs is generally due to feeding the birds with too much soft food, which has been seasoned with an excess of spice, or feeding with pepper or cayenne. The ovaries become over-excited, causing two yolks to become detached from the pedicle or ovaries simultaneously.

Sex Linked Inheritance

A laying test of fowls is being organised in England by the Daily Mail, in conjunction with the London and North-Eastern Railway. It will begin in October, and will be for cross birds. A section will be provided for birds of "any cross showing sex linked inheritance." Professor Punnet, of the Cambridge University, has discovered that, in the case of some crosses, it is possible to tell the sex of the chicks directly they are hatched. The professor has found that if birds with plumage of a certain color are mated, the sex of the progeny is always distinguishable in the down. This is called "sex linked inheritance." In the mating of a light Sussex hen with a Rhode Island Red cock, it is said that the

chicks are easily distinguished on hatching. All the cockerels show the light Sussex markings, and have white legs. Which means that all the chickens not so marked are pullets.

TEN RED HENS!

The success of the airmen in circling the globe calls attention to various other "fliers" which have been doing extraordinary things on the track, in the barn or elsewhere. Horses, cows, men, women have been piling up new records that it is hard to keep on their track. While we are at it let us not forget the 10 Rhode Island Red hens at the Connecticut egg-laying contest. In the first 44 weeks these 10 hens laid 2,260 eggs. The American record for 10 hens is 2,352 eggs in 52 weeks. These 10 Reds have only to lay 94 eggs in 8 weeks to top the country. They will undoubtedly do it. Most likely these 10 hens will produce on an average 20 dozen each in the full year! And these birds were "made in America." True they have had every chance. The ordinary hen when the shadows fall puts her head under her wing and keeps it there till morning. But these fliers:

"The houses are all lighted from nine o'clock until ten o'clock at night. After an hour in which to pick up all the grain they care to consume, the lights are dimmed for 15 or 20 minutes and the birds go back to bed."

The Irishman said the boss on the dairy farm got him "up in the night to eat," and he had to work it off! Anyway, take it as you will, these 10 Red hens are a credit to the land that produced them!—Rural New Yorker.

Ducks Are Easily Fattened

In fattening ducks the principal practical points to observe during the last four weeks before marketing are the supplying of ample ration of two parts wheat bran, two parts corn meal, 5 per cent. beef scrap mixed with water to a crumbly state and fed in shallow troughs. Plenty of water, sand and green feed such as grass are also supplied.

The ducks do best when fattened for market if they have all they want to eat and a reasonable amount of free range. They must not have too much range, or they will run off all their flesh. Probably a water range is not best. Most commercial duck raisers allow the ducklings to run together in close quarters until marketed. Then the best are sorted out, the home flock given wider liberty, a grass range or pond, and encouraged to develop strength rather than fat.

Early maturing pullets should be leg-banded so they can be distinguished from the rest. If you don't have the regular leg bands use hog rings. The early laying pullets, as a rule, are the best layers in the flock. They are the ones to use in the breeding pens the second year.

When feeding poultry according to appetite, and not by rule of thumb, it is interesting to note how the quantity eaten varies according to egg production. If the owner just feeds a certain quantity at every meal he cannot expect the birds to give of their best. Always note how the meal is eaten, and if at the last meal it is cleared up quickly, without apparently satisfying the birds, provide a little more to ensure that they will go to the roost with full crops.

Professional poultry-breeders are not as afraid of inbreeding as amateurs usually are—in fact, they inbreed as a matter of choice. It is the only way in which a distinct strain can be built up. It requires skill in selection to avoid perpetuating and increasing defects, but it also furnishes the means of increasing and perpetuating desirable qualities. Careless and unintelligent inbreeding, however, will soon lead to deterioration of the flock.

It does not follow that a small hen will always lay small eggs; but she is open to suspicion.

When giving a mid-day meal do not be so generous with the food that it spoils the appetite for the evening meal.

Good sanitation is absolutely necessary in every poultry house, no matter what type or style the building may be, if the fowls are to be kept vigorous and free from disease, and give good egg returns.

Linseed meal is used as a food for fowls. It has given good results with cows and pigs, promoting a greater flow of milk, and more and better flesh respectively. Properly used, it is believed that this meal will reduce the cost of feeding, which is an item in these times. The method of use is this: For every 30 fowls soak 1 lb. of chaff in boiling water. Allow to stand for a few minutes, add 1 lb. of meal, and mix thoroughly. Then add 1 lb. of meal, and mix again. Then add 1 lb. of either bran or pollard, which is sufficient to make a crumbly mixture.

THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR

Within forty-eight hours after the distribution of the final batch of prize lists for this year's Royal Winter Fair, set for November 18-26 in the Royal Coliseum, Toronto, four entries reached General Manager A. P. Westervelt. The general manager says this year's "Royal" will be another record-breaker for entries. Exhibitors are coming from all parts of Canada and the United States. Mr. Westervelt has received many personal assurances that exhibitors from the Prairie Provinces will be along in large numbers and with big herds, including an exhibit from the Prince of Wales E. P. ranch at Alberta.

"The outlook for the approaching Royal show is very gratifying," says Mr. Westervelt. "Exhibitors in all sections of the show are manifesting a deep interest and co-operating with the management in an effort to make the show bigger and better than ever. What is particularly needed at the present time in the economic life of Canada is optimism in regard to agriculture and agricultural products, and there is no way by which this can so completely be stimulated as in the atmosphere created by a large representative agricultural and livestock exhibition, in which regard the Royal Winter Fair is in a class by itself."

Entries close November 1st. Those who have not received a prize list should communicate with Manager Westervelt.

A JUSTLY FAMOUS ROAD

Comfort and safety in railway travel depends on the equipment and roadbed. In this respect the route of the Canadian National Railways between Montreal and Toronto has become famous. It is double track all the way and the road is the oldest, smoothest and finest in Canada. The equipment is all-steel, drawn by the largest passenger locomotive in the British Empire, and the service is the fastest between Canada's two largest cities.

There are five trains daily by Canadian National Railways in each direction. Trains leave Bonaventure Station, Montreal, at 10 A.M. (International Limited) the finest and fastest train in Canada, 10.05 A.M. (local express) 7.30 P.M. (Mail and express) 10 P.M. (fast express) and 11 P.M., the fastest night train between Montreal and Toronto. Trains run on eastern standard time, and the service is equally good returning.

For all information and reservations apply to any agent of the Canadian National Railways or to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St.—Phone Main 3620.

Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Great market for 30 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for the illustrated free book, how to start money breeding them. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO. 506 H St., Montreal High., Mass.

POULTRY WANTED

Good quality preferred, and better. We also buy feathers and fresh eggs. Write for prices. P. POULIN & CO. LTD. Bonaventure Market, Montreal.

Members of the Business Educators' Association of America

O'SULLIVAN Business College

Open All Year

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED AT WORLD'S EXPOSITION

Over 1,000 Students Enrolled Last Year

Day and Evening School in all courses—Thorough Training—Individual Instruction. All worthy students placed in good positions. Visitors welcome. Circulars Free. E. J. O'SULLIVAN, M.A. Phone Uptown 30. J. D. WOODLOCK, Secy. Corner St. Catherine Street West and Mountain St., Montreal

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
(57TH YEAR)

This College is famed throughout America for its thorough training in Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Stenography, Typewriting and all commercial subjects. Thousands of successful graduates prove the superiority of our work. Write for free prospectus.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN INDIA

The Labor Office of the Government of Bombay has issued the Report of an Inquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, written by the Director, Mr. G. Findlay Shirras. The report covers a large field and will be studied with much interest by the officers of labor departments in other countries. It shows that there has been in recent years a considerable increase in wages, but even so the difference between oriental and occidental conditions is so great that in 1922 the average weekly wages for ordinary laborers in rural areas did not exceed 5s., or a little over \$1 per week. This rate, however, cannot be compared with wages in western countries, because the scale of living is so different, the density of the Indian population is so great and the prices of all commodities are comparatively so low.

Notwithstanding the apparently low rate of wages reported for 1922, the report shows that wages for ordinary labor in rural areas have increased since 1900 by 183 p.c. and since 1913 by 62 p.c. The terrible influenza epidemic of 1918 caused, states the report, a total mortality in India of between 12 and 13 millions, a conservative estimate and one that exceeds by nearly 2 millions the total estimated deaths from plague during the 20 years 1898 to 1918. One effect of this mortality was to render labor scarce even in India, and we find the following remarks in the report of a census commissioner: "The laborer knows his worth, as he is scarce, and so gets a good wage. He has little wants and few ambitions, and he does not save; so he works just as few days in the week as will supply his wants and knocks off. The scarcer the labor, the higher the wage, the higher the wage the less days of labor."—Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

FEWER LIGHTNING RODS

From the time Benjamin Franklin invented the lightning rod, in 1752, until the dawn of the twentieth century the Nation, the world, had an implicit faith in the ability of the lightning rod to ward off the bolts of lightning. The death of the lightning rod came with the report of a lightning research committee in 1905, which showed many failures of conductors to protect the houses from the bolts of electricity.

There have been frequent discussions in scientific periodicals relative to the probable date of the invention of the lightning rod by Franklin. In a letter to Peter Collinson, dated July 29, 1750, Franklin proposed to test the electricity of thunder clouds and suggested the possibility of the lightning rod. In September, 1752, it is recorded that he erected on his house an insulated rod, connected at the lower end with a pair of bells, which by ringing would show when the rod was electrified.

April 17, 1753, he entered a note in his journal that he had charged a Leyden jar from this rod. A file of the Pennsylvania Gazette for the year of 1752 shows that the lightning rod was in use at the time Franklin made his famous electrical kite experiment. This same year he outlined directions for erecting lightning rods and published them the following year in Poor Richard's Almanac.

CANADA'S SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

In his report for the year ending March 31, 1923, just published, Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, points out that there is only one company in Canada making beet sugar at the present time. This company operates factories at Wallaceburg and Chatham in Ontario, and in 1921 had an acreage of 23,535, which yielded 199,334 tons of beets valued at \$1,974,384, at \$9.90 per ton. From this quantity of beets were produced 52,882,377 tons of refined beet sugar, having at 8 cents per pound a total value of \$4,545,154. For twenty years an inquiry has been conducted by the Division of Chemistry of the Experimental Farm system to ascertain the districts or regions of the Dominion in which beets suitable for sugar extraction can be successfully grown. The results to date, says Dr. Shutt, unquestionably prove that beets of excellent quality for this purpose, and from home-grown seed, can be raised in many widely distant portions of the country. The inquiry has been carried on at eighteen experimental farms and stations located in all of the nine provinces.

SAVE ENERGY

All over this land of ours are to be found ambitious workers needlessly handicapping themselves by dissipating, in little unsuspected ways, the nervous energy which they are well aware they should conserve for their struggle for success.

Many among them are by these energy leaks inviting the penalty not simply of business failure, but of a nervous breakdown.

If and when a breakdown comes, the chances are that they—and their relatives and friends—will attribute it to the zeal with which they have been working.

Thousands of men and women who, without knowing it, toss away energy by tricks of behavior which seem to them of no moment whatever.

Hurry is the worst of all these tricks of behavior. But such little, seemingly insignificant acts as moving restlessly in the chair in which one is seated, playing perpetually with one's watch chain or the fob on that chain, tapping with hand or foot, with cane or pencil, pulling at one's gloves, biting one's finger-nails and so forth, if long continued involve a really enormous energy waste.

There may be some people so constituted, so super-endowed with vitality, that they can indulge with impunity in the luxury of these energy leaks. This is not true of the great majority. And especially in our time, by reason of the tension-breeding, excitement breeding, conditions of modern life, there is need of real effort to husband energy by every possible means.—H. Addington Bruce, in Forbes Magazine.

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.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rock cockerels from heavy laying strain. May hatch, \$2.00 each. Woodcrest Farm, Perth, Ont. 34-6.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Newlaid Eggs, Live Poultry; Broilers, Old Roosters, fowls, ducks, and maple sugar. GUNN, LANGLOIS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Que. 33-6

LANGSHANS

Black Langshan Cockerels—Newbert Strain—May hatchings, average weight, 3 1-3 lbs, \$13 for 12 or 1.25 to 2.00 each. REV. L. S. THROOP, Mallorytown, Ont. 38-6

CAMPINES

Silver Campine Cockerels, April and May hatched. Price, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. AUGUST JOHNSON, Halesbury, Ont. 38-6

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale—Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Cocks, 1 year, \$5; cockerels, \$3; fine, large birds; prize stock. H. W. GOODENOUGH, Danville, Quebec.

Poultry Supplies

LOUSY HENS AND CHICKENS

Can't lay or grow properly. Chicken lice kill thousands yearly. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them. No spraying, dusting or handling. Just give a little of our preparation "Suredeath" in drinking water or mash. Lice and mites disappear like magic. Is also valuable tonic conditioner for fowl of all ages, safe and harmless. Used on our own flocks for years. Now offered you on basis of satisfaction or refund. Two pound package, lasts several months, postpaid for dollar bill. Results guaranteed. Send to-day ERINDALE POULTRY FARM, No 1, Erindale, Ont. 35-6

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Wanted—Old Hens, all weights, crates loaned free.—WALLER'S, 707 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 38-6

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE

JERSEYS—Sixty head of pure bred Jerseys for sale. All ages and sexes. Apply to WM. D. MUNRO, Martintown, Ont. 38-6

DOGS

Young Airdales, "Registered," Sire, "Morning Beau," sire of dam, "Parkton Kingfisher" (imp.); good hunting strain. E. E. DAY, Harrowsmith, Ont. 35-6

Fast Grayhound, cost \$75; English bulldog, good one, imported racing homers, 229 WEST MILL, Brantford, Ont. 37-2

For Sale—Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pups. Three and five months old. Sable and white markings. WALTER NIND, Hiller, Ontario. 35-6

High Class Airedales, four females, two months, carrying champion blood. Beauties, bred from great watchdog and sporting strain, Dam Patricia Princess; Sire, Trixie, imported dog from famous Oorang Kennels. Price with pedigree, \$10. GEORGE McNAIR, Brussels, R.R. 2, Ontario. 36-6

FOXES

I catch from 45 to 50 Foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks time. Can show any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a card for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Quebec. 33-12

For Sale—Silver black foxes, pups and year olds, out of litters of 5's, 6's, 7's; a number of large, beautiful year old breeders for sale. From Lady Earl and Black Knight, Black Burr and Silver Dawn, from Spark and Beautiful Boy; from Beautiful King and Black Rose. Old Island pure bred. Registered under rule A. Inspected by government inspector. GEO. D. WARREN, Fortune Cove, P.E. Island. 36-6

100 Pair Silver Foxes, Registered Stock. Write for terms. A. D. WILMOT, Salisbury, N.B. 36-6

N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont., breeder of Registered Silver Black Foxes of finest quality. For sale—10 pairs of pups and some extra male pups. Correspondence invited or visit to ranch.

SWINE

Registered Yorkshire Boars, ready for service about October, \$15.00. English Bacon Type, got 1, 2, 3rd at exhibition in a class of 13, one stock boar, 2 years old, \$25.00. W. H. ZIEGLER, Ferndale Farm, Box 93, Manor, Sask. 37-10

For Sale—Choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service, also younger stock; both sexes. Write for prices. POWELL BROS., Campbellcroft, Ont. 37-6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without charge at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 10c. 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.

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP

Shropshire Flock for Sale, Registered. Nine ewes, three ewe lambs. Also rams and ram lambs. J. F. SNELL, Macdonald College, P.Q. 35-6

BEARS

Bear, one year old, tame as any dog, for sale, reasonable. Apply AUGUST CHESLOCK, Jr., High Falls, Que. 33-6

MISCELLANEOUS

Farmers' Blankets made out of your own wool. We are makers of blankets, cloth, yarn, also batting for farmers. Mail your orders.—PETERBORO WOOLLEN MILL, 73 Gladstone Avenue, Peterboro, Ont. 34-6.

RADIO SUPPLIES

Free—Our illustrated Catalogue of Radio Sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. MIDLAND RADIO COMPANY LIMITED, Box 9, Regina, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE.

Magazines.—Files of "The Editor" for sale cheap. Write M. BOSS, Athol, Nova Scotia.

Fur and Cloth Coats For Sale.

We have bargains in fur and cloth coats, dresses, hats, sweaters. All shown in our new fashion book. It is free, write for it. 1134 Hallam Mail Order Corporation, Toronto. 37-6

We have bargains in fur and cloth coats, dresses, hats, sweaters. All shown in our new fashion book. It is free, write for it. 1134 HALLAM MAIL ORDER CORPORATION, Toronto. 37-6

LADIES' GIFT SEASON

Young and old. Imported India hand-made crochet lace goods, table and personal wear. 50 per cent. reduction. Send six cent stamps for lists and sample work. HELPS, 51 Browning Ave., Toronto. 36-6

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Boosey High Pitch Bassoon, leather case, cost \$200, price, \$85. JEFFRIES, Frederick St., Stratford, Ontario. 38-6

SPORTING GOODS

Hunting Season is fast approaching, and if you love the "Call of the Wild" you should get ready. We have this season an extraordinary assortment of shotguns, rifles and revolvers. Belgian, French, English and American make. Also a full line of hunters' and sportsmen's supplies. In addition, the following special six-power binocular, \$6.50, suitable for motorizing, hunting, fishing, camping. This powerful pocket size binocular, complete with case, costs only \$6.50. "Bioscope" A. \$6.50; "Bioscope" B. \$8.75; "Pockscope Junior," \$1.25; "Pockscope," \$1.90; "Pockscope Senior," \$2.50. Ask for our revised used arms bargain list and description of Bioscopes, LEVINE BROS., Sporting Goods, 437 St. James, Montreal. 36-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

Special Sale of Fruit Trees, Roses. Ornamentals for fall planting. Send for price list. You will be pleased. EMPIRE GARDEN NURSERIES, R.R. No. 3, Cloverdale, B.C. 37-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Cuthbert Raspberry Plants—\$2 a hundred, \$15 a thousand. E. SNIDER, R. R. No. 1, Orillia, Ont. 36-6

Strawberries Pay—125 vigorous, heavy yielding plants, postpaid for \$1.00. H. TINNEY, Route 3, Havelock, Ont. 38-6

HONEY

Clover and Amber Honey now ready for shipping. WM. A. HARTLEY, Beamsville, Ont. 35-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property for Sale.—Ideal summer resort, overlooking Gulf of Georgia, 20 miles from Vancouver. Comfortable five-room bungalow on sea front. Furnished, good piano, bath, toilet, hot and cold water, basement, tubs. Also three summer cottages, furnished; large and small fruits, shed, chicken house, garage. Cadillac car, chickens, geese; fog and circular saw. 10 acres land. Fruit cannery district. Good boat service. \$6,500 cash price. THOS. REILLY, Gower Point, B.C., via Vancouver. 37-6

For Sale or Lease—Meat market with house adjoining; near square; State roads; only market in town; cooler, blocks, tools, etc. Inquire J. E. HASBROUCK, Modena, Ulster Co., N. Y. 34-6.

Located in Point St. Charles, Montreal. Self-contained brick house, stone foundation, gas, electricity, new fixtures. Ground floor contains hall, parlor, dining room, pantry, kitchen with extension and cupboard for blinds, etc., first floor has hall, bathroom, one bedroom at the back, two at the front. Small yard, garage with lane in rear. For sale at \$3000.00, payable as rent. Apply 243 Grand Trunk Street, Montreal. t.f.

AGENTS WANTED

A Reliable Sales Agent Wanted for every unrepresented district; good pay, free equipment. We are the largest growers of fruit and ornamental trees in Canada. Sell for a nursery, not for a jobber. You will be successful. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto. 29-13

Agents—Sell low priced kitchen necessity. Quick sale. Square deal, PREMIER MFG., CO., Dept. Q-5, Detroit, Mich. t.f.

Agents, either sex to take orders for Christmas Cards, whole or spare time. Big commission. Sample book mailed free. Start now. DEPT. "C," 1093 Bordeaux St., Montreal. 36-6

Distributing religious literature pays. Christian men and women \$30 to \$50 weekly. \$225 guaranteed for 90 days' work, commission besides. May work spare time. MR. CONRAD, Dept. L-1, Spadina Building, Toronto. 36-9

\$100 Weekly, Selling Triangle Hosiery. Complete line; samples free. We deliver and collect. Pay daily. TRIANGLE MILLS, Department 10, Montreal, Que. 36-6

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation; a money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS' NURSERIES, Montreal. eow

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Middle-aged Woman Wanted for Country. Able to do plain cooking and milking. Reasonable wages and good home, thirty miles from Montreal. Address with particulars, BOX 94, Witness, Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE

STOCK TOOLS AND FURNITURE

100 Acres on State Road one mile from village, 50 acres mowing and tillage, pasture for 10 cows, brook watered, wood and lumber for home use, good buildings, furniture, two horses, four cows, farming tools, 7 acres hood crops. Price, only \$4,500. \$500 down. Send for photo. ALONZO P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Maine. 37-4

35 Miles West of Montreal, 175 acres mixed soil, including 60 acres wood lot, implements, etc., if desired, good nine-roomed house, silo and outbuildings, water in house, dairy and stables, creek watered pastures. Fine dairy farm. Write BOX No. 93, Witness Office, Montreal. 37-4

Ten Acre Lots in beautiful Isle of Pines. For terms write BEULAH ROBINSON, Iron River, Michigan. 36-6

Splendid Vermont Dairy Farm on State Road. Excellent buildings, fertile soil. Large amount wood and lumber. Near good village. Price reasonable. BOX 18, Chelsea, Vermont. 33-6

100 acres—Niagara district, joining village, tarvia highways, station 2 1-2 miles, good buildings; hay, stock and implements, \$7,000; \$2,000 cash, balance 6 p.c. OSCAR BEAMER, St. Anns, Ont. 34-6.

Raw Prairie Farm Lands For Sale—We have for immediate sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms, farm lands in the following desirable districts: St. Claude, Man.; Otterburne, Man.; Morris, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Beulah, Man.; Yellowgrass, Sask.; Duhamel, Alta. Particulars supplied on application. KILGOUR & FOSTER, Brandon, Man. 34-6.

Near St. George—120 acres good land; good brick house, good barns; 5 acres of orchard, 10 acres of bush; owner retiring; good stock farm. Address A. E. GREEN, St. George, Ont. 38-7

THREE Bearing Orchards, with crops of Stark, Delicious and other good varieties, near railroad town; modern improvements; fine climate; at \$6,000, \$9,000, \$18,000; easy terms. OVERBROOK ORCHARD CO., Saluda, N.C., U.S.A. 38-6

Apple Orchard for sale, 20 acres of bearing trees, near town and two railroads, 42 miles from New York City, good markets, buyers come to orchard for fruit. L. CONORD, Route 1, Neshaun Station, New Jersey. 39-6

For Sale.—Farm, situate Glen Rock, N.J., on county road, consisting of 54 acres, large 11-room house and barns, other outbuildings, in good repair; 35 acres tillable and rest in pasture and timber; excellent opportunity for chicken or dairy farm; price \$20,000; terms up on application. R. de YOUNG, St. R. M. O. 2, Ridgewood, N.J. 39-6

460 Acres of timber and farm land for sale, 4 miles from village of Burk's Falls, must be sold. Address MISS R. LAXTON, Burk's Falls, Ont. 39-6

For Sale at Luxton, near Victoria, 5 2-3 acres of land, all cleared and fenced, 3-room cottage, plastered, 1 1-2 miles from Colwood station, near paved road. Price \$2,200; \$600 down, balance, \$200 per year at 5 p.c. interest.—BOX 491, Duncan P.O., Vancouver Island. 39-6

66 Acres—Well improved—Clay Loam; Brick house, bank barn; new outbuildings; windmill; near good town; high school. WM. OSIER, Strathroy, Ont. 39-6

FARMS WANTED

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Don't pay big commissions. Particulars free. REAL ESTATE SALESMAN CO., 558 Browell, Lincoln, Nebr. 36-12

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. 3-43

HOTELS

Clyde Hotel, 158 King East, Toronto. Meals, twenty-five cents; rooms, dollar daily, \$4.00 weekly. Endorsed by U. F. O. t.f.

Hotel Grovenor—European. Private Baths. Dollar up. 491 Yonge, Toronto. Take Yonge car at depot. 23-25

EAR PHONES

Deaf? The Potter Ear Phone conveys to your ear a clear, healthy and natural sound. When accustomed to it—it acts like a good human ear. It makes you hear distinctly, keeps the ear constantly active. Call for demonstration or write for particulars to H. POTTER CO., LTD., Ryrie Building, Dept. W., Toronto, Ont. t.f.

LOGS WANTED

Wanted—Rock Elm Logs, 20 to 35 feet long, 12" and over diameter top end. Maple logs, 10 to 16 feet long, 22" and up diameter top end, sound, straight and free from knots. Inspection at point of shipment, terms net cash. BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario. 38-6

EDUCATIONAL

Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ontario. W. T. Rogers, Principal, 45th year. Ontario's noted College of Business and Civil Service. Premier records on competitive Civil Service examinations. Gold Medal School of Shorthand and Typewriting. Only 125 miles from Montreal. Room and board secured in private homes. Fall classes start Sept. 2nd. Write for pamphlet. 33-6

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses.—ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa. 6-53

Don't worry about your child if he is not doing well. Write to us. DE LESTARD'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, College Street, Toronto. Summer School in Muskoka; also courses by mail. 37-6

NURSING

Private Nurses Earn \$15 to \$30 a Week. Learn by home study. Catalogue free.—Dept. Fourteen, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada. t.f.

Student Nurses—The Portsmouth Hospital, located on the Atlantic coast, a short distance from Boston, offers a two years and eight months course to young women between 18 and 35 years of age. Twenty dollars a month allowance. One year of high school necessary. Apply to the SUPT. of PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL, Portsmouth, N.H. 35-6

5000 LETTER HEADS \$3.50

Printed, Delivered per 1000. Size 8 1/2x11 Superior quality, skilled workmanship. Best value ever offered. Trial 1000 printed, mailed postpaid, \$4.50. Samples free. Established 28 years. M. How Printing Co., Bebe, Que.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE TRADE GAMES

(By Marie K. Chaffee)

"Mother, may we play 'carpenter' the way we do in kindergarten?" a little four-year-old asked one morning.

"Certainly, boys," was Mother's reply. And soon Robert and two of his friends were hunting down cellar for small pieces of wood to make a table. They had made tables of paper and cardboard, so why not of wood? Of course Mother had to help so the boys soon found the wood and fitted the pieces together.

Then Mother sang and acted with them the kindergarten Carpenter song:

Busy is the carpenter;
At his work he stands.
Oh, the wonders he can do
With his skilful hands!
Sawing now, the long, long boards
Shorter soon he makes;
And the rough is quickly smoothed
When the plane he takes.

—Emilie Poulsson.

It was a delightful morning for the boys and for Mother also, and the dinner hour came all too soon.

From that time on the carpenter shop grew in that family, keeping the boys busily and happily occupied for hours at a stretch. They soon came to realize that the house they lived in was the work of men who toiled busily every day and they became much interested in a new house which was being built in the neighborhood and which they visited as often as possible. Then, too, the boys' imaginations were wonderfully developed, for they were really carpenters. They would leave their work and go home for the noon meal, or bring their luncheon in boxes to eat during the pretended noon hour. And at night they would shut up shop, put away all tools carefully and go home to their families.

Whatever the boys played in kindergarten they repeated at home, and always with added spirit, for Mother and Sister were there to join them, and sometimes Father also. The Blacksmith was another favorite trade song:

The blacksmith strong, a man is he
Who never tries to shirk;
He rolls his sleeves and bares his arm,
And then he goes to work.
First he'll light the fire,
Then, blow, blow, blow!
To make the flames go higher,
He'll blow, blow, blow.

Kling-clang, kling-clang!
The hammer will go and go;
He works with all his might
Until he gets things right.
Kling-clang, kling-clang, kling-clang,
Kling-clang, kling-clang, kling-clang,
Kling-clang, kling-clang.

W. H. Neidlinger.

The action of these games is easy to imagine and the children delight in it. I've seen little Italian boys in kindergarten work so hard over an imaginary forge and anvil that their hands became red from exertion. There are other kindergarten games of a similar nature such as the Miner, the Shoemaker and the Fireman.

Really representing the carpenter, blacksmith or other character is the best part of any game. It is "acting," and the mother who can enter into the spirit of these simple games with her children will not only afford them much amusement, but find keen enjoyment herself.

It seems to me the importance of the trade games cannot be emphasized enough. Froebel said a hundred years ago, "What the child imitates he begins to understand," and how important that he should feel the honor we owe to them through whose labor we are blessed with food, clothing and shelter! By devising a series of simple games in which the child imitates the activity of various workmen, Froebel showed how it was possible to guide the play interest of the child in such a way as to implant in him the first realization of the gratitude that is due to labor.

If the mother also possesses and fosters such understanding and respect, the influence and good that will result are sure to have far-reaching effects upon the child and the community.—From Kindergarten Helps for Parents, published by the United States Bureau of Education.

MOTHER SILVER'S SPECTACLES

When Mrs. Silver stopped one day to think about herself, she found that she was past the age at which most people begin to wear glasses. Her husband had put them on long before. It was a wonder she had not realized sooner how much she needed them. A few evenings later she beamed upon her family at dinner time through a brand-new pair of spectacles. "Now this is like living!" she exclaimed. "To think that there's a beautiful pattern in the parlor wall paper, and I never knew it till to-day! Do you hear, father? That

paper's been on the wall three years, and I thought 'twas a plain, tan color. And what's this? a new tablecloth."

"Mother, you're joking!" the grown-up daughter protested. "You know when I got this tablecloth and all about it."

"I never saw that rosebud design till this minute," Mrs. Silver declared. "It's lovely, too. Why, I feel as if I had a lot of splendid new things."

Just then something called her from the table: and while she was gone, her husband said musingly: "Your mother is just the opposite from my Aunt Cornelia when she first put on glasses. Uncle Robin brought 'em home from town one day—he thought maybe she was beginning to need them—and the first thing she did after she got 'em on was to take one of the children by the shoulders and say: 'Mercy! I didn't know you had freckles.'"

"But that's just like mother, not the opposite," small Tim demurred.

"No; the difference is that my Aunt Cornelia discovered freckles and dust in corners and grease spots and everything bad until life wasn't worth living to the rest of the family."

"I never thought of that," said the grown-up daughter. "Mother must be discovering unpleasant things too. She hasn't spoken of one; but if her eyesight has been affected ever since we put that paper on the parlor, just think!"

"Just think!" Her father took up the words playfully. "Think of the lines and changes in my face alone that she hasn't known were there! But you won't catch her speaking of them. That isn't your mother's way."

"Let's make her tell if father's face does look any different to her," someone proposed, just as Mrs. Silver, quite unconscious that she was the subject of discussion, came back to the table.

Everybody was looking at her as she sat down and met her husband's eyes. Suddenly she leaned a little forward and studied his face intently with an expression that was tender, loving, sorry all in one.

"Caught!" said one of the boys under his breath. "What have you just found out about father's face, mommie? Tell us."

"H'm! What's that?" Mrs. Silver temporized, looking actually guilty.

"Go ahead and tell 'em, mother," Mr. Silver coaxed. "I shan't mind."

"Mind!" There was a volume in the one word as she spoke it. Then she took off the wonderful glasses and wiped a little dew from them before she answered, glancing round the circle. "You don't know, children, what it means to me to see your father's smile again across the table as plain as ever. I was thinking, when I looked at him, how many of 'em' I'd missed."—Youth's Companion.

TAN WOOL CREPE IS STRIPED AND TRIMMED IN BLUE



Wool crepe makes a delightful material for the Fall daytime frock.

The model sketched above is the type that may be worn indoors and out, and is serviceable because of its simple line and effective treatment.

The tan wool crepe is striped in blue, while plain blue wool crepe in matching tone serves as trimming. The flounces show half-inch pleats.

SIDE-TRACKED

The train with its load of returning vacationists tore merrily through the countryside.

The sun shone gayly down, reminding the travelers how gorgeous it would be all day long at the place they had just left.

They talked with happy regret of leaving; some dozed, others delved into magazines or books.

It was a train full of life and interest. And as it rolled jauntily along it dashed past a siding on which reposed a single freight car.

All alone, baking there in the hot sunlight, with trains full of life and interest going past it at top speed all day long.

A lonely existence. You couldn't help feeling a little sorry about it. Either its cargo was so unimportant that nobody cared much what happened to it or it was empty and left there to wait until somebody needed it.

Somehow that empty, lonely car stuck on that sunny siding seemed like some lives that you see now and then.

Either the world has taken all they have to give in the way of talent or interest or charm and is through with them, or else what they have is so ordinary, and mediocre that nobody bothers to look for it.

Or maybe they just don't know how to prove that there is something worth while to them.

Whatever the reason they are stuck on a siding of life, watching gayety, activity, the worthwhile worries and problems and all the big things, passing them by.

They are not entirely unnoticed. People wave at them sometimes from some great train of big business or great fun going by, but they don't get taken along.

And it may be because they have no initiative. Like the freight car, they are not under their own power. They must wait for somebody to come after them or give them a shove.

It's pathetic to see a life like this. It is usually unbearably patient.

You'd feel better if you could see a little rebellious spirit.

But there's this about it; there are always children playing around an empty or stationary freight car on a siding.

Somehow or other they find it; they know it's safe, and yet it is just a little adventurous, too.

They play train robbers and postal clerks, detective stories, and just plain house hour after hour.

And then when they have been chased away grownups with authority find the freight car a nice place to rest and idly talk, wave greetings to friends on the trains going by, and just generally take things easy.

There would be a consolation in that surely.

At least, if life had to rush by you, you'd have the confidence of the children. And that's a mighty good recommendation for anybody.

To be the kind of person to whom other people turn for restfulness makes life worth living even on a side-track.

If the big things must pass you by and leave you there at least it's something, indeed, it isn't a small consideration, that you are sought out by those who have the opportunity to ignore you if they want to.

It generally happens that a person with a heart as big as a freight car and as wide open as an empty one, even though she be just standing alone in the sun on a siding, does involuntarily draw others to her. Maybe she doesn't dash about the world like travelers and people of importance—but she's an awfully good listener.

It's the person who is either cold or dull, lacking in sympathy or slow in comprehension, who remains, like the closed, locked freight car on its siding neglected and shunned, scarcely even seen by the gay, merry passenger-laden trains that dash by all full of life and activity.—New York Evening Post.

THEIR VALUATION

"Perhaps the bitterest moment in the life of a lover of books," says a New Yorker, "is when he finds that his treasures are valued by no one but himself. I once tried to weed out my collection, after I had become convinced that either the surplus volumes or their owner would have to move out of the library. This weeding was a painful process but at last the second-hand book dealer was invited to name his price for the uprooted 'weeds.' 'They're no good to me,' was his disconcerting reply. 'What, none of them?' 'No, not one.' Someone suggested that as the books had to go the dealer might better have them for nothing. It was a bitter moment, but finally I assented. The man



LADY GREENWOOD

Wife of Sir Hamar Greenwood, former Secretary for Ireland, is in Canada with her husband. They have been visiting Sir Hamar's birthplace and old home town, Whitby, Ontario.

then remarked: 'That'll be half a dollar.' 'Half a dollar for what?' 'For taking them away.'—From the Argonaut.

A TRUE BEAR STORY

Speaking of law and the enforcement of discipline in Yellowstone Park I heard the story of a bear there which I consider exceedingly important not only as a comment on the discipline of the park, but as a moral lesson to parents in domestic obedience. The story is literally true. Mr. Kipling says, "The law of the jungle is—obey." This also seems to be the law of Yellowstone Park. There is a lunch station at the upper basin, near Old Faithful, kept by a very intelligent and ingenious man. He got acquainted last year with a she bear, who used to come to his house every day and walk into the kitchen for herself and her two cubs. The cubs never came close to the house but remained at the edge of the woods. The keeper got on very intimate terms with the bear, who was always civil and well behaved and would take food from his hand without taking the hand.

One day toward sunset the bear came to the kitchen, and, having received her portion, she went out of the back door to carry it to her cubs. To her surprise and anger the cubs were there at the door waiting for her. She laid down the food, rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them; she spanked them," and then she drove them back into the woods, cuffing them at every step. When she reached the spot where she had told them to wait, she left them there and returned to the house. And there she stayed in the kitchen for two whole hours, making the disobedient children wait for their food, simply to discipline them and teach them obedience. The explanation is very natural. When the bear leaves her young in a particular place and goes away in search of food for them, if they stray away in her absence, she has great difficulty in finding them. The mother knew that the safety of her cubs and her own peace of mind depended upon strict discipline in the family. Oh, that we had more such mothers! —Harper's Weekly.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

English Blue Serge

All wool 54 ins. wide for men and boys' suits, children's coats. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Special Price \$2.70 Postpaid Per Yard We cut any length. Send for sample.

W. E. WILKINS
WESTBORO, ONT.

HOME COOKING

Ways With Chicken

Almost every country housewife knows a dozen ways of preparing chickens, so that chicken dinner need not become trite or tiresome, no matter how many times it may be served. Chicken cookery may take on an extra deliciousness for the next few weeks and meet every demand that sharpened appetites of the cool weather may make of the housewife. Naturally, however, one will not wish to eat all the young fowl, nor will one care to winter too many of the old roosters and hens, so these must be sacrificed to the saucepan and the skillet in order that a fresh stock of vigorous young chickens may be kept for next season. Therefore, a few good recipes for making these old, perhaps tough, warriors and dames of the barnyard tender and appetizing will be in order.

Whether young or old, fowls will be improved by hanging for twenty-four hours or even longer in the case of old tough birds.

Steamed and Roasted Fowl.—Select a nice, plump fowl, about three or four pounds in weight. Clean, singe and stuff as for roast chicken, sprinkle with salt and pepper and rub the surface with butter. Place on rack or muffin rings in a saucepan, having enough water to cover rack or rings, and cover saucepan closely. Steam about two hours, or until the fowl is tender. Be careful water does not evaporate during cooking. When fowl is tender remove from saucepan, dredge with flour and place in dripping pan and roast in oven until the fowl is brown. Cover the bottom of the dripping pan with boiling water and baste the fowl frequently while it is browning. For a simple stuffing take three cupfuls bread-crumbs, one-third cupful butter, one onion, one-third of a cup of boiling water, salt, pepper and sage. Season crumbs and then pour over them water in which butter has been melted. Pour off the liquid from the dripping pan in which the fowl has been roasted. Add stock in which giblets, neck and tips of wings have been cooked. Thicken with flour and cold water mixed together.

Chicken Fricassee.—Four pounds fowl, salt, pepper, four tablespoonfuls flour and four for dredging, bread for toast, pork fat, three tablespoonfuls butter. Clean, singe and cut up a fowl. Put it in a kettle, cover it with boiling water and cook slowly until it is tender, adding salt to the water. Remove cut up fowl from kettle, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in pork fat. Arrange pieces of fowl on toast. Pour over them a brown sauce made as follows: Reduce stock in which fowl was cooked to two cups, strain and remove fat. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on slowly one and a half cupfuls of stock, stir until it is thick and season it with salt and pepper. Be careful to brown the butter before adding the flour in order to give the sauce the desired brown color.

Luncheon Chicken.—One and one-half cupfuls or one pound cooked fowl and one and one-half cupfuls chicken stock, two tablespoonfuls butter, yolk of one egg, half a cupful of celery, one teaspoonful grated onion, three tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one-third teaspoonful salt and a few grains of cayenne pepper, one and one-half teaspoonfuls lemon juice. Cook butter and grated onion five minutes, add cornstarch and then the stock slowly. Add lemon juice, celery cut in small pieces, salt, cayenne and chicken cut in cubes. When well heated add yolk of egg slightly beaten and cook one minute. Serve on toast.

Chicken Rissoles.—Two cups of finely minced cold chicken freed of skin and muscles; half a cup of stale bread crumbs, two eggs, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, a little white sauce or fresh cream, salt and cayenne, one tablespoon of butter, flour. Mix the chicken, the bread crumbs, parsley, the two eggs well beaten and seasoning together; add one teaspoon of lemon juice if liked. Moisten the mixture with the white sauce or cream, so that it can be molded by the hands into oblong croquettes. Melt the butter in the chafin dish, and when it is piping hot roll the rissoles in it.

Stewed Chicken With Olives.—Cut the chicken into neat joints and fry them in butter or sweet olive oil in a saute pan; pour off the oil and add a finely minced shallot. Cook for a little time, and then moisten with rich brown stock or gravy. Cover the pan, and stew gently for about thirty-five minutes. About fifteen minutes before taking up the chicken, add twenty stuffed olives. Dish up on a crouton of fried bread and garnish with croutons. Pour the sauce (strained) round the fowl, and serve.

Fried Chicken is doubtless the favorite of all chicken dishes. It calls for tender young fowl, cut in pieces. Sprinkle these with salt and pepper, then dip in flour. For two young chickens, cook a pound of salt pork, cut in small pieces, till crisp, then remove the pork and place the pieces of chicken in the fat, and cook slowly until thoroughly done. Serve with cream gravy made as in the following recipe: To the fat add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir over the fire to a rich deep brown, then add a pint of rich milk, or a mixture of milk and cream, and simmer, stirring constantly, till smooth and rich. Season to taste and strain into a gravy boat.

Chicken Livers in Cases.—Save the livers from two fowls when preparing a fricassee; stew these, cut into small bits; add three tablespoonfuls of brown sauce, made with stock from the livers, and an equal quantity of chopped canned or fresh mushrooms; add also a couple of pimientos, if desired; season well, put into hot pastry cases, and serve with a bit of parsley on each.

Chicken Livers (Italian).—Take three tablespoonfuls of rice and wash thoroughly, then scrape and wash and chop enough fresh carrots to make three tablespoonfuls. Place the rice and carrots in a shallow, covered casserole, with two cupfuls of water, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook these in the oven with a moderate heat for 1 1/2 hours. Have thoroughly washed six or eight chicken livers. Place them in the casserole, together with the contents of a small can of French peas, a cupful of cream and half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Cook gently until the livers are tender. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, and serve very hot. This will serve well four people.

Louisiana Gumbo Fill.—Cut a chicken up in-

to small pieces, dividing every joint. Dip each piece into a thin batter and fry a light brown. Chop potatoes, carrots and other vegetables, except cabbage, very fine and fry them in lard or dripping. Add sufficient water for soup and boil until all the batter is dissolved on the chicken and the chicken is thoroughly tender. About ten minutes before serving add a teaspoonful of fill powder, which you can get at most any large city grocery. Add enough to thicken the soup. Let it boil up once and serve with a dish of rice, cooked dry.

Stewed Chicken.—Have the chicken cut in pieces suitable for serving. Put three or four thin pieces of fat pork in the kettle and fry a sliced onion in it. Put in the chicken and add a pint of boiling water and cook till tender, probably about two hours. Renew the water while cooking if necessary. Take up the chicken and thicken the gravy. Season to taste with salt and paprika, also a suspicion of sage if liked. Pour the gravy over the chicken and serve with boiled rice.

Chicken en Casserole.—A young fowl is as good for this method of cooking as a tender chicken. Cut one that weighs about four and a half pounds into pieces for serving. Dust each piece with salt and pepper, and spread with soft butter and lay in a casserole, add one cup of boiling water, cover and cook in the oven until tender. Add one cup of cream and one cup of canned peas, cover and cook fifteen minutes. Add a level tablespoon of flour mixed with a little cold water at the last and cook a few minutes longer. If there is any amount of fat on the chicken, remove it before cooking.

Jellied Chicken.—After dressing a young roasting chicken, cut it in joints as for fricassee, put it in a deep saucepan over the fire and nearly cover the chicken with cold water; add a level teaspoonful of salt, a half dozen pepper corns, a blade of mace, two sprigs of parsley, two stalks of celery, a half of a lemon, a large white onion cut in slices; cover the saucepan closely and as soon as the scum rises to the surface remove it with a skimmer; then let the chicken cook gently till the bones may be easily removed. A quart of broth should be left when the chicken is done. With a skimmer remove the chicken from the saucepan, then strain the broth and return it to the saucepan, adding two tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in half a pint of water, and let it simmer for about ten minutes. In the meantime remove the bones from the chicken, and cut it in small dice. Line a bowl or oval earthen dish with alternate slices of hard-boiled eggs and slices of lemon; stir the pieces of chicken through the broth, stand the saucepan in a cool place, and when the mixture begins to stiffen pour it carefully into the mold, distributing the bits of chicken evenly through the broth. Let the mold stand in a cool place for a day, when the whole will be well jellied; then turn it out on a platter and ornament it with sprigs of parsley. When all ready for use cut the jellied chicken in thin slices and serve on a plate with celery mayonnaise.

English Chicken Pie.—Take one large fowl, dress, skin and cut into joints. Put the neck, legs and back into a stewpan with a pint of water and an onion. Add half tablespoonful of salt and simmer for about an hour. Strain off the liquor for the gravy. Have ready three slices of bacon and three hard-boiled eggs. Put a layer of the fowl in the bottom of a deep baking dish, then a slice of bacon, one of the eggs cut in slices, and a little salt and pepper. Proceed in this way until the dish is full, using

To Safeguard

quality and flavor

"SALADA"

TEA

H522

is always sold in an air-tight aluminum packet, never in bulk.

in all a tablespoonful of salt and a quarter of a tablespoonful of pepper. Pour in about a cup of hot water. Border the edge of the dish with ordinary pie crust and cover with the same. Ornament the top and glaze with beaten yolk of egg. Bake from one and a quarter to one and a half hours; and when done pour in the hot gravy made from the bones. Eat hot or cold.

Canned Chicken.—Method 1.—Dress the chicken, separating it into sections or leaving it whole as preferred. Season and fry as for serving. When the meat is three-fourths done remove from the fire and pack the pieces into a clean, hot glass jar. If the chicken is whole break the neck and legs, roll the chicken up into a small roll, tie with string or fasten with toothpicks. A quart jar should hold two or more small chickens. Pour over the chicken the hot liquid from the frying pan, if necessary adding hot water to fill the jar completely. Adjust the rubbers and tops, leaving the latter slightly loose. Place in a waterbath canner and sterilize from 90 to 120 minutes, depending upon the size of the chicken. Remove and tighten the covers immediately.

Method 2.—Dress the chicken, and leave whole or cut into pieces as preferred. Cover with boiling water, and simmer until the meat can be separated from the bones. Return the bones to the liquid, and boil it down one-half. Pack the meat closely in hot glass jars, add one level teaspoonful salt to each quart, and fill the jar with the hot liquid. Adjust the rubber and top, leaving the latter slightly loose. Sterilize three to three and one-half hours in a waterbath canner. Remove and tighten the tops immediately. The liquid remaining may be placed in a jar, sterilized 90 minutes and kept for soup or gravy. Two pounds of dressed fowl should make one pint of solid meat, and a pint of thick stock.

Method 3.—Cut the dressed, raw chicken into convenient sections. Pack into glass jars, add one teaspoonful salt to a quart, fill the jar with boiling water, adjust the rubbers and tops as above, and sterilize in a waterbath canner three and one-half to four hours.

Method 1 given above is for small, frying sized chickens. Methods 2 and 3 may be used for chickens of any size.

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS

Salting String Beans

R. S.—To salt string beans, wash, snip off the ends, and pack in an earthen or glass jar

with alternate layers of salt, using one part of salt to ten parts of beans by weight. Weigh the beans down and two days later add enough ten per cent. solution to fill the jar. Ten per cent. brine is made by adding one and two-thirds cups of salt to one gallon of water.

Brine For Pork

Reader.—The following is an excellent brine for what is known as sugar cure: For 100 lbs. meat use 12 lbs. common salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpeter, 6 gals. water. In Summer the brine should be boiled and cooled thoroughly before pouring over the meat, but this is not necessary in Winter. Pack the meat in a clean large crock or hardwood barrel, putting the larger pieces in the bottom, skin side down. Fill in with the pieces of bacon. A board or small barrel head should be placed on top of the meat, and weighted down, so that the meat is all kept under the brine. Bacon and small hams should remain in the brine four or five weeks, large hams six or seven weeks. Brine should be examined every few days, as it sometimes becomes "ropy" during a warm spell. If this occurs, remove the meat and stir a small amount of baking soda into the brine. If the condition continues, new brine should be made, and a different container used. Plain salt pork is pickled in a brine made with 10 lbs. salt, 2 oz. saltpeter and 4 gals. boiling water to each 100 lbs. of pork. When cold, pour over the pork and weight down. The pork is kept in the brine until used. Many use the prepared liquid smoke with entire satisfaction.

White Soap

Old Subscriber.—I have no recipe for Castile soap, but the following recipe is for a fine white soap which, I think, you will find satisfactory. Mutton fat is especially good for soap and all top fats from soup or boiled meat may be added to it also any fats not suitable for cooking. Strain all into your soap fat jar and keep in a cool place until you have five and a half pounds of pure fat.

Dissolve one can of lye in six and a half cups of cold water, soft if possible, place in a stone crock and let it cool; then add very slowly five and a half pounds of fat which has been melted and strained, stirring continuously all the time. Next, add two teaspoons of borax dissolved in half a cup of warm water and half a cup of ammonia. Continue to stir and when the mixture is smooth and quite thick, pour it into a shallow pan or box which has been lined with a wet cloth. If desired, perfume the soap with a few drops of essential oil of any preferred scent. When the soap is firm but not hard cut it into cakes, take out of the mold and set to dry before using.

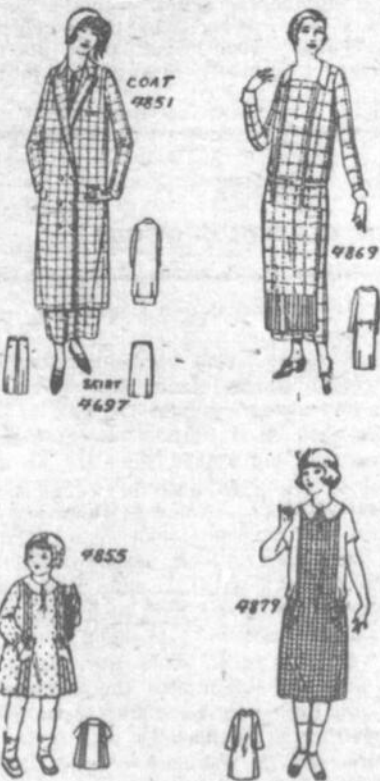
Another recipe for a fine white soap which will float is as follows:

The fats should be clarified as for the foregoing soap. Take two quarts of clarified fat—either mutton fat or a mixture—one can of lye and five quarts of water—soft if possible. An old wash boiler will do well for making the soap. Put the water in the boiler, then the fat and last the lye. Boil slowly for about three hours. When the soap becomes flaky and the liquid looks clear and boils over the soap it is ready to skim. Line a shallow wooden box with a wet cloth, skim out the soap and put into the box. Let it drain for about twelve hours, then cut it into cakes or bars. If desired add perfume before skimming. Liquid left may be used for washing unpainted floors.

Starch Rugs

S. B.—French-Canadian women who justly pride themselves on their beautifully fine rag carpets and rugs add a little starch when rinsing the thinner cotton rugs and strips. If hung carefully on the line they will dry perfectly straight and not only look well but keep clean longer than if not starched.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A STYLISH STREET SUIT

4851-4697. Two attractive models combine to make this Suit. Coat Pattern 4851, and Skirt Pattern 4697. Plaid suiting was used in this instance. One could also use Camels hair, Tweed, Velours or Kasha.

The Coat is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make the Suit for a medium size, will require 6 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 7/8 yard.

TWO separate Patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 15c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FROCK

4869. Plaid flannel is here combined with plain flannel. This is also a good model for

silk, alpaca, for crepe or linen.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/8 yards of 40 inch material. For collar, cuffs, and plaiting of contrasting material 3/4 yard is required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 3/4 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A PRETTY FROCK WITH "PICTURE" POCKETS

4855. Dotted percale or Swiss, with collar of linen or organdy, could be used for this style. The "elephant" pockets will please the little girl who chooses this model for her school or play frock. The sleeve may be in wrist or short length.

This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2 5/8 yards of one material, 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated, will require 2 1/8 yards of 36 inch figured material, and 1-2 yard of plain material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4879. Checked gingham and linen are here combined. This is also a good model for plaid suiting and wool crepe, or for printed and plain crepe or voile. The sleeve may be short as in the large view, or finished with the "bell" shaped long portion.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 1 1/8 yard of plain material and 2 yards of checked material if made as illustrated in the large view. With long sleeves 2 3/8 yards of checked material are required. If made of one material with long sleeves 3 1/2 yards of material will be required 32 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c 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. }

Saves You Cooking

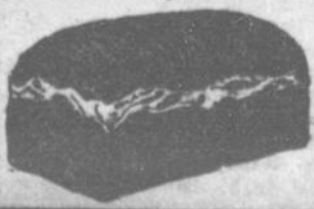
Dispense with cooking occasionally by using Clark's Beans with Pork or other Clark's Prepared Foods. All Meats used are "Canada Approved."

"Let the Clark Kitchens Help You."

BAKE YOUR OWN
BREAD
WITH

ROYAL
YEAST
CAKES

The standard
of Quality
for over 50 years.



For Young People

A CERTAIN POTATO

It was a hot day, and Mr. Ball and his two boys, Tom and Joe, had been digging potatoes all the morning. Now, at noon, they sat under the big chestnut tree eating their lunch.

"If we work smart we shall get 'em picked by three o'clock," said Tom.

"O, father, if we do, can we have the rest of the afternoon to work on our boat?" asked Joe.

"Why, yes. You've been good boys to stick close to this job, and I guess you deserve a little play spell."

"I wish we could afford to keep a man," grumbled Joe.

"If Jack hadn't got loose that night, he couldn't have eaten meal enough to kill himself, and we should have had the two hundred dollars for him the next day," said Tom. "Then we should have had a man this summer."

"Yes," said Mr. Ball, "Jack made it a hard year for us; but you boys have been brave, and we shall soon be on our feet again."

"Who's that climbing over the fence?" he asked, sitting up.

"Why, it's Jennie. What do you suppose she wants?" said Joe.

"I'm afraid something is wrong at home," said Mr. Ball anxiously. "Mother would never send her so far alone unless it was something important."

By this time Jennie was near enough for them to see that she had a letter in her hand.

Tom ran to meet her, and in a few minutes they knew that Uncle Timothy was coming that very day, and must be met at Centerville, the nearest railway station.

Uncle Timothy had not visited his brother before since the twins were babies, and it was an open secret that the rich city uncle, who had no son of his own, wanted to take one of his nephews to educate and train up in his business.

"I'm sorry to leave you, boys," said Mr. Ball, "but you can get the potatoes picked up by six o'clock, and your play spell will have to come some other day."

"That's all right, father," answered Tom, cheerfully.

Joe dug his bare toes into the soft ground and said nothing.

"Oh, by the way, boys," called Mr. Ball, as he started across the field, "there is a certain potato I meant to look for. Bring it home if you find it."

"What do you suppose he meant by that?" asked Tom.

"Oh, it was just one of his jokes," said Joe.

"No, he meant something, and I'm going to find out what, if I can," said Tom. "Come on Joe, let's get at it."

"Go chase yourself," answered Joe, crossly. "I'm hot and tired, and I'm going to get good and rested before I begin again."

"Well, then, good-bye, lazy bones, for we shall have to sprint if we finish before supper time."

Several bags were filled and tied up before Joe felt rested enough to help, and even then his work was "steady by jerks," as his brother told him. At last from Centerville came the faint sound of the six o'clock whistle.

Joe straightened himself up and called: "Six o'clock, Tom. 'I'm going to quit.'"

"Why, we can't quit until the potatoes are picked up!" answered Tom, with one hand on his stiff back.

"Can't! What's to hinder, I'd like to know? Father didn't say they'd got to be done tonight, and besides, they'll be home pretty quick now, and Uncle Timothy ain't going to catch me looking like this now, I tell you! First impressions, you know."

"Ma says he was always awful particular about his clothes," admitted Tom, "but father expected us to finish this job. Come on, Joe," he added, coaxingly, "it won't take long now."

"No, sir-ee, not if I know myself. I'm going to look out for Number One. Good-bye, old plodder," he called as he climbed the fence. "You'll be sorry you didn't come, too, when you see me start for the city."

Poor Tom! He did want the promised education, and Joe would certainly get ahead of him in his uncle's favor if he was neatly dressed and ready to greet the travellers.

It was slow work, this picking up potatoes one at a time. The sun seemed hotter than ever, even if it was nearly sundown. Altogether Tom's thoughts were gloomy; still he kept bravely on, and at last had the satisfaction of tying the last bag and starting faithful Dobbin toward home.

The long-expected uncle had just arrived as Dobbin plodded up the lane. Tom could see Joe shake hands, and then jump to get the satchel and umbrella from the carriage. Really, the bright, manly-looking fellow, in his best clothes, was so at-

tractive that Tom felt sure the choice was made already.

"Ready-made boys don't grow on every limb, but it looks as though you had the one I want right here," said Mr. Timothy Ball quietly to his brother.

"Wait until you've seen the other one," was the answer.

"Where's Tom?" he asked, turning to Joe. "Why, there he is now!" he exclaimed, without waiting for an answer. "How is this, Joe? Why are you here with your clothes changed and Tom only just coming home?"

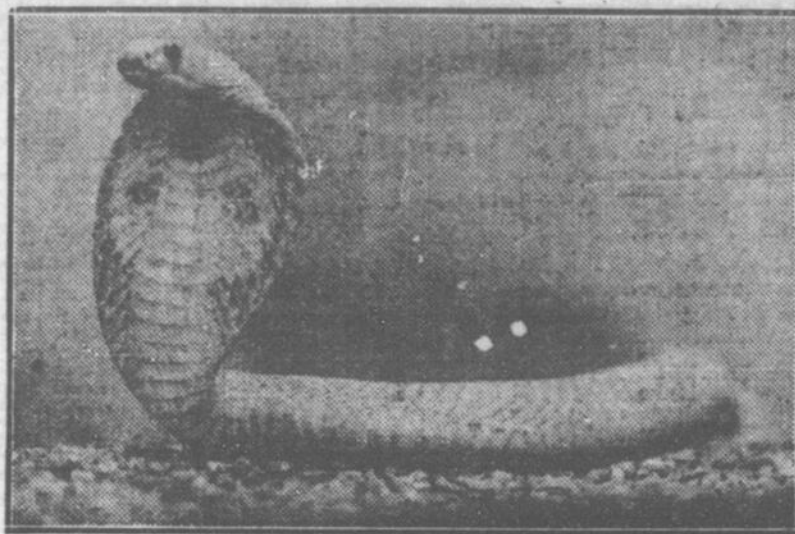
"I thought you'd want me here to meet Uncle Timothy," said Joe, his face flushing a little under the steady gaze of the two men.

"Did you do your share of the work?" asked the father sternly.

"I worked until six o'clock came the rather defiant answer."

"Come, James, don't be hard on the boy. Let us see what the other fellow is like."

And, suiting the action to the word, Uncle Timothy disappeared around the corner of the house.



AN ALBINO COBRA BEAUTIFUL AND DEADLY

A pure white cobra snake nearly six feet long was recently added to the Zoo in London, England. This exhibit is unique as an Albino cobra has never been heard of before. It is a creature so strange, beautiful and deadly that it might serve as the living idol of some mystic cult. It is a pure albino—the scales all over the body white like glossy china, the eyes and tongue scarlet, as the absence of pigment allows the red blood to shine through. Like all cobras, when excited it rears the fore part of its body vertically from the ground, and by flattening and expanding the sides of the neck displays the "hood" while it slowly sways the head and neck, hissing fiercely. The snake shows a pale brown shade on the hood but this is not due to pigment but probably to the horny composition of the scales. This albino was accidentally found near Delhi, India. The poison fangs have not been removed, and the owner, unless he has a natural or acquired resistance to cobra poison, was both rash and fortunate. He took the snake to the Zoo in a small basket, handled it freely, allowing it to creep around his neck and to strike at his ear and hand, although drops of its deadly venom were dripping from the fangs. The cobra bites with a chewing movement inflicting a number of small wounds. The venom is exceedingly dangerous, and fatal accidents have occurred by the careless use of a towel on which it has been discharged. Those who know most about these venomous serpents treat them with great respect as their bite proves fatal almost inevitably.

Betty's Back Yard

A Story for Little Folk, By BERTHA GERNEAUX WOODS.

"But I get so tired playing in our own back yard—such a little bit of a place!" Betty, just getting over whooping cough, looked very cross as she said this.

"There isn't anything to enjoy here!"

"Why, Betty," mother said, "how about your sandpile?"

"Oh, I'm so tired of that! And, anyway, it's no fun to make pies when you haven't anybody to play with!"

"Well, well!" said Aunt Lettice. "I think it's about time I introduced you to a friend of mine that I brought with me from the North—I think this friend will make you change your mind about your back yard."

"What friend?" Betty's tone was curious.

"Oh, a friend up in my room that has taught me a great deal and kept me entertained all summer long."

"Oh, auntie, tell me quick what you mean!"

"My microscope," laughed Aunt Lettice. "I took it out of my trunk only an hour ago, and now I'm going to run into your despised back yard a minute. You mustn't watch me, or even peep to see what I'm doing."

So Betty, with a very pleased look on her little face, waited till Aunt Lettice returned in about five minutes, with an invitation to Betty to "Come upstairs and see what you'll see."

She looked with great interest at Aunt

Tom had just finished scrubbing head and hands and feet at the pump in the yard, and now, in spite of the bare feet and overalls, it was a bright, healthy, good-natured looking boy who came to speak to his uncle.

"Well, young man, why weren't you here with your brother to meet me? This is a cool welcome for an uncle who comes only once in fifteen years."

"I know it, uncle," said Tom, giving his hand. "I was dreadfully sorry not to come up sooner, but I've only just finished my work."

"And you never leave your work until it is finished?" Uncle Timothy asked, with a quizzical smile.

"Oh, yes! I might if it was my own work," laughed Tom.

"Yes," said his uncle. "I see."

A week later, when Uncle Timothy started for his western home, Tom was the boy who went with him.

"You see, Joe," he explained the night before he left, "I want a boy who will look after my interests, one who is willing to work overtime, if need be. Look out for your father, Joe, and perhaps your turn will come yet."

"Father," asked Joe one day a week later, "what did you mean about that special potato you wanted us to look for?"

"Oh," laughed Mr. Ball, "the last one was the one I wanted, and Tom found it." Sunday School Times.

"Then a clover head is really a whole beautiful garden of flowers, isn't it?" said Betty, in a surprised voice.

"Yes, and so is a dandelion. What we call a dandelion blossom is really a mass of golden flowers. Here is one of them."

"Why, it's as pretty as mother's gladiolus, isn't it?" said Betty, after a long look.

"Here is some pollen from a hollyhock flower. That is the dust from the center that rubs off on your fingers."

"Why, they look like Christmas-tree ornaments, they're so pretty—so round, and with those queer little prickles all over them! Just to think of that being the dust that rubs off!"

"Yes, it's a very wonderful thing, and different flowers have different shapes and colors of pollen. We could spend hours just studying the many lovely kinds. This is a marvelous world, Betty, even the back yard of it."—The Congregationalist.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

CROSS WORD ENIGMA

My first is in love but not in hate;
My second, in soon but not in late;
My third is in lunch, but not in fete;
My fourth is in dish, but not in plate;
My fifth is in Katharine, but not in Kate;
My sixth is in postern, but not in gate;
My seventh is in value, but not in rate;
My eighth is in eat, and also in ate;
My ninth is in orange, but not in date;
My whole is a poem, of a lot
Written by Sir Walter Scott.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle

Hidden Girls.—1. Frances. 2. Ethnor. 3. Victoria. 4. Mary. 5. Dorcas. 6. Cora. 7. Madeline. 8. Barbara. 9. Melissa. 10. Agatha. 11. Ethel. 12. Jane. 13. Catharine. 14. Adeline. 15. Samantha. 16. Sophia. 17. Sarah. 18. Blanche. 19. Melinda. 20. Maud.

THE ACCOMMODATING CAMEL

A gentleman who has had some experience of the East writes—"Mounting a camel is not difficult; but the animal has some sweet surprises for the novice. The camel lies upon the ground with all his legs shut under him like a pocket-knife. You seat yourself on the broad saddle and cross your legs in front of the pommel. Before you are ready, something like an earthquake begins under you. The camel raises his hind-quarters suddenly, and throws you over his neck; and, before you can recover from that, he straightens up and gives you a jerk over his tail; and, while you are not at all certain of what has happened, he begins to move off with a dislocated walk which sets you into a fee-saw motion, a waving backward and forward in the capacious saddle. Not having a hinged back fit for this movement, you lash the beast to make him change his gait. He is nothing loath to do it, and at once starts off into a high trot, which raises you a foot at every step. Bobs you from side to side, drives your backbone into your brain, and makes castanets of your teeth. Capital exercise! When you have had enough of it, you will pull up and humbly inquire what is the beathen method of riding a camel."

YOU CAN'T TIE TO 'EM

I was on a tour of the stables of my former friend, writes A. E. Stewart in Our Dumb Animals, and had stopped to admire a fine, big bay horse.

"Yes, he's a fine-looking horse," said the farmer. "If he was as good as he looks, he would bring a pretty sum, but he is not dependable; you can't tie to him; you can't rely upon him in a case of emergency. He's too temperamental, for one thing, and too easily discouraged for another. He's big and strong and sometimes when things don't come as fast as he thinks they ought, he becomes angry and simply tears them to pieces. On the other hand, he wants to be the judge as to when he has done enough. If it comes to hauling a heavy load up a steep grade, he gets tired easily and wants to stop and rest, and if I don't let him, he simply 'throws up' and won't pull a pound."

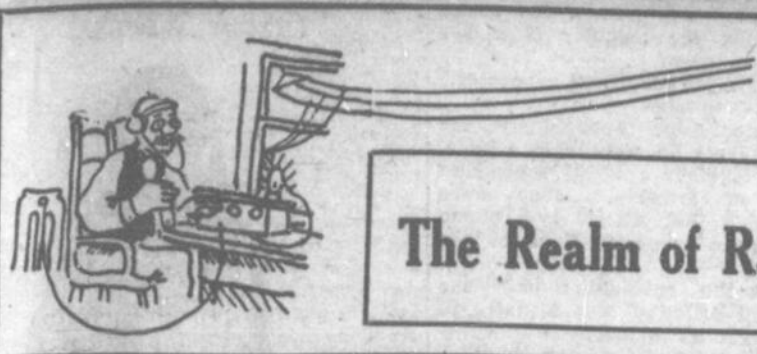
"But look over here, I have something worth while to show you."

"Here's a horse that is a horse; I could hardly run the farm without him. No, he is not so nice looking as the other, but what he lacks in looks he makes up in worth."

"I have seen this fellow pretty tired, but I never knew him too tired to start the first time I told him to go, and when it comes to a 'punch pull,' this fellow would pull the world off its balance if the harness didn't break."

My friend stopped and lovingly put his arm about the neck of his favorite horse, and the horse returned the caress by gently rubbing his nose against the farmer's cheek.

Yes, some horses are very like some people.



The Realm of Radio

RADIO SETS ON FARMS INCREASING

Rapid increase in the use of radio on farms during the past year is shown in a special survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that there are now more than 370,000 radio sets in use on farms, as compared with 145,000 a year ago.

The survey was made among county agricultural agents. Reports from 833 county agents placed the aggregate number of radio sets in their counties at 108,710, or an average of 130 sets per county. Projecting the average of 130 per county for all of the 2,850 agricultural counties in the United States yields an estimate of 370,500 radio sets in use on farms throughout the country as a whole, as compared with a similar estimate of 145,350 sets a year ago.

The radio market news service of the United States Department of Agriculture has been developed rapidly during the past three years until now it is possible for farmers in practically all parts of the country to receive daily market quotations and reports on agricultural conditions.

ABOUT CALL LETTERS

Many broadcasters want their initials as the call letters for their stations, not realizing that this country is assigned only three initial letters, W, K, and N, by the international Bern bureau. Even then, we do not get all the calls beginning with these letters; part of the K calls are assigned abroad. If one's first name begins with one of the three letters there is one chance in a million that the other letters can be found among the unused national calls. There are 4,812 calls in use to-day out of a possible 50,000 combinations.

Some of the broadcasters were lucky and got call letters which were significant of their names. It began when the official who designates call letters assigned KOP as the call of the Detroit police station. Then came the Radio Corporation; station in Washington, which selected the abandoned ship call WRC, indicative of Washington Radio Corporation; WRCA was not available. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company succeeded in getting WCAP, equally significant of its location and name. WNP—Wireless North Pole—was given MacMillan for his polar cruise. Later on, WGN was assigned to the Chicago Tribune which advertises itself as the World's Greatest Newspaper, and, finally, WNYC, supposed to signify Wireless New York City, was granted as the official call of the new municipal station. It can't go much farther; as the call man says, "There is a limit"; he can't possibly please everybody nor shift calls around until they fit stations.

Some broadcasters also desire exclusive wave lengths, regardless of whether or not they can qualify as a high-powered class B station, or whether the wave lengths in their zones are already assigned in a time basis between two or three stations.

A number of amateurs who own powerful transmitters want international call letters, so that they can be identified abroad, and this question will soon have to be taken up internationally.—Washington Star.

WAVES OF INTEREST

Jacks are not used in radio frequency amplification.

Test your circuit laid out on the table before you mount it.

Alternating current cannot be used for plate supply.

When a tube lights, but fails to function properly, it is probably defective, and should be returned to the dealer or manufacturer for replacement.

It is economy to use two dry cells in parallel with the W D tube or the Peanut tube.

A new tube, in all respects suitable as a substitute for the U V 201A, is the W D 25, recently put upon the market by the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

If your filament rheostats must be turned up unusually high to obtain the signals examine your A battery. It may be discharged.

When building a two-step amplifier, the

connection of the B battery should be such that both tubes get the full voltage.

Any metallic substance will collect radio waves and if not grounded will act as an aerial.

Number 12 enameled solid copper wire is as good as anything for aeriels.

A circuit that is growing in popularity is the Robert's reflex with two tubes, and no crystal.

One stage of audio frequency will seldom make very much difference. It is that second stage which has the amplification jump, but it is apt to amplify noises with the music. A C battery will help in getting rid of the distortion.

Small meters, such as used for testing B batteries, are delicate devices. Guard against jarring the needle, which is set in tiny bearings.

When erecting an indoor aerial, insulators fastened to picture books will keep the wire away from the wall and pick up more energy from the broadcasting station.

A brass plate condenser is not so satisfactory as an aluminum plate one, especially if a receiving set is located near the ocean, river or lake. Aluminum will not corrode and its resistance is less.

Cords of the telephone wear out mostly at the points where frequent bending occurs. A layer or so of thread wound around the cord at these points will stiffen it and keep the inside flexible conductor from breaking.

Do not allow the phone cords to get twisted and knotted, as this is likely to result in severance of the wire. Have a hook or nail on the wall where the phones can be hung when not in use, straighten out the cords, and cover from the dust.

RADIO IN THE WORLD

There are 2700 American vessels now equipped with radio. There are 12 transoceanic stations and 790 land stations, besides 16,500 amateur sending stations.

The first radio tube invented by D. McFarlan Moore in 1898, was recently broken while on its way to the National Museum, where it was to be exhibited.

A series of nature studies is broadcast each week from Pennsylvania State College. Studies of birds, trees and flowers, animals, insects, and even rock formations, are included in these talks.

The radio programs are received at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on one master receiving set, which feeds 1000 phones connected in parallel.

When the Prince of Wales was elected a "Druid" at a ceremony recently in Wales, part of the affair was broadcast by the local radio station.

The Home Study Department of Columbia University has made an alliance with Station WEAJ whereby they furnish educational courses for broadcasting. During the past year Columbia has given four radio courses, Browning, Practical American Politics, Psychology and Literature of the Old Testament.

The "highest radio station in the world" is the claim France makes for the new station at the observatory of the Pic du Midi, which will be ready for operation in October. The power of this station, perched 8,700 feet above the sea level, will be only one-half kilowatt. It will be used for relay work with another station at Bagneres-de-Bigorre.

In Austria the police are making use of radio to put a stop to speeding in automobiles. Police cars furnished with transmitting and receiving sets are now patrolling the roads ready to give chase to any reckless driver or pass on word to the next police auto so that a trap may be set.

Switzerland has an interesting man in Deputy Locatelli. This Deputy not only owns a radio set but he has it placed aboard his aeroplane, where he can receive broadcast programs while on pleasure



Unexcelled Train Service

MONTREAL—TORONTO
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) 7.30 p.m., 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily.

MONTREAL—NIAGARA FALLS—BUFFALO
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily (through sleeping car to Buffalo on latter train).

MONTREAL—OTTAWA
Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 8.15 a.m., 4 p.m., 6.40 p.m. and 10.15 p.m. daily.
Leave Tunnel Terminal 12.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

MONTREAL—DETROIT—CHICAGO
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily.

MONTREAL—HAMILTON—LONDON
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily.

MONTREAL—COCHRANE—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER
Leave Montreal 10.15 p.m. daily for North Bay, Timmins, Cochrane, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Observation, parlor and dining cars on day trains and drawing-room sleeping cars on night trains; including club-compartment sleeping cars on 10.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. trains to Toronto, Hamilton and London.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TRAINS RUN ON
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

For further particulars,
reservations, etc., apply to

CITY TICKET OFFICE
230 St. James Street Phone Main 3620

flights or while moving from city to city on business.

France is planning a comprehensive net of regional broadcasting stations in the eastern, southern and central parts of the country.

The Radio Society of the Province of Namur, Belgium, has decided to establish a radio school, not only for its members but any outsiders who wish to take the course.

The Moscow radio station organized recently a special instruction course in Esperanto. This has been received in many parts of Europe but the record is a reception recorded in Irkutsk, Siberia.

Almost every day some unusual letter comes to radio headquarters at Washington or is forwarded from a district supervisor. The last question which caused considerable commotion, came over the telephone. It was: "What kind of a detector should be used on a crystal set?" Here is another: "In building a 'blank' set should the capacity of my condenser be one or two quarts?" Technical questions, when practical, are answered, but the Commerce officials are supposed to handle administrative matters only and are kept busy at that.

CENTRE OF EARTH RIGID AS STEEL, SAYS SCIENTIST

A plea for international accord among scientists marked the address of Dr. Fitz Haber, famous German chemist, before honor of the centenary of the Franklin Institute.

Professor Haber was the discoverer of the process of extracting nitrates from the air that enabled the Germans to manufacture high explosives after the allied forces had cut them off from imports of nitrate from Chili.

The old conception of the centre of the earth as a molten mass of great heat was set aside by Dr. Arthur L. Day in an address before another section of the scientists, in which he declared the eruptions of volcanoes were brought about by the birth of a rock in the earth's interior. "Every time a rock is born," he said, "through the crystallization of a hot, pasty material, gases and other volatile substances are expelled. As these are pushed through the mass, heat is generated and the reaction is completed when the substance emerges through the earth's crust as molten lava of an exceedingly high temperature."

"The earth itself has the rigidity of nicked steel; otherwise it could not withstand the tremendous pressure of chemical reaction."

JUST A LITTLE BALLOT

(Tune: Marching Through Georgia)

Just a little ballot, boys, that any hand can hold,
Just a little paper that you overlap and fold,
Put it in the ballot box as you have done of old.
And we'll win a glorious victory.

Just a little ballot, girls—a piece of paper white;
But it has a wondrous power because it stands for right,
If we cast enough of them the prospect will be bright,
For we shall gain a glorious victory.

Chorus:

Hurrah, hurrah! the battle now is on,
Hurrah, hurrah! the work will soon be done;
Put your ballots in the box, my comrades one by one,
And it will mean a glorious victory.

Dick Turpin's Home

It is reported that the reputed home of Dick Turpin, the celebrated highwayman, Percival or Parsifal Hall, a fine old mansion in Yorkshire, England, is to be sold. It is a hall with an interesting history. There it was that William Nevison, alias Swift Nick, the original of the traditional Dick Turpin, was wont to spend his time when not engaged in daring exploits on the road. The place is famous, too, as the one-time home of one of Yorkshire's quaintest characters, Parson Heye, while tradition says that one of the most terrible bargains—those ghostly dogs which Yorkshire country people believe walk at night—is to be found near the hall.

THE VALUE OF AN EDUCATION

Pat, says a contributor, was sexton of St. Bridget's Church when the officials decided to combine the duties of a clerk with those of sexton. Since Pat could neither read nor write he lost his job. Then he got work driving a wagon and went to hauling dirt.

Pretty soon he bought the wagon and the horses that he drove. At the end of a year he owned several wagons, purchased with his profits. After another year or so he had a large and prosperous transportation business with many wagons and trucks.

About that time he was making a contract, and when he admitted that he couldn't read the lawyer said, "You can't read, and yet you have built up this great business! My, my, what wouldn't you be if you'd only learned to read and write!"

"O! would be sexton of St. Bridget's Church," replied Pat.



Kitty's Guest Room

By Nancy Sped Turner



Kitty Bray had a little dream that she was trying to make come true. The name of it was "My Guest Room," and it remained in her thoughts from morning until night.

Although Kitty was only sixteen, she kept house for her uncle, who was her adopted father, and for his four sons. She knew how to carry the heavy responsibilities of her lot, and day in, day out, she cooked and cleaned and polished and patched, as busy as any been in a golden hive.

But Kitty's hive was not golden, and just here was where the drop of bitter mixed with her honey's sweet. Uncle William and the boys were thrifty, industrious farmers; they provided well for the table and saw to it that Kitty did not lack for the necessities of life—but more than that they did not bother themselves to provide. Furniture made for comfort as well as for use, ornaments, knickknacks—the little nameless, inexpensive luxuries that help to make a home—were well within their means, but entirely out of their calculations.

The were off to work by sunrise and back at sunset for a drowsy supper and a quick "turning in;" they were quite content that the farmhouse furnishings should consist of nothing except beds, chairs, and a table. If Kitty pinned a bright picture on the wall or hung pretty curtains here and there, her efforts went entirely unnoticed. To be sure, she kept on pinning and hanging for her own sake; but sometimes her little efforts had a discouraging way of bringing out the ugly bareness of the house instead of covering it up; and often the small, beauty-loving girl sighed from the very depths of her calico-covered heart.

"What do you want of a sofy, Kit?" Uncle William would inquire gruffly when she found courage to put in a plea, as she did now and then. "And what's the good of spindle-legged tables, and why clutter the house with trash? We're plain folks; let's live plainly. If you want a new dress, why, get it; but let the old rooms stay the way they've stayed since my father was born. You've too many notions in your head!"

The boys, too, scoffed—more or less kindly—at her little ambitions.

"Anyone that can make biscuits like yours, Kit, needn't be bothering about fandangles," big Jerry said, laughing. "And I'd rather eat your apple dumplings than sleep on a carved gold bed under silk quilts!"

"I don't want any carved gold beds," Kitty answered, blinking to hold back her tears. "I just want a house that doesn't look like a barn."

Buck was not so good-humored as Jerry, and through his nature ran a little streak of stinginess. "The rest of us are thankful for a roof," he said to her rather sharply. "Why can't you stop grumbling, Kitty Bray?"

That was unjust, for Kitty never grumbled; it was only her passionate desire to have some pretty things round her that stirred her once in a while to gentle rebellion. The other two boys, Nat and Thomas, laughed at her, too. Thomas was somewhat scornful, like Buck; Nat's derision was chiefly mischievous. "Whoever goes to town this afternoon," he would say, "musn't forget to order a Brussels carpet and a buffet. Kitty wants to rig the rooms, you know."

But as they well knew, Kitty wanted nothing fine or expensive; what she wanted they could easily afford. However, as the months went by, it became plainer and plainer that the big old house was to remain just as forlorn as it had been through the generation behind it. And at last her longing took the form of one special desire: she wanted, she would have, a guest chamber! Since her uncle and cousins were content with bare floors and stark walls, she would try to be, too; but at least one single spot in the house should be cosy and fair—a spare room, a guest chamber set apart.

It did not daunt her to remember that guests at the Bray farm were as rare as robins in January. At long intervals they did drop in: sometimes a wayfarer, asking shelter for the night; sometimes a cattle dealer, stopping over on business; or the country doctor, storm bound in winter. Once a boyhood friend of Uncle William's had come unexpectedly, and had had to sleep in Nat's ramshackle single bed in the dingy room over the hall. Again, Mrs. Herndon, the pretty little lady from the adjoining farm, had been caught over-

night in a fierce thunderstorm, and all Kitty's pleasure in preparing the dainty supper had been shadowed by the thought of the shabby little room in which her guest would have to pass the night. But most she minded about the minister—a gentle old man who came down four times a year for services at Hebron church, and who always stayed at the Bray farm. He seemed older and feebler each time he came, and over and over again Kitty caught herself thinking of the Shunammite woman in the Bible and her "prophet's chamber" kept ready for the weary pilgrim.

"Just one single room," she said to herself again, one day in October, as she churned busily, "to look pretty and sweet and resty!"

That very night an idea popped into her drowsy brain and set her to tossing wakefully until dawn. With the first glimmer of day she rose, and crept up the dusty stairs that led to the dustier attic.

At the top she stood still and looked about her for a long time. The attic, which occupied the whole third floor of the big old house, was divided into two large rooms. The roof was high, and there were several small windows that let a current of air through and kept the whole place cool in the warmest weather. The room at the head of the stairway was full of rubbish and broken furniture, among which were two dilapidated maple beds. The room beyond was empty, and in the doorway of that room Kitty stood dreaming for a quarter of an hour. "Maybe I could," she said aloud at last; then presently she added, "Of course I can!"

All through the fall and winter she was busier, if possible, than ever. To be cook and housemaid for a family of five, and at the same time to engineer a big undertaking of your own, is no light matter, but Kitty seemed to thrive on it. She grew rosier and sang a good deal; queer little errands kept her flying here and there about the house; she was never idle a minute.

"What do you call yourself up to?" Jerry demanded one sunny day in November. "You're acting like a mud-dauber. Ten times in the last hour you've buzzed into the house, with wings set for dear life."

It was just like Jerry to get a faint inkling of her secret; it was also just like him to set about helping her in his own clumsy way. When he found her in the old woodshed trying to knock

together a little table from a few rough boards, he took the hammer from her hands.

"Here, that's a job for a real carpenter," he said, and set to work.

A heavy rain came opportunely the next day, and Jerry not only made a table, but also put together a small washstand and a chest of drawers. They were rough and plain, but Kitty's eyes shone joyfully when he presented them to her with a bow.

"Put 'em in the rubbish room," she whispered, and followed him upstairs to see that he went no farther.

Spring came, and still Kitty Bray bustled and flitted. Anyone except a set of unobservant men would have wondered why she scurried upstairs and down so often, and why she laughed so much as she did her work, but only Jerry had noticed anything at all, and he had forgotten as soon as the first ploughing day dawned.

The third week of May was very warm. The sun beat down as fiercely as in mid-summer, and man and beast suffered with the unaccustomed heat. Kitty put green leaves in the laborers' hats when they went out to work, and twice a day carried cooling drinks to the field. She was making iced lemonade one stifling hot noon, when a hurried thump of feet made her look up. A group of men were mounting the steps to the porch.

"Buck's got a sunstroke," Jerry explained briefly, pushing past the others, who were carrying an inert form. "And dad's nearly laid out, too. But here's Doc Saunders—he happened along in the nick of time, and everything's going to be all right. Where shall we carry Buck?"

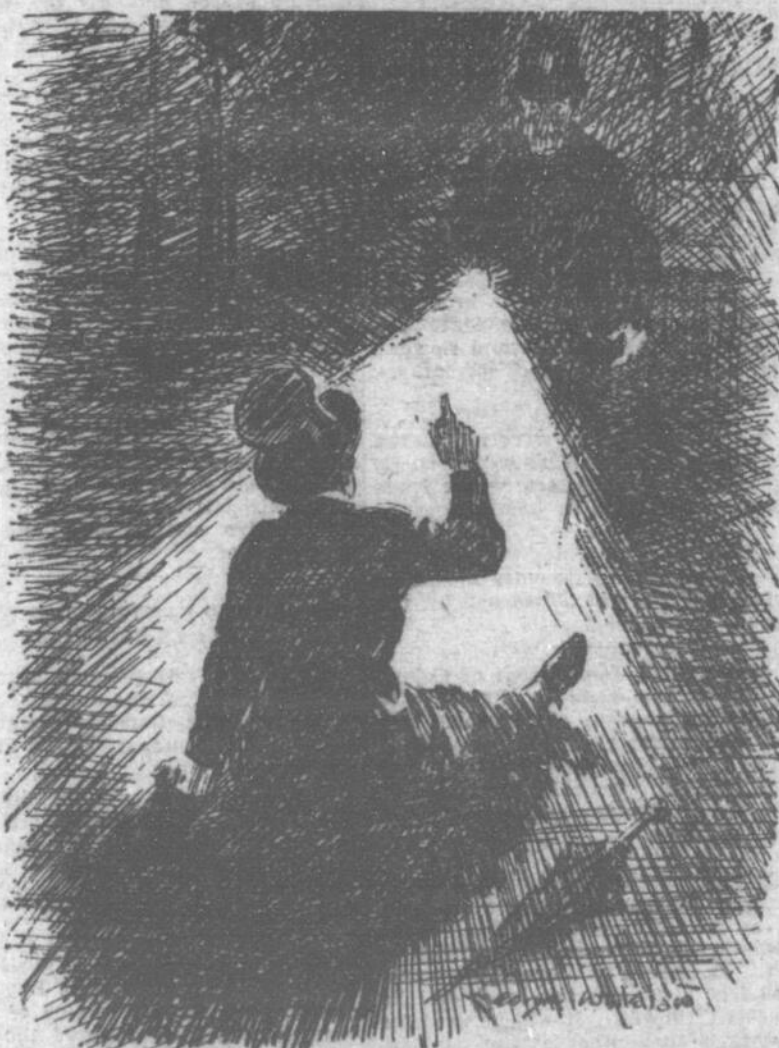
Kitty glanced swiftly at Buck's flushed face and her uncle's bowed shoulders before she could gather her scattered wits. The doctor looked at her uncertainly. Through an open door the room that Buck and his father shared could be plainly seen—neat, but glaringly uncomfortable.

"They both ought to have some cool, quiet place," Doctor Saunders said, glancing about with evident dissatisfaction.

"This way," Kitty commanded suddenly.

She beckoned to the men, and they followed her without a word. The two farm hands carried Buck; Uncle William stumbled along between Nat and Tom; Jerry and the doctor brought up the rear. It would have been ludicrous at any other time to see the seven big men filing in solemn confidence behind their slim little guide—through the hall and up one flight of steps, down the upper hall, and slowly up a second flight.

Through the first attic room they tramped, and Kitty swung wide the door to the second room. It was a room in truth,



Belated Reveller (somewhat in difficulties): "A positive danger, that's what you are, with those dazzling headlights in front!"

—Passing Show.

REEDS

Write us for prices on highest grade. Basketry Reeds—Also Frames and Tray Boards.

BRANTFORD WILLOW WORKS, - BRANTFORD, ONT.

now; in spite of her anxiety, she gave a short skip of joy on the threshold. Through wide-open windows north and south a little breeze blew; a tall, green tree, standing like a giant sentinel, sheltered the west window. On the floor was spread a broad "rag" rug of restful blue, woven through many a long winter evening; simple pictures in pine-cone frames hung on the newly whitewashed walls.

MANDARIN COSTUME COMBINES CHERRY AND GRAY



This effective mandarin outfit chooses soft gray crepe de Chine for its medium and adds enlivening color touches in its use of cherry embroidery.

The sleeves are lined in cherry color to match, and this note is repeated in the scarf and hat.

The two-tiered skirt of gray crepe de Chine shows half-inch pleats.

Jerry's chest of drawers, surmounted by a bright little mirror, was dressed in starched white muslin; so, too, was the washstand, which bore a shallow bowl and pitcher, no less useful for having been artfully mended with some mysterious concoction. An ancient clock, made to go again by means of much coaxing and a little oil, ticked softly on the small shelf that served as mantel. A vase of creamy roses, delicate and fragrant, shared the tiny table with a book or two. Downstairs the air had seemed lifeless, but up here at the top of the house the breeze steadily fluttered the white muslin curtains and stirred the roses; a cool, green light filtered through the leaves.

There were two shining maple beds, a little wobbly, but rubbed bright and hung with snowy coverings. On one of the beds the men laid Buck, and on the other Uncle William sank with a grateful sigh. The men tiptoed out, and Doctor Saunders, with Kitty for assistant, fell to work on Buck.

"It's not nearly so bad as it might be," the doctor said, as he took a bowl of ice from a ready hand at his elbow. He looked approvingly about the room. "He'll pull through all right up here." Uncle William raised his eyes. "Where did you get this room from, Kit?" he asked; his voice was gentler than usual. "Where in the name of sense did you get it from?"

His niece laughed joyously. "Oh, it's rather a long story," she replied.

"Looks like witchcraft to me," Uncle William continued. "All the way in from

FACE TERRIBLE FROM PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Irritation Intense. Cuticura Heals.

"I suffered terribly with blackheads and pimples. The pimples were large, festering and scaled over. They burned causing intense irritation. After washing my face the scales would fall off causing eruptions. I had to dispense with all pleasures because my face was terrible."

"I tried numerous remedies but all failed. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using one box of Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Felicia E. Smith, 2271 E. 46th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2618, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

the field I was sort of dreading that hot, noisy room downstairs. You see, when a man's head aches this way —" His voice trailed off into silence; he was nearly asleep.

A little after sunset Buck opened his eyes. The room was quiet in the cool twilight; rose petals had fallen on the floor. "Come here, Kit," he said after a moment. "Where am I?"

"Why, Buck Bray!" laughed his cousin. "In the house where you were born and raised—where else?"

"Shucks!" said Buck in derisive unbelief, and lay down again with a contented sigh. "Well, wherever 'tis, you've got me feeling mighty easy, sis. I guess I'll nap again now."

Jerry and Tom had come up to see how the patients were getting on.

"Tom, here," said Jerry, "doesn't understand about this attic. He vows you didn't do it."

"This is my guest chamber," Kitty answered proudly. "Uncle William and Buck are my first guests; the minister will be the next."

"Well, it's a room!" Tom declared, looking about him with open admiration. "Where'd you get the money?"

"It cost just four dozen eggs from my two Leghorns," Kitty said. "And that's all. It wasn't a very extravagant undertaking."

Uncle William spoke unexpectedly from his corner. "How many eggs would it take," he asked, "to do my room? If the hens don't lay enough to pay for it," he added, chuckling, "so cool he was and so content,—"why, I reckon I can afford to make up the rest!"—Youth's Companion.

PRINCE EN ROUTE FOR CALGARY

The Prince of Wales boarded his special train at Syosset on Sunday night after a vacation of twenty-three days, on Long Island, and at ten o'clock started on his trip to his ranch in Alberta.

The whole town of Syosset turned out to see him off. He boarded the train on a siding at 9.50 and waved his hat at the cheering crowd from the platform of the private car Balmoral, as magnesium flares lighted him up for the cameras.

The Prince departed on what is said to be the finest special train ever assembled in America. It consists of two official cars, the Balmoral and the Ottawa; a combined compartment-observation-library car, the Fast Brant, two sleeping cars. Besides the royal staff, Mr. Thompson and C. K. Howard, general tourist agent of the Canadian National Railways, and the secret service men were on the train. The Prince carried with him 39 pieces of baggage.

After leaving Syosset, the royal train was delivered by the Long Island Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. From Springfield to White River Junction, Vt., the train was handled over the Boston and Maine, and from White River Junction to St. Johns, Que., over the Central Vermont. From St. Johns to Calgary, the train travelled over the Canadian National. It arrived in Montreal at 10.55 a.m. Monday, but only a brief stop in the yards was made, and Ottawa was reached at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Short stops also were made at the following places in Ontario: North Bay, Hornsby, Long Lac, Armstrong and Sioux Lookout.

The train was timed to arrive at Winnipeg at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning and his train will reach Calgary, the end of the rail journey, on Thursday. From there the Prince will motor to High River, 30 miles away, which is near the royal ranch.

Adding to Canada's Population

Railroad rules are made to keep, so when Mrs. Frank Scott, of Jewell, Iowa, presented one ticket to a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train conductor for herself and thirteen children, all under 5 years of age, the conductor gasped, but took the ticket.

Mrs. Scott carried the family Bible to prove that all the children are her own. She is the mother of nineteen children. There are three sets of triplets and two sets of twins. The children occupied five double seats in the train. They are on their way to Regina, Canada.

HEAVY FLOODS IN QUEBEC

A Village Devastated—Bridges Washed Away

Baie St. Paul, located on the Canadian National Murray Bay line, has suffered frightful damages through floods, and the vicinity has an appearance of devastation such as comes only in times of earthquakes or other great disasters. The damage to the little village and the immediate neighborhood is heavy in material wealth, hundreds of inhabitants being ruined, while the provincial government and municipalities throughout the neighborhood have suffered by the sweeping away of bridges. In some cases so heavy have been the torrents of water, and so strong their course, that bridges have crumpled up, completely destroyed.

This trail of disaster follows similar catastrophes below Quebec and in the Eastern Townships because of the flooding of the rivers through the heavy rains.

It is estimated that in the village of Baie St. Paul alone the damage caused will reach to \$300,000. There was one fatality, that of a middle-aged man named Arthur Drolet, father of 14 children, who succumbed to shock following the destruction of his home by the floods. Heart failure is given as the direct cause. In all ten houses were completely destroyed in the village, and five sawmills have been either swept away or ruined by the pounding of the waters, and the wrecks in such cases lie strewn about the village. One of these sawmills was valued at \$30,000.

Farmers who have fox ranches in the immediate neighborhood of the village have suffered severely. Five such ranches have been practically destroyed, and some of the foxes are either at liberty or dead.

The oyster ranks as one of the ten strongest things to be found on earth. When this dainty shellfish is in its prime, a force of nine hundred times its own weight is necessary to force open its shell.

A BRITISH DISCOVERY IN ELECTRICAL SCIENCE

Great interest was caused recently in London by a demonstration, given before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of a strange phenomenon alleged to be absolutely new to science. When an electric current is passed through a half-conducting material, such as lithographic stone, in close contact with a metal, the metal and the stone stick together with a force which is out of proportion to the strength of the current passing from one to the other. The demonstrators, who came from Scandinavia, showed how this phenomenon could be applied in making a loud-speaking telephone. By its help they made a violin reproduce music played in a distant room and "speak" words spoken into a distant telephone transmitter. This demonstration was, however, followed very soon by



Reformed Burglar: "Got any doors or windows ye can't open, mum?"

—London Opinion.

proof that the phenomenon had been discovered many years before in Great Britain and its application to telephony had actually been described before learned societies and in a popular encyclopaedia. The discovery in Scandinavia was therefore a re-discovery and the incident suggests that the past records of British research and invention may contain more hidden items capable of practical development in the light of the fuller knowledge now available.

Copying old Styles

Paris reports that fashions in feminine apparel have taken a backward turn toward modes of 50 years ago. This is an old trick of fashion. Time and again granddaughters have fashioned their garments after those of their grandmothers. It is not unusual for a season's styles to revert even further back. The modern damsel has been again and again seen in attire evidently copied from the modes of the Middle Ages, and at times have even borrowed fashions from the ancients. Indeed, at times she has apparently headed straight toward Mother Eve, whose charming naivete of adornment has never been excelled.

Bovril
puts the "goodness"
into the stewpan!

ARMED MEN WITH MACHINE GUNS TO MOVE \$3,000,000,000

The Federal Reserve Bank successfully completed the removal of \$3,000,000,000 in cash and negotiable securities from its old vaults in the Equitable Building, 15 Nassau street, to its new quarters at 33 Liberty street and 44 Maiden Lane on Saturday. The treasure was the largest ever moved through the streets of New York City, and, according to W. R. Huntington, traffic manager of the Adams Express Company, which did the work, the greatest ever transported in the history of the world.

Deadlines were established by the police three blocks away from each of the bank buildings, machine guns were mounted and more than three hundred armed men guarded the progress of the bank's treasure up Nassau street. There was not a single untoward incident and at 12.30 o'clock it was announced that the transfer had been completed. Everything moved with the precision of clock work in accordance with plans that it took months to work out.

REFUNDING LOAN ANNOUNCED

Hon. J. A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, announced on Friday that his 1924 refunding program has been completed by the sale of \$85,000,000 Dominion Government bonds to a strong Canadian syndicate.

The issue consists of \$35,000,000 two-year four per cent bonds and \$50,000,000 twenty-year four and a half per cent bonds. The public offering will be made at an early date.

The proceeds will go towards retiring an issue of \$107,000,000 bonds, which fall due in Canada on November 1, the minister being in a position to reduce his outstanding indebtedness by upwards of twenty million dollars.

The four per cent and four and a half per cent bonds under sale are replacing securities bearing interest of 5 1/2 per cent.

As only \$50,000,000 will be in the form of Canadian payment bonds, into which holders of maturing Victory bonds are likely to invest their principal, it is apparent that the new issue will not be sufficient

to allow for the investment of the proceeds of the whole \$107,000,000. Apparently, the remaining funds must be invested in existing issues, which have become scarce during the last few weeks. The success of the new Dominion issue therefore seems assured and it is probable that the over-subscription to this year's refunding loan will not only duplicate but will exceed the subscription to the refunding loan of 1923.

It is understood that the syndicate referred to is headed by the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, and four of the leading Canadian bond houses.



TO SUCCEED JELlicoe

Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson will shortly succeed Viscount Jellicoe as Governor-General of New Zealand. During the war he commanded the Imperial 5th division and subsequently the 2nd and 17th army corps.

Novel Use of a Balloon

The Scapa Flow Company last year made a preliminary survey of the sunken German vessels they purchased from the British admiralty, but it was only this summer that steps were taken to remove the destroyers to suitable places for breaking up. For some months the firm has been spanning the distance between two concrete barges, which were placed on either side of a destroyer with steel girders. To these wire hawsers were attached and passed around the ship. To ease the strain on the barges as far as possible a balloon capable of a lift of 100 tons was also employed. At low water the hawsers were hauled taut, and with the rising tide the destroyer was gradually edged shoreward. The operation was entirely successful and will be repeated until the vessel is placed in a position suitable for the shipwreckers.

A confidential report made by a high German diplomatic envoy to Moscow to his government in Berlin, of which a copy has reached Paris, says that Russia faces the worst famine in her history. The document paints a terrible picture of conditions which the Soviet government is making strenuous efforts to conceal from the world.

"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes:

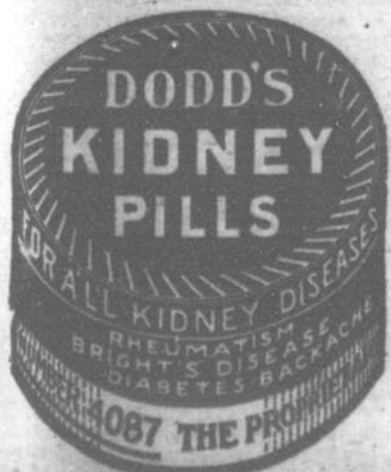
"My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health."



"We have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for different members of the family, when recovering from 'flu' and scarlet fever, and it has always helped them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

66 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto



OUT-CASTES IN MADRAS

A correspondent writing to the "Times" on the plight of the out-castes in Madras, says:—

Before describing the disabilities and persecution endured by the out-castes in Madras, it is as well to point out that the Indian propagandist or the idolater—i.e., one of those Europeans whose uncritical admiration for Hinduism drives progressive Indians almost out of their minds with annoyance—who glibly dismisses caste oppression by comparing it with European class prejudice is guilty, at least, of dissimulation. Let the reader imagine an England in which pig-keepers, barbers, charwomen, agricultural laborers and most unskilled workmen as well, tanners, publicans, brewers, gipsies, and fishermen, were not merely forbidden to intermarry or eat with the rest of the population, but were debarred access to all churches, were liable to be attacked if they were caught drawing or drinking water from public taps, were forbidden the use of respectable streets in many towns, and were in some counties prevented by threats of violence from sending their children to board schools, all in the name of a religion which, its expounders maintained, made these disabilities hereditary; then he will have some idea of the situation of the out-caste in parts of India.

Including a number of aboriginals and hill tribes whom the caste Hindus regard as "untouchable," there are at least 7,000,000 out-castes in Madras, that is to say one-sixth of the population is composed of the people who used to be comprehensively termed "Pariahs." They are now called Panchamas—i.e., the fifth class, ranking after the three high castes and the low-caste men, or Sundras, but they prefer, if they speak Tamil, to be called Adi-Dravidas (originally Dravidians) or if Telugu is their speech, Adi-Andhras.

High-Caste Judges

In practice most high-caste men neglect the purifications that are theoretically obligatory if they have been within 64ft. of a Panchama, but there are towns on the West Coast where there is reason to believe that Hindu judges, in the absence of British officials, compel Panchama witnesses to remain outside the court for fear of causing defilement and to give their evidence through orderlies who run to and fro. Even the pauper is penalized. In parts of Malabar the Nayadis who live by begging are forbidden the roads and compelled to sit in fields, laying a cloth on the roadside on which the charitable deposit their alms! Bridges built out of public funds and streets passing through high-caste quarters are notoriously closed to out-castes in certain districts. A British sympathiser with Indian Nationalism was surprised when a student driving with him through a Madras town asked to be allowed to walk for a while. He was more surprised to find that the student, being of low caste, could not venture through a certain street. Wealth and education give no security. Rich Panchamas returning from abroad have been expelled from Government offices by high-caste clerks when their origin was known. A Panchama recently nominated by Government to the Tanjore Taluk (District) Board had to sit in the verandah during the proceedings, while in another district, on a Panchama gentleman being appointed to a seat on the town council, five of its members, among them a Moslem infected by the caste spirit, sent in their resignations. While some "mirasdars" (landowners) treat their out-caste workmen kindly, many take care that they are permanently in debt to them and bind both them and their heirs to work on the estate till the debt is redeemed.

Caste Disabilities

But it must not be imagined that the Brahmins and large landowners are the caste-less man's only oppressors. In Madras, as elsewhere, the snobbish arrogance that is the product of the caste system runs through all grades of society. A low caste can always find a lower or a caste-less man to treat with contempt, and so deeply ingrained is this tendency that in some Christian congregations men of high-caste origin object to sitting in the same

part of the church as those of lower descent. Popular support of caste prejudice inflicts as much hardship on the Panchama as high-caste pride. In any season a well used by caste people is practically closed to the out-caste in almost any part of India. The out-caste woman has to stand near till some charitable person gives her water or else has to draw from a contaminated source.

The cruellest disability is educational. In Madras city and in other towns where Christian influence is strong and where enlightened Indians realize the injury done to their race's reputation by the excesses of caste, they send nearly as many children to school as the general population. Elsewhere they are excluded from many Hindu schools, often on fears, with the connivance of Hindu officials.

Exclusion from roads and bridges is admittedly peculiar to Madras. What of the out-castes' situation elsewhere? In the Central Provinces they form nearly a quarter of the population, but have far less representation than in Madras. They have the same disabilities as regards wells and temples. Mr. Gival, a "Mahar" member of Council before the Royal Commission over which Lord Lee of Fareham presided, publicly gave evidence of the exclusion of out-caste children from the interior of schools (they had to sit outside and pick up what they could) and of the quashing of sentences imposed by Brahmin judges on Mahars who had used public wells. In the North and Bengal the Swarajists deny the existence of the problem, but there may be one merely because the out-castes are more scattered, less educated, less represented, and less vocal than in the

South. There are fully 40,000,000 of them outside Madras and the Central Provinces.

Poison in the Pipe

The average smoker does not regard seriously anyone who suggests that his habit is harmful. Otherwise he would be a little alarmed at the result of investigations, undertaken to "ascertain the extent of which poison gas manufacture is indulged in by the public," mentioned in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal.

Sulphuretted hydrogen and prussic acid are both constant products of the smokers' activity, states the author, Professor Armstrong, though in very minute proportions.

A considerable amount of carbonic oxide, however, is produced. This gas, more familiar under the title of carbon monoxide, is a deadly poison, its action being to combine with the red coloring matter of the blood and prevent the necessary oxygen being carried to the tissues.

Of the three kinds of smoke—pipe, cigar and cigarette smoke—the last contains by far the smallest proportion of carbon monoxide, the article says.

The most important point revealed by these investigations, especially so far as the cigarette smoked is concerned, is that far less poison gas is produced where slow smoking is practiced.

It was found that when smoked quickly a cigarette produced smoke containing nearly one and one-half per cent. carbon monoxide, whereas a similar cigarette smoked slowly contained only a little over one-half per cent. of poison gas.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

"I hope, dear, that Marjorie enjoyed her visit," said a Westmount mother to her small daughter who had just bidden adieu to a little friend.

"Yes, mamma. I think she did," replied the child. "I called her 'my dear' several times in that dressy tone you use when you have company."



Rastus: "Here's dat shilling ah borrow ed from yuh last year."
Sambo: "Yuh done kept it so long dat ah don't know if it's wuff while for me to change mah 'pinion of yuh jes' for one shilling."

—London Opinion.

Little Josephine begged her parents in vain to let her have a kitten, fell quite ill and had to be taken to the hospital for an operation.

The parents promised her the coveted kitten "if she'd be a brave girl."

She nobly fulfilled the condition, and after the operation, as she was recovering from the effects of the anesthetic, was heard to mutter:

"Well, it's a bum way to get a cat."

"Yes," said Mrs. O'Hallagan, "it was two o'clock the following morning when you came home the other night, and it was half-past two the next morning when you came home last night. But I'm telling you, if it's two o'clock in the morning when you come home to-night, or any other night the

next morning, you'll have to get up and let yourself in!"

As a rule grouchy-looking men are not popular, but a druggist of our acquaintance says he likes to see them come into his store. "When a man comes in with a grouchy face," he remarked, "I know he wants to buy something. The fellow who approaches with a broad grin either wants to bone me for a donation or stock me up with some unsaleable line of goods."

Farmer—Yes, my trees are a hundred years old and still bearing the best of fruit.

Fresh Air Enthusiast—Of course they are—just another example of the results of the outdoor life!

Belled Buzzard's Revenge

A Frederick farmer captured a turkey buzzard in the mountain near Yellow Springs, and after tying a sheep's bell around its neck, liberated the big bird.

A few days later, while the farmer was driving a horse attached to a wagon along the road, the same buzzard flew close to the team and alighted on a fence just ahead of it. The horse became frightened and ran away and the farmer narrowly escaped being injured. The wagon was damaged.

SLOW Ears or QUICK Ears



WHICH ARE YOURS?

Slow ears mean that you can't quite catch the sense of what people are talking about. You lose a word here and there. You feel tired because of your constant effort to hear. Perhaps you have noises in your head, so that you feel confused when you try to distinguish sounds.

In other words you feel the gradual dulling of one of the most important of all our senses. Quick ears mean just the reverse of the foregoing—the ability to hear sounds readily and keenly—to hear the birds—the lodge ritual—and the sermon.

Quick ears mean that you catch every word of the family chat—the business conversation—just as you used to do.

4-Day Treatments Free

In Boston at 286 Cornhill Building is the office of a man who after being graduated from Dublin University, Ireland, and after serving as surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service for a period, has for more than 39 years, made Catarrhal Deafness a study. Moreover, Ear Specialist Sproule and his associates developed a method of Home Treatment for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises.

It is so difficult to properly describe a Method of Home Treatment that instead they offer a 4-day treatment, FREE. All you have to do is to send off for a free Treatment. Just a postcard or letter asking for the Free Deafness Treatment will bring it by return mail.

You are asked to use it carefully. Examine the treatment—note its careful preparation—the ease and convenience with which it can be used at home. Observe how every detail of the Method has been made to work toward the desired end of changing slow ears into quick ears.

Then after you have done this, and have seen the Method for yourself, read what some grateful friends have to say of the results they have received.

If you have slow ears, you are gladly welcome to this opportunity to see what can be done for them, through this Home Treatment Method.

Write for your Free Treatment to
EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE,
286 Cornhill Building :: Boston, Mass.

DR. J.D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

NO NEED TO SLEEP RESTLESS, SLEEP-
LESS NIGHTS. IRRITATION QUICKLY
RELIEVED AND REST ASSURED BY
USING THE REMEDY THAT HAS HELP-
ED THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

WAIT'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Give good results. They do not remedy one disease and produce another. They will remedy a larger percentage of cases and in less time than any medicine known.

Wait's Rheumatic Remedy \$1.50
" Pile Remedy 1.50
" Dyspepsia Remedy 1.50
" Coughs and Colds Remedy... 1.50
" Nervous Debility Remedy.... 1.50
" Appendicitis Remedy 4.00
" Eczema Remedy 1.50
" Ringworm Remedy 60

Any of these remedies will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy

Arnprior, Ontario.
Send for Manual (free)

PILES

If you suffer from Piles in any form we have information that may be of great value to you. Send your name and address today and it will be sent free by return mail.

MICMAC,

Box 370D, Yarmouth, N.S.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Georges Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colds, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20.

Good steers at Montreal sold at a top of \$6.50 and medium lots \$5.00 to \$5.50. Common to medium steers \$3.50 to \$4.50 and very light common steers as low as \$2.75. Medium light common steers \$4.50 and common \$2.50 and up. Common cows sold as low as \$2.50 and common bulls \$2.00. The few good veals offered \$9.00. Medium quality suckers \$8.00 and heavy fall-fed calves \$4.50 to \$5.00. Grassers \$3.75 to \$4.25. Good lambs sold from \$11.50 to \$12.00 and mixed lots \$11.00 to \$11.25. Common lambs \$10.25 to \$10.75; sheep went from \$3.00 to \$5.50. Hogs were scarce and prices advanced to \$10.00 and \$10.50 for select graded out. Sows were from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Export buyers were fairly active and paid from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for most of the heavy steers at Toronto with one load at \$7.80. Short-keep feeders for export brought \$5.75 to \$6.00; export heifers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. One load of heavyweight butchers \$7.25, most of the good one from \$5.75 to \$6.50. Medium quality butchers \$5.00 and \$5.50; common stuff down to \$3.50. Good cows \$3.75 to \$4.50. Bulls \$4.50 with \$3.00 to \$4.00 for the bulk of the best. Common and bologna bulls \$2.25 to \$2.75. Stockers and feeders \$3.50 to \$4.00 for light weight steers and heifers \$4.00 to \$5.00. Short-keepers up to \$6.00. Good calves made from \$10.00 to \$11.00 with a few \$12.00. Medium quality \$8.00 to \$9.50 and grassers \$3.50 to \$5.00, the bulk from \$4.00 to \$4.25. Prices ruled from \$10.00 to \$10.25 for thick smooths and from \$11.00 to \$11.25 for select off car. The bulk of the lambs sold \$11.00 to \$11.25. Buck lambs \$2.00 discount from the ewe and wether prices. Cull lambs \$8.00 to \$9.00. Real good breeding ewes \$8.00. Heavy sheep and bucks \$4.00 to \$5.00 and culls down to \$2.00.

Good weighty steers at Toronto, suitable for export, were scarce and sold from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heavy steers, medium to good \$3.50 to \$4.50; general run of butcher steers \$4.75 to \$5.25; top butcher cows \$3.00 to \$3.50. Medium to good from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Good heavyweight butchers heifers up to \$4.50; other decent kinds \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bulls \$1.50 to \$2.50. Fleshy feeder steers \$4.25 to \$4.50, medium to good \$3.00 to \$4.00 and common variety down to \$2.00. Good light weight stockers \$3.00 to \$3.50, common to fair \$1.50 to \$2.50. Choice light weight veal topped at \$6.00; good weighty kinds \$4.00. Thick smooths \$3.50 and some loads up to \$3.65. Select bacon sold at the 10 p.c. premium. Best killing lambs \$10.50 to \$10.75 and common to fair \$6.50 to \$8.50. Good heavyweight sheep \$6.00 to \$7.00.

At Prince Albert medium butcher steers made \$3.50 and fair stockers and feeders \$3.50. Hogs \$8.25 off cars for thick smooths.

New cuts effective on Wednesday are as follows:—Heavies 1-2c off, extra heavies 2c, sows No. 1, 2 1-2c and sows No. 2, 3c.

At Moose Jaw one load of export cattle sold \$5.75. Handy weights \$4.25 to \$5.00 and a top load of heifers \$4.00. Good to choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, medium from \$1.75 to \$2.25 and canners and cutters 50c to \$1.50. Feeder steers made from \$3.25 to \$3.60. \$8.25 for thick smooths and 10 p.c. better on selects.

Choice butcher steers at Calgary made \$4.85 to an occasional \$5.25, fair to good \$4.00 to \$4.50 and common to medium \$2.50 to \$3.75. Choice heifers \$3.60 to \$3.85 and fair to good \$3.00 to \$3.50. Choice cows \$2.75 to \$3.85, up to \$3.10, medium to fair \$2.30 to \$2.65 and common around \$2.00. Canners and cutters 50c to \$1.50 and bulls \$1.00 to \$2.00. Choice calves changed \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium \$3.50 to \$4.00 and common around \$3.00. Fleshy feeders \$4.00 to \$4.25, fair to good \$3.50 to \$3.85, good stockers \$3.00 to \$3.35 and common around \$2.25. Stocker heifers \$2.00 to \$2.75 and cows \$1.50 to \$2.00. Fat lambs made \$11.25 to \$11.50, yearlings \$10.00, wethers \$9.50 to \$10.25, ewes \$7.00 to \$7.25 and breeding ewes \$10.00 each. Good fleshy lambs made \$10.60. Thick smooth hogs sold at \$8.15 and select bacon at \$8.96.

At Edmonton a few steers made \$5.00, good \$4.00 to \$4.50 and common to medium \$2.50 to \$3.75. Choice cows made \$2.50 to \$3.00 and common to medium from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Canners and cutters sold from \$1.00 to \$1.50 and stock cows from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Good bulls made \$1.25 to \$1.50. Good to choice feeders \$3.50 to \$4.00 and common to medium \$2.50 to \$2.75. Good stockers \$2.50 to \$3.50 and common \$2.00 to \$2.25. Choice light calves \$5.00 and heavies \$4.00. Hogs \$8.25 off cars for thick smooths and 10 p.c. better for selects. Lambs made \$10.50 to \$11.50, yearlings \$8.00 to \$9.00 and ewes \$4.00 to \$6.00.

British Cattle Market:—Birkenhead reports the sale of 1350 Canadian stores at prices ranging from 18 1-4c to 19c for Ontarios and 16 1-2c to 17 1-2c for Westerns, on an "in sink" equivalent. One hundred Canadian fat steers made from 18c to 18 1-2c, bulls from 11c to 12c and cows 13c to 14c, all on "in sink" basis. About 2900 Irish fats made from 17 3-4c to 18 3-4c, and 1400 Irish stores similar prices as Canadians. The heavy increase in Irish offerings is responsible for more cautious buying. London reports 700 Canadian dressed sides from 18 1-4c down to 15 1-2c under a rather slow demand.

British Bacon Market:—Canadian bales 94s to 96s, boxes 90s to 94s, market irregular and quiet. American 90s, small supplies. Irish 106s to 114s, quiet. Danish 102s, to 104s, steady. Danish killings estimated 76,000 head.

A CENSUS OF SMALL THINGS

Few persons except naturalists ever consider the enormous amount of life other than human which exists in any country, civilized or not, densely peopled or thinly settled. A recent plague of rats has prompted London "Answers" to obtain an estimate from a scientist who believes that within the area of Greater London there are twenty million rats—more than three times as many rats as people.

Sparrows probably come next in point of numbers among London's warm-blooded population; but the scientist preferred to make his estimate cover all the birds in the United Kingdom. He believed they would average eight hundred to the square mile. That would give a total of nearly ninety-seven millions. Thus the bird population outnumbers the human by more than two to one.

As for the insect population, that is quite beyond any statistician; but admitting that each bird ate only fifty insects a day, British birds would consume more than a billion insects in a year. Yet such an estimate seems absolutely futile when we consider that the insect population of a single cherry-tree infested with aphides was estimated by no less an authority than Miss Ormerod at twelve millions.

Lord Avebury once calculated that a single ants' nest might contain as many as four hundred thousand individual insects. Recent researches have shown that these figures were too high; yet the actual facts are astonishing enough.

Monsieur Yung, a French entomologist, has killed the ants in five hills by means of a poisonous gas, and undertaken the prodigious labor of counting the dead. The result showed that in the smallest hill there were nearly eighteen thousand ants; in the largest, ninety-four thousand; and no man would dare to estimate how many ants "got away"—that is, how many were absent from the hills on business or pleasure at the time when the scientist entered upon his tremendous task.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS?

Such a message would be wonderfully thrilling but not half so important as that a few million people should really get a message from earth. For the real cosmic question is not "What sort of life do they have on Mars?" but "What sort do we have on earth and why do we have it?" Star-gazing is fine business if we only gaze long enough and closely enough at the particular star on which we are riding at present. It may be a disappointment not to get a message from Mars. But it is tragic, in a very literal sense, not to get a clear message from earth. Many a man will put in four hours under his automobile on a Sunday morning trying to discover what is the matter with the engine, who has never given fifteen consecutive minutes to studying what may be the matter with the world. To listen patiently enough to the confused voices of earth, to catch the still, sad music of humanity, to perceive the plight of a world whose mechanical inventions have far outrun the moral and spiritual progress necessary to control them—here is a task for all the powers of hearing and sympathetic understanding we have or may grow, by the grace of God.—H. E. L.

Sixty Miles of One Farm

One plantation in Cuba has an area of 300,000 acres. Of these, more than 100,000 acres are under cultivation for sugar cane, the rest being held under reserve for future sugar cane planting. In the harvest season 12,000 men are employed upon the farm and even in dull seasons the number of laborers is kept at 3000 or over. This great plantation was forest land until its redemption began in 1916. The estate is 60 miles long and a rail line and locomotive are needed to transport the cars of cane to the sugar mill. For the needs of the crowds of workers a large, comfortable, hotel and a chapel have been built on the place.

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, who is a member of the legal section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, before sailing from France on the Berengaria, said: "The atmosphere at Geneva is one of confidence this year as never before. The League, as a method of international life, has come to stay. Alternatives are no longer discussed. The experience of five years has breathed life into the Covenant, and one can no longer understand what the League is apart from these five years of history. Fortunately, the record is an open book which anyone may read."

A small electric lamp that can be worn on the finger or held secure to various objects by an adjustable clamp is being made in Europe. It can be attached to the handle of a safety razor for shaving in the dark, to tools for working on an automobile or a clock for use at night.

In the old days crossing the Atlantic afforded a thrill, but now it is more exciting to stay at home and cross the street.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GET RELIEF

Until She Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

The Medicine Made From Fruit

R.R. No. 1, Everett, Ont.

"I had been troubled for years with Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Trouble, and could not get relief until I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. Thanks to their beneficial action, I am in normal health again."

Mrs. THOMAS EVANS

"Fruit-a-tives" alone can give such happy and successful results because "Fruit-a-tives" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices and tonics.

"Fruit-a-tives" is pleasant to take and will always restore the health when taken regularly as directed.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



For coughs take half a teaspoon of Minard's internally in molasses. For sore throat and chest heat and rub well into affected parts. For cold in head heat and inhale.

Minard's gives quick relief



Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvellous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small.

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the further use of trusses, appliances or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TEST TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help to restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

Thousands of persons who formerly suffered the tortures of old fashioned steel and spring trusses are now rejoicing in their freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture. You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 37B Collings Building, Watertown, N.Y. Send no money. The test is free.

Write now—to-day. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

The life saving value of homing pigeons was demonstrated in the late war when Great Britain alone used 80,000 of the birds. They were used in rescues of wrecked aviators and for the relief of troops, separated from the main armies, through the receipt of dispatches carried to headquarters by the winged messengers.

THE YELLOW PERIL

Berlin Writer Says The War in China is First Act in Asiatic Revolt Against Western Domination

The civil war raging in China is the first act in a tremendous revolt by Asia against Occidental domination—especially against the Americans and British—according to a view being expressed in Berlin in circles interested in Far Eastern affairs. The writer of a striking article covering most of the front page of Deutsche Zeitung, who is described as a diplomat, well versed in Oriental matters, declares that Japan and Soviet Russia are busily pulling strings in China for the purpose of bringing about an alliance with the latter which shall eventually drive the Occidentals out of Asia. The United States and Britain, continues this writer, are taking steps already toward thwarting this scheme.

According to the theory advanced Japan first favored Chang Tso-lin, leader of the rebellion against the Chinese Government, but later decided to support the Chinese Republican Government, believing that a strong centralized China, with Peking as capital, would be a most valuable ally for Japan and Russia. Thereupon the United States and England, it is asserted, decided to back Chang and England sent him big quantities of arms and munitions to help him in trying to overthrow the Peking Government.

The battles now on between Peking and Shanghai will decide the Chinese fate, it is declared—in other words, they will determine whether the United States and England, through a victory of Chang will forestall the attempts to oust them from the Orient, or whether Japan and Russia, through a victory of the Chinese will throw down the gauntlet to the Americans and English and demand that they leave Asia to the Asiatics.

AIRSHIP SERVICE TO CANADA

A regular airship service between Great Britain and Canada, taking two and a half days for crossing the Atlantic, was

declared to be a possibility of the next few years, by Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Sefton Brancker, at a conference held at Wembley. He announced that the Government has at last decided to develop the airship as a commercial vehicle, and spoke enthusiastically of what might be accomplished by instituting air services which would bring London within eleven days of Australia and five and a half days of the Cape of Good Hope. He pointed out, also, what great services flying boats might render in facilitating communication between the West Indian Islands and British Guiana.

The Government, he stated, had already ordered the construction of two airships, and would meanwhile prepare airports in India and at some half-way station, such as the Suez zone.

DRINKING CUPS

We have said many times the cows of this country are starved for protein and with equal truthfulness we can state cows are being starved for water. This is especially true in winter. Farmers who have installed drinking cups have invariably found a decided increase in the milk production of their cows. Little or no excuse can be offered by any dairyman for not supplying his cows with an adequate quantity of water. Milk contains 87 per cent water and a cow, to produce a full flow of milk, must have all the water she needs and at the time when she most desires it.

The report of the Mt. Hope—Lancaster, Wis., Cow Testing Association shows that one of its members found that his 8 cows increased 30 lbs. of milk daily, or 900 lbs. per month, or better than a pound of fat a day, after he installed drinking cups; the increased returns for fat for the first month amounting to \$15.75. Is that not selling water at a good price?

Hundreds of instances of this character could be cited to show the value of giving the cow all the water she needs. It will not take long to pay for a system that will provide water at all times to the herd, when 8 cows produce a pound more fat per day.—Hoard's Dairyman.

health is not maintained by a sufficiency of rich, red blood, all sorts of weaknesses are likely to arise. Remember this, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of girls and women from being life-long invalids, because of their wonderful blood-making properties.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to young women whose health was failing has been proved over and over again. These pills are the most reliable blood builder, fortifying weak nerves and creating the liberal supply of red healthy blood which a girl needs to sustain her strength.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DAWN OF WOMANHOOD

A Time of Difficulties When Watchfulness is Needed.

Some girls upon the threshold of womanhood drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and usually lively girls become weak, depressed and irritable, and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—most important in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood rich and pure. If your blood is not in a healthy condition at this stage, the body becomes ill-nourished and other ailments develop. If the

FARMERS MARKETS

THE GRAIN MARKET

Owing to the unfavorable weather for harvesting in some sections of the Canadian wheat belt, the Winnipeg cash wheat market displayed further strength last week, and prices closed with a net gain for the day of 1 7-8c to 2 1-8c per bushel, with No. 1 northern quoted at \$1.44 1-4, No. 2 northern at \$1.41, and No. 3 northern at \$1.39 per bushel, ex-store, Fort William. The only change in premiums was a reduction of 1-4c per bushel for No. 1 northern to 6 1-4c per bushel over the October option.

The Liverpool future wheat market closed stronger at an advance of 3-8d to 1-2d per cwt., with the October option quoted at 11s 6 1-4d, December at 11s 4 3-4d, and March at 11s 4 1-2d.

There was some demand from local and export buyers for Ontario grain and sales of car lots of extra No. 3 malting barley were made at \$1.01 per bushel, and No. 3 grade at 61c per bushel, while No. 2 white oats sold at 61c per bushel, and No. 3 grade at 60c per bushel, ex-track. The trade in car lots of Canadian western oats was unchanged with No. 2 Canadian western quoted at 60c, No. 3 C.W. at 58c, No. 1 feed at 66 1-2c, and No. 2 feed at 65c per bushel ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.44 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.41; No. 3 northern, \$1.39; No. 4, \$1.31; No. 5, \$1.21; No. 6, \$1.13; feed, \$1.06; track, \$1.41 1-2.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 59 5-8c; No. 3 C.W., 58 7-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 7-8c; No. 1 feed, 57 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 55 3-8c; rejected, 51 1-8c; track, 59 5-8c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 91 1-4c; No. 4 C.W., 89c; rejected, 86c; feed, 85 1-2c; track, 90 1-2c.

Rye—No. 1 C.W., \$1.02 3-4; track, \$1.03.

Flax—No. 1 N.W., \$2.24 3-8; No. 2 C.W., \$2.16 3-8; No. 3 C.W., \$1.79 3-8; rejected, \$1.79 3-8; track, \$2.14 3-8.

Foreign Exchange department Bank of Mont-

real shows sterling \$4.46 1-8 (par value, \$4.86 2-3).
New York funds, 1-32 premium.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A feature of the local egg trade has been the strength in the market of late for fresh extras, and prices are much higher with sales in a wholesale jobbing way at 48c per dozen. There was no change in prices for storage eggs, but the undertone to the market was firm with a good steady demand for supplies to immediate requirements, in extras at 42c, firsts at 36c, and seconds at 30c per dozen. The tone of the market for honey remains steady and sales of No. 1 white clover honey in comb were made at 24c to 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section, while extract in 30-lb. tins at 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins at 13c per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 13 1-2c per lb., and 2 1-2-lb. tins at 14c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The feature of the butter trade was the stronger feeling that developed in the market and prices were advanced 1-2c to 3-4c per lb., with western No. 1 pasteurized creamery quoted at 36 1-2c to 36 3-4c per lb., Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery at 35 3-4c to 36c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 35 1-2c, and No. 2 creamery at 34 1-2c per lb. There was no change in wholesale jobbing prices, sales of finest creamery being made at 36c per lb. in solid packages, and at 37c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks. In the cheese market there was no actual change in spot prices announced, western No. 1 white and colored being offered at 17c per lb., eastern No. 1 white and colored at 16 5-8c to 16 3-4c per lb., western No. 2 grades at 16 1-2c per lb., and eastern No. 2 grades at 16 1-4c per lb. The demand from over the cable was reported steady and a fair amount of business was done in this direction.

A DEMOCRATIC PREMIER

Premier Herriot, of France, narrowly escaped injury in Marseilles on Thursday night when 22 Communists, swinging canes and sticks and shouting "Amnesty," made a determined effort to surround and mob the Premier in the Rue Cannediere, the main thoroughfare of the southern city.

M. Herriot was rescued from the excited crowd only after the police, who arrived belatedly upon the scene, had forced back the Communists and dispersed the gathering.

The Premier ran into the hostile gathering because of his insistence that he be permitted to walk through the streets of the city. When he landed from a torpedo-boat which had brought him from the war-ship La Provence, from the deck of which he had witnessed a great naval review, M. Herriot refused to enter a luxurious limousine which awaited him at the wharf. "It is more fitting," he said, "that a democratic premier should walk."

NO WEDDLING FROM MOSCOW

(San Francisco Chronicle)

Secretary of State Hughes sees no possibility of resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia, because the Russian Government is organizing and financing the communist contingent which is attempting to start a bloody revolution in this country for the overthrow of our Government and the confiscation of all property.

It is to be noted that Secretary Hughes is speaking officially of matters of which he has official knowledge. It would seem to be desirable that he publish some of the evidence on which he is acting.

The Soviet Government has denied that it is doing anything of the kind, which shows that they have developed lying into a fine art.

The Third Internationale is absolutely controlled by a small body in Moscow, which gives orders to its agents throughout the world.

The leading members of that body are identical with the controlling leaders of the Soviet Government. When they think it worth while to say something nice to reach people in foreign lands they speak as the Soviet Government. When they act to promote trouble they speak as the Third Internationale. It is the same gang.

Good Packing Pays

"One of the inherent powers of a container often overlooked is its ability either to build or destroy business. If the container is designed correctly, built correctly, and fulfills its functions as a carrier it is a business builder in that it delivers its contents intact and safely. If, on the other hand, containers fail and cause damage to merchandise, resulting in loss and complaint to shipper and consignee, they are the direct cause of ill will and lost trade. Too many American business men seem to look upon the container as a necessary evil when, as a matter of fact, a good container is a business builder and creator of good will."

The apple contains a greater percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 223 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.

IMPRESSIONS OF CONSTANTINOPLE WOMEN

A New Zealand lady writes to the "National Council News" giving some impressions gained in a recent visit to Turkey. She thought the ladies of Constantinople charming in their national dress. In the street they wear a sort of domino, usually black, with a small black veil falling over and hiding the face. Hennaed hard and nails and pencilled eyebrows are still usual. In street cars the front portion is curtained off and reserved for ladies. But modernisation is apparent, and polygamy is rare, partly from economic considerations, for very few Moslems can afford more than one wife. Constantinople is a cosmopolitan city, and the English High School for girls contains pupils of numerous nationalities. The French mistress, on enquiry as to the capabilities of the various students, said that the Armenian and Jewish girls were always at the top of the class, and the English girls at the bottom. She endeavored to soften the statement by assuring the visitor that though the English girls might not shine in their studies, they had many other good qualities.

The two wheels of the Mongolian ox cart are unprotected by iron tires and therefore with constant use over stony roads they soon lose their roundness and become first octagonal, then hexagonal and then pentagonal. At that point the Mongol begins to think that he ought to have new wheels; but before his caravan has reached a place where he can find a Chinese to do the work the wheels have passed the rectangular stage and have become triangular, and the vehicle will go no farther.

Tibetan women go through considerable inconvenience and even pain to attain beauty.

CANADIAN APPLES FOR FOLKS AND FRIENDS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

This year's Christmas for our folks and friends across the sea can be made happier by a small remembrance from Canada of a box of our Canadian Apples, hand picked and hand packed; their luster and taste tell of our bountiful Summer climate. Your grocer can fill such an order. —The Canadian National Express will transport and deliver by rapid express service including refrigerator stowage on steamer to any station in Great Britain or Ireland from Montreal, Que., and Quebec, Que., up to November 15th, and afterwards from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., at a rate of THREE DOLLARS per standard box of apples not exceeding one cubic foot eight inches in measurement or over fifty pounds in weight. Consult any Canadian National Express Agent as to through express rate from your town.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1924, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record Sept. 15th.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SIXTEEN Million Dollars

That was the amount paid by the Sun Life of Canada in 1923 to policyholders who lived to mature their policies or accepted the privilege of taking dividends or other benefits to which their policies entitled them

Just think of it! Sixteen million dollars paid out to people in a single year—to help out the earnings which have been diminished by advancing years; to purchase the business, or an interest in the business, which will provide the family income; to build the house which it has been a life's ambition to own; to educate the children or to meet emergencies created by sickness or financial stress.

"You Can Rest Assured"

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

INVENTORS

Before disclosing your invention to anyone, send for Free "RECORD OF INVENTION." My leaflet "PATENTS—a Road to Fortune"; also free on request. Prompt, personal service. Write TO-DAY.
W. IRWIN HASKETT, Hope Bldg.,
18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.

"Next door to the Canadian Patent Office."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper, Always Independent and Dependable, Strong and Courageous.

Besides its splendid News Features it has Special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Departments—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information.

The "Witness" editorial pages are unique, and worth the full price to anyone, especially now.

\$2.00 a year.
ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, only \$1.35.
Three or more NEW Subscribers, \$1.00 each.

WORLD WIDE

Canada's Leading Weekly Review. All the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

\$2.50 a year.
ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only \$1.35.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old family "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for fifty-nine years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally of the temperance cause.

Sixty (60c) a year.
ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only 40 cents.

S. S. RATE—In clubs of six or more, to one address, ONLY 40 cents per copy per year.

REGULAR AND CLUB RATES

1. Weekly Witness - - - - - \$2.00
2. World Wide - - - - - 2.50
3. Northern Messenger - - - - - .60

A great family Club of All Three for \$4.25; worth . . . \$5.10

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB

No other group of three publications can so completely satisfy the whole family.

SPECIALLY REDUCED ANNUAL CLUB COMBINATIONS

Publications Twelve months Worth
Witness and World Wide. for \$4.00 \$4.50
" " Messenger . . . for \$2.25 \$2.50
World Wide and " . . . for \$3.00 \$3.10
All Three Publications. . . for \$4.25 \$5.10

These Splendid Bargains Would Interest Your Friends.
Four months on trial, one-third of above prices.

Those taking advantage of any of these CLUB COMBINATIONS may also send in new subscriptions to any of the three publications at three-quarters of the full regular price.

For Montreal Island and St. Lamberts.
Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness," 50c additional; for "World Wide," 50c additional; for the "Messenger," 50 cents additional.

For Foreign Countries.

Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness," \$2.00 additional; for "World Wide," \$2.00 additional; for the "Messenger," \$1.00 additional.

For U.S.

Additional postage: "Witness," 50 cents; "World Wide," 25 cents; "Messenger," 25 cents.

Sending Money

No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c denominations. Stamps of larger denominations cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

The reduced rates that we announce from time to time are open to the people who of their own volition take advantage of them. Those who wait till someone takes the time and trouble to call on them are not entitled to those rates. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," the advantage naturally belongs to the canvasser who solicits and forwards a subscription. No canvassers are authorized by us unless they have specially addressed credentials from us. This refers only to professional canvassers. Among friends clubs are being secured and forwarded all the time without any risk to anyone, so long as the remittance is made by money order.