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"Make Canada a Land to Love"

The Week's Outlook

Another Pan.

Mr. John Barrett, of New York, who has taken great interest in pan-Americanism, is at present full of the idea of including Canada in a Pan-American League. The occasion for his breaking out in this direction would seem to be the Pan-American Congress at present in session at Santiago de Chile, where courtly magnates of the Latin race are passing compliments. We in Canada naturally say: "Why, we are already a loyal member of a world-wide League of Nations. If the United States will join that, it will find us there; we have no notion of changing our world allegiance." He would probably answer: "So are a lot of those South-American nations, and they are parties to the Pan-American Union." We should then have to add that we are also a loyal member of a still more intimate international union that knows no halving of the world, but has its enthusiastic members on every continent and on every sea. Although Mr. Barrett tells us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said pleasant things to him about this continental proposal, which we can readily believe, and that Mr. Mackenzie King has also done so, we should require more precise information before concluding that either of these committed himself to it. We can imagine Mr Mackenzie King, whose mind is supposed to be maturely made up on all subjects, being questioned in Parliament regarding this. Mr. Barrett may not have prosecuted his studies so far as to realize how such a proposition strikes people of other countries, coming from the country which has treated the existing League of Nations with contumely. He would probably say that the League of Nations, as Mr. Wilson made it, for he had most to do with that, made impossible demands on the liberty of the United States. He would be answered that he is quite mistaken as to that. That was no doubt the ostensible reason, but nothing was asked of the United States that was not consented to by all the other powers. Had the United States wanted to join, it would have fallen in with the rest and discussed such matters. But it showed no sort of desire to come to agreement. The real reasons were three: first, a party overturn in the United States and a hatred of President Wilson on the part of the ruling element. Second, an unwillingness to be counted on a par with other nations. That could not be the case in a Pan-American League. Third, a repugnance to the European powers, especially Great Britain, found in all its crudity in the middle and far West, which rule in the Senate. This probably was the deepest reason of all. Mr. Barrett has here some things to think over in studying Pan-Americanism.

Every Day In Every Way.

No one should be better able by now than Sir Henry Thornton to take a comprehensive view of Canada's material prospects. At a dinner at Kingston, in reply to some one who had said that he must have great courage in undertaking the complicated and hopeless job that had been put in his hands, on the contrary, he said, his doing so was only a large bet on the coming prosperity of the country. He told how Mr. Harriman, in the United States, had discounted prosperity at a time of general depression, and had come out of it magnificently. This is pleasant Coueing, and we rejoice to hear the cheerful note tingling along the spinal cord and all the branching nerves of the country from sea to sea. So different is it from that which showers upon us from the once exuberant west, or forces itself upon us in emigration statistics. We are not, for all that, prepared to join the Star in daily sneers at the complaining farmers. But it would certainly be a joy to be able to look for an early reversal of the current which is robbing us of the people that have cost the country so much, and many of whom are so dear to it, and for the prospect that Canada is not to be forever like an upland that, not for itself, spreads smiling verdure over distant plains. It was not for Sir Henry Thornton even to hint at any policy, apart from railways, by which this better time is to be hastened or retained. He may have his own views on that matter. So we are inclined to presume, have Mr. Fielding and Mr. Mackenzie King. But politics is a kittle job, and leaders, like the rest of us, cannot do what they want to. Some of us, indeed, are at an advantage as compared with them, as being free at least to say what we think to be right. One result of the present outcry of pain, from the West, or, shall we say, of wrath, may be to displace a policy of misgiving, and to bring to the front one of freedom from the dictation of privileged interests. The Montreal Star, which ceases not to associate itself with those interests, represents Canadian prosperity in cartoon as a very flourishing tree with capital for all its mighty roots. No one can dispute the correctness of that diagram so far. It only needs in Canada to be completed to show the roots exhausting the soil and its cultivators, and the fruit all rolling into rich men's bins. The change to which we look forward may possibly, if it comes as the result of passion, express itself more bluntly, possibly more unguardedly, than if it required less of a spasm to bring it about. But the sooner the country gets its way in tariff matters, and privileged interests cease to be the paramount consideration, the safer it will be from dangerous strains.

A Kick From The West.

A LETTER in this paper puts in a very strong light the feeling of bitter dissatisfaction which prevails west of the Lakes, and the angry attitude of that country toward the East. With, no doubt, some basis of fact in eastern combines and eastern jealousies, the people of those fertile plains have got worked up to thinking the east their determined enemy. That is of necessity the reverse of being the case. Naturally the east loves the west, as the mother does her child which she has nourished from her own bosom, and notoriously it looks to it for the country's coming greatness. The West, however, finds itself in the very garden of the habitable earth; yet suffering distress which is driving its people away. The reason for this it sees to be the remoteness of its market, and it naturally looks with grudge on all between. The conditions bear some analogy to those which cut the United States off from the Mother Country. The grievances then alleged were greatly exaggerated compared with the large fact of geographical separation, which, in the third and fourth generation, had produced a distinct people. Anything did for a grievance. Indeed, one of the first quarrels of the New England people with the Home Government was over the fact that under the strain of European affairs, that government did not keep soldiers enough in America to make every city a garrison town, with its necessary expenditures of public money, expenditures for which the same people objected to being taxed. When estrangement grew to the breaking point, the despotic German King George was incapable of seeing anything but his own prerogative. Out of that grew up not only the wrath which produced a severance, but the legend of hatred handed down from mother to son, and from school teacher to pupil, which has grown more mythical and more ingrained with the generations until, at the time when the nation which could wave an authoritative hand over the international storm, recoils from any co-operation with the imaginary traditional foe. Imaginary, because there is no ill-will in Britain toward the United States, except the occasional human reaction to offences. Wise conduct in Britain might have staved off the separation, or, if not, might have so softened the acerbity as to have kept the two nations in co-operative amity.

Dangerous Misunderstandings.

WHAT we have written is a parable. In no parable is the analogy complete; but there is here a deep one. The grievances differ. There is, for instance, proportional representation, removing the principal war-cry of the American revolution. But the essential facts remain of geographical separation and contrasted interests. We must beware lest we contribute to misunderstanding through lack of perception of other people's point of view. We cannot help seeing things differently. In human reasoning the determining factor is apt to be the will to believe. Take the increasingly insistent question of the Hudson Bay route. Everybody in the West, or almost everybody, is sure it will work; most people in the East are pretty sure it will not. All hold their views perfectly honestly; yet some think of those who think differently as enemies, bent, out of pure predatory selfishness, on throttling them. There are, of course, the underlying facts that, on the one hand, that route, so far as successful, would cut off the St. Lawrence route from the grain carrying trade, and on the other, that access to markets is life and death to the West, which clutches at the hope of this amelioration as a drowning man grasps at anything that floats. In the one case, the will to believe is instinctive; in the other, it is desperate. Neither has sufficient information on which to form a judgment. We are only giving this as an example of a misunderstanding, based unconsciously on interest, that can easily grow into an enmity, and, as we have seen above, may even grow into an age-long tradition of abhorrence. What answers in Canada to the outburst in the English Colonies against taxation is the resentment of the West against customs taxation by the East, from which the West suffers and to which the West attributes these distresses which are driving its people off the land. It is a more substantial grievance than the tea tax. Here the West sees the East taxing it, not for the common good, but for its own benefit, while the West, with a minority in parliament, has no appeal. When a big boy has his knee on a younger one the little fellow will kick about wildly. We shall not enquire whether the West was right in forcing the, once liberal, Liberal party back upon the Quebec bloc, with its close relations with Eastern capital. It probably took the wisest and most straightforward course. But it was, and has proved, a most perilous course, in view of the King George blindness toward Western sentiment which prevails so broadly in the East and which shackles the liberalism of the government. What is plain now is that it is time to go to even extreme lengths to mollify and help our most hopeful country in its hour of suffering.

Immigration.

LAST week Mr. Stewart, who, as Minister of the Interior is also responsible for immigration, put forward the estimates for the department of immigration, and thereby involved the House in what can best be described as a [illegible]. The only point on which there appears to be any approach to unanimity is in the condemnation of the government's support of the Canada Colonization Association. The estimates call for the payment to this association of a hundred thousand dollars, spread over ten months, for which consideration the association undertakes to import at least two hundred families. This looked to the members like an exorbitant charge for the service rendered and an unjustifiable expenditure for the return the nation may get for it. The House did not relish the cost of immigrants at five hundred dollars a family when looked at point blank. Yet we are almost forced to the assumption that in the eyes of the Department it was a saving compared with other methods. We had recent occasion to note a very general condemnation of this association in the West, and the retirement from it of its leading men. It was then held that as the lands to be disposed of were for the most part near railways owned by corporations, "those corporations should sell their lands whose valuation has proved to be fictitious, at their own and not at the public expense. It was also held, that the one way to bring immigrants into the country was to satisfy those already here. In parliament Conservatives and Labor alike condemned the enterprise and from the government ranks Messrs, Cahill and Jacobs showed determined hostility. The result is that the government is reconsidering its attitude in the matter of co-operating with and financing the Canada Colonization Association. The opposition to it averred that its agents in the United States were simply real estate agents selling these lands on a fifteen or twenty per cent commission basis without regard to the desirability of the settler as a Canadian citizen or his probabilities of making a success of the venture. It was further alleged that the propaganda of the association is of the "milk and honey" variety. We have seen one of their advertisements in "The Michigan Farmer." It is in the usual advertising style. What it says is true, at least has been in some instances; but how many relevant facts are left unsaid. At the top is a picture of a beautiful farm with buildings of the model farm type. The advertisement reads in part, "Land pays for itself in a few crops—no artificial fertilizer—no heavy investment. Thousands of settlers who started not many years ago with little or nothing are to-day the owners of fine farms with comfortable homes and barns, thoroughbred stock, dairy herds—all the marks of prosperity." "Special Renter's Plan—Buy out of profits!" What we are getting from the very same country are tales that would contrast strongly with the above. The Michigan man lured into buying by that advertisement will probably find a farm for sale at every crossroads.

Canada's Need.

WAS there ever voiced in Parliament such a variety of opinion on the subject of immigration? There are those who want the wide open door and those who would have no immigration at all, and, in between, there are the advocates of various systems of restriction and selection. The harassed minister, himself a Western farmer, with perhaps little faith in the government's policy, which indeed, one of its own party, Mr. Jacobs, thinks is guided by "an unseen and hidden hand," declared that "the man who could evolve an immigration policy acceptable to this House would be a second Moses." Even Moses achieved no such success as that. Elsewhere in this issue is a letter from Mr. Garland who, in a speech which showed much painstaking research, held that existing economic conditions would be aggravated and not relieved by an influx of settlers, This letter, it will be seen, sets forth that allowing for natural increase in each of the

last five decades, Canada has lost by emigration more than she gained by immigration, on which she has spent thirty million dollars. Even then it is possible that the economic causes of the emigration would have operated just the same if there had been no immigration, so that we may still be so much to the good by that immigration. But if the money and effort spent to bring in immigrants would have kept our own people for our own land, that undoubtedly would have been an infinitely better job at nation building. We cannot afford to import at the above high figures only to send the best to our neighbors. Mr. Garland, along with other Western members, described very vividly the distressed condition of the Western farmer. The House was told that it is absolutely impossible, under present conditions, for even selected settlers of average intelligence to make a living on the prairies.

Forced Immigration Futile.

MR. NEILL, of British Columbia, ventured a theory which may contain a shadow of a truth as things are now working, he said: "Except for brief periods, immigration will not increase the population above the figure it will reach without immigration. The influences that determine population are inexorable, and, if we admit those from other lands, we should decrease by a like number those who will be born here. The question for cold-blooded consideration by the Canadian of to-day is this: Do you want the soil inherited by your son or by the son of one who now toils in a foreign land?" If, by immigration Mr. Neill means the false stimulation of immigration by means of propaganda and subsidy, there is always reason to fear that it will only temporarily increase the population. The law of supply and demand governs the flow of population as well as of commodities. The United States, in spite of its strict anti-immigration laws, is drawing large numbers of our people. Indeed, so large is the number that Congress is seriously discussing bringing in an alien registration law to check the influx. The reason for the influx is, of course, the present demand for workers. When the demand is satisfied, the current will slow down and should the demand pull the other way, the current will reverse. What complicates the "open door" policy for us is that the law of supply and demand brings to us those who need Canada most, rather than those whom Canada wants most. It is this that gives a reason for a process of hand picking in the Mother Country. As there is at present going on in England a strike of fifteen thousand farm laborers against a wage reduction from six dollars and a quarter a week, which is twice what they used to get, it should not be hard to get a good number of the right sort. Certainly it is not selling our children's birthright to accept "natural" immigration. Such immigration will only be caused by an economic demand for it; which is to say, make farming profitable for our farmers and we will get all the immigrants we need.

Are We Christians?

WE have frequently protested from the humanitarian point of view against murderous immigration laws. We have likened the operation of these laws to the attitude of wreckers, who watch for any sailors from a wreck who succeed in reaching the rocks, only to toss them back into the sea. Some Czarist Russians, whom the devilish Bolsheviks would treat as they treated the Czar, have at last made their way to the United States to commence life anew, only to be met by the iron law that they exceed the quota that the United States is willing to admit this year. Those who break this rule are deported to their own countries. If they are so deported, they will be shot; so they believe. We shall see what the United States will do about it. We know what Abraham Lincoln would have done if the appeal had come to him. His fertile mind would have found some ground on which he could have set a cold-blooded regulation at nought. Is it possible that a Christian nation will send these people back? Well, here is a story told in New York by an American who was in Smyrna at the time the Turks entered that ill-fated city, and who saw the event with his own eyes. Some Armenians had plunged into the water and were swimming under rifle fire to a British ship. A "neutral" American ship picked them up and returned them to the shore where they were immediately shot. If we must assume this story to be correct in outline it at least suggests how a punctilio of neutrality can be very near akin to murder. And the same may be said of inhospitality on the part of these great free lands towards refugees from a shipwrecked world. This question of immigration is a very difficult one. If we look at it purely from the point of view of our own national interests, we shall probably do exactly what our neighbors do. The question remains whether we have any right to refuse asylum to those in peril, or, as it in many cases amounts to, murder people, because we are afraid of them.

A Balky Team.

THE Roman Catholic clergy are trying to get French Canadian Labor and French Canadian nationalism thoroughly in harness. It has, ever since Mercier's time, been well understood that the so-called Nationalist movement—in plain words, the determined anti-national movement—has had its anchorage in the church. Mr. Bourassa's paper has been the oracle of the country clergy and of the faithful generally. But now, according to Mr. Beaule, the president of the National Union, which we gather is a Labor Union, Labor is also Catholic, and cannot have fellowship with "neutral" organizations. If neutral organizations walk in the St. Jean Baptiste procession, the National Union will not walk. In this way the Catholicity of the St. Jean Baptiste Society is challenged. What is this St. Jean Baptiste society? According to Mr. Beaule it stands for homage to French laws, language and institutions, and for the Catholic religion. If we are not mistaken, it did not in its inception enjoy the confidence of the Catholic Church, rather the reverse. Did it not have its origin in the stormy '48-9, when a wave of republicanism swept over Europe and America? John the Baptist, as we all know, was a radical, quite out of tune with the ecclesiasticism of his day, an altogether fitting patron for the rouge or red republicanism which was the color of the French liberalism of that day. Those Liberals had strong sentiments against British Toryism which, in politics, sided with the clergy, who were the political enemies of the Rouges. As in Ireland the clergy were diligent in promoting separatism, but had a horror of "the revolution." Their first effort with regard to this upsetting movement was to set up the cult of a rival national saint, St. Joseph, over whom hung no taint of revolutionism. But that was abortive. Since then they have been seeking to take the radical saint and the nationalism he represented under their wing. The question now is whether the racial saint has or has not become "a practising Catholic." To that end the racial sentiment is being driven as near as the clergy think safe to the precipice over which, to their horror, Ireland plunged. The St. Jean Baptiste movement had in its beginnings nothing to do with trades unionism, but the demonstrators would fare ill to-day if they could not enlist the unions. They have invited these to take part this year in this annual celebration of their race sentiments on St. John's day, the twenty-fourth of June. It is against this that the clerical attitude as represented by Mr. Beaule is in protest. There is just this about the attitude which Mr. Beaule represents. It is entirely out of tune with trades-unionism as it exists to-day, with its internationalism, and all that. The St. Jean Baptiste Society may be well broken in by this time, and may answer to the whip. But we venture to think that in trades unionism, the clerical movement is up against more than it can manage.

Lord Robert Cecil.

THE approaching visit of Lord Robert Cecil calls for very special mention from a paper devoted to the higher ideals of international relationships. He is, for now and for time to come, in the front rank of the statesmanship of this great era. One might say, in the advance guard, as, while other statesmen are busying themselves with the knotty things of the moment, he keeps his eye and purpose fixed on the great ideals, which the nations have accepted in conscience, but out of which they have been jostled by mutual distrust and fear. He is the very genius of the League of Nations, which was born amid such high hope to such a tempestuous and half-deserted infancy. It still lives and is to him, as to us, the hope of the world. The Cecil family is great in English history, claiming, like many another, a remote Welsh origin. It pushed to the front in the days of Henry the Eighth, and reached the highest place in the person of Lord Burghley as Queen Elizabeth's great prime minister. Lord Burghley's first family was further ennobled as earls of Exeter but gradually died out. Robert Cecil, son of his second marriage, reached, under King James, who largely owed him his succession, the rank of Earl of Salisbury. The family blossomed again in the person of the late Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Robert's father the Lord Robert of seventy years ago. That statesman started in life as a high Tory whose caustic pen and "blazing indiscretions" of speech on behalf of Church and of privilege caused him to be dreaded even by those with whom he sided. Disraeli, with whom he co-operated through very important episodes, and who was himself a master of invective, spoke of him as "a man of jibes and flouts and jeers." He remained a Tory to the end. But his bark was worse than his bite, for on reaching the House of Lords, it was largely he who taught that case-hardened body that, whatever its convictions, even on questions of sacred importance, it was its duty to yield to the deliberate convictions of the nation. As a diplomatist, and later as prime minister, he showed himself a great and very reasonable statesman. Throughout, his interest in religion was a guiding principle, a spirit which he bequeathed to his sons, most notable among whom is Lord Hugh Cecil, an ardent and eloquent High Churchman, and this Lord Robert. His nephew, Arthur Balfour, now the Earl of Balfour, is of the same capable and high-minded stock. Lord Robert Cecil is sixty-two years of age. Like all his folk he is a High Churchman, though moderate compared with his brother Hugh. But against the Chamberlain movement he took a determined free trade stand, and he has been a leading advocate of woman suffrage and of women's eligibility to Parliament. Having differed with Mr. Lloyd George on Welsh disestablishment, and with his government on reprisals in Ireland, he retired from that government, and devoted all his powers to the furtherance of international good-will and the completion of the League of Nations. Lord Robert's hurried visit to this side of the sea, with the Educational Council at Toronto as one of its objectives, cannot but have some benign effect in increasing world sympathy and international comity. What he wants is to get all nations actively into the League of Nations.

Advanced Education.

A LETTER in this paper arraigns the system of education in Manitoba for many defects, central among which is that it makes the poor pay for the education of the rich. We suppose that conditions all over Canada are similar, in some cases, worse. All over the United States what is called the high school gets special public support, and every state and province has its state-supported university. These academies and colleges are more availed of by the well-to-do than by the poor. Is this all right or all wrong? To a certain extent it is perhaps inevitable. There was a proverb current in Palestine which seems to have been several times quoted by our Lord: "To him that hath shall be given." It was commonly used to note what everybody notes to-day, that money flows to money, and that he who lacks money finds it hard to get any, and any he gets, runs through his fingers. It is the weakest who goes to the wall. As the Saviour used the saying, it conveyed the higher fact that he that has ten talents is in the way of getting ten more, and the more spiritual truth that he in whose soul the divine Spirit is will be the receiver of the gifts of the Spirit. "To you it is given; unto them it is not given." In every age it is the few who lead, the many who follow; the few who direct, the many who serve them. But in this age our whole soul revolts against any public conditions or legislation that makes the poor pay for the rich; at least as far as money is concerned. There are people who attribute these material irregularities to our way of counting achievement in dollars and cents. A notion not very easy to fathom has become common of getting on without such standards of value. As well to try to do shopping without scales. These would go further and get along without acquisition as an incentive to effort. That is a dream until the day which has not come, when a new heart will have been breathed into mankind, and no man will seek his own, but every man another's wellbeing. But this much is already well grounded in men's moral consciousness, that, in all our legislation and in all our ways, we should make it our study to redress the disadvantages of the poor. In these days those who act otherwise are getting to be held not in glory as aforetime, but in contempt.

For Whose Sake?

TO say then that the present system makes the poor pay for the rich is therefore enough to condemn it off hand. But may we not be looking at this whole question of state aid to education wrong end foremost? For whose sake do we open these institutions? Is it for that of the scholars or of the community? It is admitted everywhere that all men are not equal. Some are more capable of intellectual advancement than others, who should be advanced in their own way. It will also be admitted on consideration that it is in the interest of the public, and, indeed, in the interest of social equality, that every one should be enabled to reach the highest stage of attainment on which by natural endowment, or by persevering endeavor he is fit. If it is in the interest of the whole community, it is in that of every taxpayer that the highest attainable returns shall be had out of the country's supreme and most costly crop—the rising generation. There is obviously a failure in achieving this, if we assume that Mr. Robson is correct in alleging that it is the rich who get the whole benefit of the higher education. It is for that we must seek a remedy. Our study must be how to open those facilities to the poor, and to close the door to mere money, by requiring adequate attainments on entrance and then adequate accomplishment. This, however, throws us back on the common school. No one with any acquaintance with colleges but knows how many aspirants there are who lack the preliminary training, either because of the inefficiency of the common schools or through family exigencies which prevented more than desultory attendance. The government of the Province of Quebec is making great boast of its new educational zeal and of school attendance. Largely at the public expense it has been setting up universities and advanced commercial and technical schools. The latter are practical failures through the inefficiency of the primary schools throughout the country, which teach the children to patter the catechism, to fulfil their religious duties and pay their dues to the church, to reverence the curé, to worship the bishop, also, in a fashion, to read and write. The best use of these higher schools is to reveal the gap that is below them. There have, of course, always been what are called colleges, that is, classical schools, to fit the children of the more wealthy to enter on professional study. We believe that, in spite of the complacent boasts of those who speak for the province, there is real desire to make things better. Quebec's is an extreme case; but it only shows in strong colors the general fact that to get the real value of the higher education—that is, to get out of the people all that is in them in the way of intellectual advancement—the common school is the great national interest. A good school must not only be within reach of every scholar, but the children must be required to attend. Mr. Robson's remark as to the closing of country schools hardly gives the matter sufficient empha-

sis. It is reported that a hundred and fifty schools, with an enrolment of two thousand scholars, have closed in Manitoba for lack of funds. His claim seems therefore to be a fair one that provincial money raised largely from those people, who, as a matter of fact, are unable to make use of the advanced institutions, should make the stimulating of local educational enterprise its first mission. The proper cure for the higher institutions may be to make them not less efficient, but more attainable. But the first care must be the revival of these country schools. Government support to local schools gives the government a claim to supervise and see to it that the education be real.

The L. R. Steel Corporation.

WE have before us a most pathetic letter. The writer is a Witness reader at Pembroke on the Ottawa, or rather, has been, for he can no longer remit. Here is the burden of it. "All my savings were in the L. R. Steel Company, and as they state Canada is out of it, all my savings have gone with it. When the war was on, men came to us and said, 'You have got to buy Victory Bonds. We need the money, and your duty is to help Canada.' We scraped up every dollar we had, or expected to get, to buy bonds and gave them our money. A year or two after the war these fellows came to us with this story. 'While the war was on Canada went away behind in everything. We had time for only one thing, and that was to help to win the war, but now we must get busy. We want to make Canada a better Canada. We now have the L. R. Steel Realty Development Corporation of Canada—remember, of Canada—and the United States. We are going to build factories and stores, and we are worth a hundred and fifty million dollars. We are protected by the Canadian government and, to show that we are, we are going to take your Victory bonds and send you certificates instead.' Who wouldn't believe it? Head office right in Toronto, one of their stores in operation in the Capital of Canada, and our government heads sitting beside it. What deceived the people of Pembroke was that one of our most prominent lawyers was said to be one of the head blowers in Toronto. Where are the Victory bonds now? Where is our Government? Where is our protection?" This company was organized by L. R. Steel. Its operations were divided in three subsidiary companies—the chain of grocery stores, a real estate company and a stock selling company.

Frenzied Finance.

PIGGLY WIGGLY is the undignified name adopted by a system of chain stores operating all over the United States and now in Canada. The originator and president, Clarence Saunders, is either very clever or very lucky. It appears that he had been in the market buying up the stock of his own concern. In a few days he bought in over a hundred thousand shares and he then found that he had been "short sold" on some forty thousand shares, that is, stockbrokers who did not hold the shares sold them to him in the expectation of buying them later. Saunders called for the immediate handing over of the stock with the result that there was a wild scramble to buy in Piggly Wiggly, and the price of the stock went rocketing. Saunders was the only one who had the stock, and the "short sellers" had to buy from him. It is estimated that his profit on the deal will be something between two and seven million dollars. We are not interested in the means these gamblers in stocks take to cut each other's throats, but there are two points that are of great interest to us, and perhaps to some of our readers. Apparently Piggly Wiggly stock was sold through intensive campaigning, and the shares went mostly to small investors. The second point of interest is this. Saunders is reported to have said: "It has been necessary in protecting the market on my stock to provide in various ways more than ten million dollars in cash, and if I had been shy with just one of these millions at the right time, all the other millions would have been lost." Perhaps he should have said that if he should have been shy that one million all the small investors would have been lost. People who invest in such stocks with their eyes open must take what they get, but we feel sure that the many small investors in Piggly Wiggly would not have knowingly thrown their savings into a wild gamble which depended on an ex grocery clerk's ability to conjure up millions at a moment's notice.

The Pension Law.

IN England pensions are accorded to ex-ministers of the Crown. It is presumably held that it would be unseemly for any one who had been once adviser of the King to come to indigence. We cannot blame Mr. Lansbury, the radical representative of revolutionary Labor, for objecting to one of these pensions in the case of a presumably very rich ex-minister. Still, we find him undemocratic in theory in alleging wealth as a reason for withholding a pension. To give a pension to one minister and none to another, in view of like service, would be to make alms of it. Mr. Lansbury cited as parallel the fact that if a man was receiving an old age pension while enjoying other sources of subsistence which he had failed to disclose he would be open to prosecution. This is, from a democratic point of view, the vice of that pension law. To give a man a pension, not because he is a member of the community who has fulfilled his life of service and attained to seventy years of age, but because he is poor is to put him in the poor relief class and outside the ranks of independent citizenship. It looks like a relic of those class distinctions which men of independent mind resent. It may have been Mr. Lansbury's purpose, as it would seem more in line with his mission, to demand that among the wage earners as well as the salary earners, all should be treated alike. The particular ex-minister was not drawing his pension.

What Next?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE is facing what appears a probable issue out of the present political situation. The old British electorate used to poll ninety percent of its strength. That created by the extension of the franchise to the whole nation in 1917 polled at the first general election thereafter only sixty percent, and at the next only seventy-five percent. What if the new electors should be fully polled? What may these recent by-elections signify? Under present conditions of group government, it does not take a majority of the electors to hold the control of the nation—little more than a third. The present government has the support of about one-third of those who voted. A very little change might easily put the government into very different hands, and, it might appear, in very revolutionary hands, indeed. Mr. Snowden has boldly proposed the adoption of the socialistic principle by parliament, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the leader, is said to be supporting the resolution. A vote on that motion would show what proportion of the Labor party is prepared to commit itself to the general principle of putting the business of the country into the hands of parliament. Alarmism on this point has been Mr. Lloyd George's war-cry ever since he has needed one of his own. We are not inclined to it. On the one hand we give the English Labor man credit for a lot of horse sense. On the other, we have confidence in the power of true economic law to interpose impossible obstacles in the way of any revolutionary course. We must not think, as both socialists and their opponents seem to, that either everything must be done by personal enterprise or everything done by government. In every phase and stage of government, except possibly the most primitive, there have always been more or less of the functions of life ordered by government, and more or less determined by free individual initiative. We can imagine some primitive tribes in which all things were done by the clan or the community, and almost nothing of a man's own free will, supposing he had any. But there has been increasing oscillation between the two principles, and experiments are educative. Even Mr. Lenin has found, after forcing the revolution in Russia, with unlimited savagery and fanaticism, and the application to it of infinitely worse than Czar's despotism, that business can only go on on the natural principles of exchange. British Labor, however much misled, cannot help knowing more and more of this.

The Greatest Event.

FROM the beginning the Church has been given to the observance of times and seasons. To some these are of religious value; to others a stumbling-block, by substituting the unreal for the real. In some sections of the Church religion is with most people a mere matter of observances, entirely unspiritual. Sacred observances are apt in the process of many generations to gather an incrustation of frivolous customs. In England the memorial of the Holy Ghost is best known to the people for a mirthful bank holiday. On the other hand, it may be asked whether those who repudiate observances and fail to furnish the people with things that can be seen and done, meet the human needs either of infantile minds, or of those whose sentiments cling to usages. There are people to whom a flat and a flit mean as much as the home of generations; to others every stone and timber of the village church is sacred. Times of remembrance are of religious value only if they help to bring the soul into touch with the events of the Gospel in their spiritual significance. In the most solemn of these seasons we find ourselves this week. Not that it is of the smallest significance whether it is held one week end or another, or whether its origin goes back to spring festivals in which the Saviour of men was not known, or could only be dimly divined through nature's parable, for all life is an earthly story with a heavenly meaning. Familiarity dulls our sense of delight, of wonder and of awe. Some who live among scenes of exquisite beauty have no eyes for it. Some heed the grandeur of the hills, the crystalline glories of the snow, the restful green of the grass, hardly more than do the beasts, still less the tremendous majesty of the stars, infinitely more stupendous to us than when gazed on by Abraham or Job. So it is with the unspeakable facts of our religion. To us they are liable to be "dead facts stranded on the shores of oblivious years." One writes that "the presence of the living Christ, the object of adoration and service . . . is apt to be obscured in the consciousness of the Church by two different influences. One is a mechanical theology which builds every act of Christ into the structure of a system till no virtue comes from the flowing garments of His life. . . . The other is an idealizing criticism which evaporates the Person of Christ in His teaching, and while it may leave us a Master, certainly denies us a Lord."

Resurrection.

BUT what an event are we in the presence of! Who can fathom its mystery and portent? In the Revelation we read of a book whose mysteries none can open except One. So with this supreme riddle of atonement—of restoring God to man, and man to God—only He can unlock it. Through Him we find that the very heart of God was wounded for our transgressions. Through Him we learn that God is not divided from us by impassable spaces or ranges of nature, rather that He is the One who in all the worlds can be most nearly touched with the feeling of our infirmities, to whom we can with confidence of perfect sympathy bring our difficulties, our disappointments and our failures. He who could say "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father," made plain by the same assurance that the heart of the Eternal is immeasurably kind. But Christ's revelation, happily for man, did not end with the divine heart-break. There was a morning. The heart of mankind has two passions, apparently contradictory. It worships at the shrine of sorrow, but it hungers for joy. God, the supreme artist, knows the use of contrasts. He has set each in the world, one against the other, night and day, winter and summer, the death of the seed in the ground and the upspringing of new life. In the sun, scattering the darkness, conquering the forces of winter, shedding warmth and life over the earth, man, the mystic, from forgotten ages has had glimpses of the immediate presence of Deity, and here again "the true Light that lighteth every man" has guided the fathers of the race till our eyes were strong enough to bear the effulgence of His glory. The resurrection is the triumphant answer to the dim groping, the deep longing of mankind. Easter means that death is abolished. There is none of us but longs "for the touch of a vanished hand, for the sound of a voice that is still." Easter day gives us beauty for ashes, gives us the communion of saints extending to heavenly places. It gives us also the assurance that amid what seem to be the wrecks of time all is not lost—on the contrary, that good will certainly win over evil. "Everything is going wrong—and then there is a flurry of wings, a breath of power, the trumpet call of God . . . the sweet announcement of His Son: "I am the Resurrection and the Life." A few timid and disillusioned Galileans were hiding till they could make their way back to their desolate boats. They were met by the Risen Christ, and were transformed into heroes who rebuilt a broken world. In every nation, and in every age, the Risen Christ has drawn men to Himself, giving them power over their temptations, and when they get together will give them might for overcoming the entrenched evils of society. Papini, the particular star that has blazed up in the desert of Italian unbelief, says: "He is still with us, the Son of Man, who was light made manifest . . . He is still present in the world which He meant to free. . . . He is with us, an invisible benignant guest, never more to leave us. . . . He is closer to us than when He ate the bread of our fields."

It is reported that ships incoming by the St. Lawrence this season may not stop at Grosse Isle for the medical examination of passengers. The ships, if new arrangements can satisfactorily be made, will stop at Father Point only, where the doctors will board the boats at the same time as the mails and the pilots are transferred.

London's debt is £105,787,000, an increase of £7,000,000 during the year. A decrease in the water consumption for October, represented a saving of £20,000 a year. In the time of Queen Anne, the foreign trade through the port of London was £70,000,000, in 1922 it was over £1,000,000,000.

Calgary's present population is 70,000, according to the estimate of City Clerk J. M. Miller, who bases his figures on the waterworks services now in use.

The Prince of Wales, who owns and operates a stock ranch west of Calgary, is still taking an active interest in the project although he is forced to direct it at long range. He has just sanctioned the shipment of a consignment of pure bred stock from his ranch to the University of Idaho, where it will be used to improve the local stock.

People who say that the earth is fast sailing into warmer atmospheres, where summer is perpetual and snows are unknown, are merely indulging in self hypnosis, according to Forecaster C. L. Mitchell of the United States weather bureau, Washington.

France's action in the Ruhr, according to Bernard M. Baruch, will probably expedite and not retard a reasonable settlement on reparations.

Following an informal conference between Premier Bracken, representing the Government, and S. J. Farmer, representing the Labor group, the blockade in the Manitoba House, which had been carried for almost 24 hours of constant speaking, was withdrawn on Friday night and the House proceeded to pass the estimates. The filibuster commenced Thursday afternoon as a protest against the application of closure by the Government.

In the debate in the House of Lords the Duke of Sutherland, Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, said the Government in 1919 laid down as an axiom that there was not likely to be any major war for a decade. He added that if the cabinet decided that this axiom was no longer tenable, and the committee on Imperial defense acquiesced and the country was ready to face the expenditure, a larger air force than at present maintained by Great Britain could be raised.

The per capita tax for defence in Canada is $1.50, that of the United States is $14.50.

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, March 24.—With the easter adjournment the first part of the parliamentary session ends. In point of actual legislation comparatively little has been done, but there has been much expression of opinion. Undoubtedly the Government has acted wisely in allowing the steam to blow off, for to repress it might have been dangerous. As for the progress made the Government can go no faster than the House permits; besides, having only a majority of two, it must necessarily follow the line of least resistance.

A Long Discussion

There has been much activity but little progress in the House of Commons during the last week: much talk but little work. A large number of windmills, big and little, have been in action; in fact not since the days of the Naval Blockade has there been so long a discussion on one item as there was over the $700,000 vote for immigration. If Hon. Chas. Stewart had tried to put a camel through the eye of a needle, he could hardly have encountered greater difficulties.

If the Conservatives had been in power they undoubtedly would have put closure into effect on the immigration estimates, as they did two years ago when there was determined opposition to Ballantyne's shipbuilding estimates. But this is a method that Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues do not care to invoke, for while in office they denounced it severely. They well know that for them to apply closure would be to draw down upon themselves the unmitigated scorn of the Opposition leader, he having already taunted them for not having repealed closure. If the members talk several days on a $700,000 immigration item, what will they not do on the Budget?

Mr. Fielding's Banking Proposals

The Bank Act amendments were pretty much as expected, save that Mr. Fielding did not concede public inspection, as his resolution seemed to indicate. He prefers to throw this responsibility on the banks themselves, at the same time taking extra precautions to see that their returns to the Government are accurate. If the amendments had been introduced in the United States Congress no doubt there would be a strong outcry that they had been dictated by Wall Street, and the money magnates in general. But in Canada it is different.

Whatever may be said of the soundness of his conclusions, and one must pay a great deal of attention to the views of a man who has been Finance Minister for 17 years, there is no doubt that Mr. Fielding sincerely believes that his proposals are sound. It may be that there is too much concentration of banking resources for the good of the country; but on the other hand changes that might weaken our banking institutions would be the worst possible misfortune for Canada. The truth is that even those who favor more radical changes are not much disposed to introduce them during a period of such business uncertainty.

All the same there probably will be an interesting time over the Bank Act amendments, not so much in the House, as in the Banking and Commerce committee. If Mr. Henry Ford comes to give his views on finance the room will not be big enough to contain all who will desire to hear him. The bankers may get pretty much what they want in point of legislation, but they are unlikely to have it all their own way before this committee, for there are enough Progressives on it to keep up a fire of pointed questions.

Committee Work

This leads one to remark that some of the most interesting work of Parliament is now being done in committee. And more of it will be done there as the membership of the House of Commons grows. Of course, the public has been trained to expect most from the clashes between leaders in the House; but the old-time battles are not now very frequent. The presence of several groups has removed much of the partizan feeling, and the old personal bitterness. Besides, the more parties there are to the game, the less of mystery and interest is there in it. More and more the battle-ground is being shifted from the House of Commons to the country.

The Coal Question

The use of private members' day to advance personal views and keep one's self before the country is very interesting. Not that all members use it as a means of personal advertising, but some do. Take the coal question. There is a tremendous hubbub over the country's dependence on the United States for coal, which is very largely for effect. Until Ontario and Quebec either find coal within their own boundaries, or use electricity for heating, they must buy coal from the United States. It is all right to say that it can be got from Alberta and Nova Scotia; but it can't be moved from these provinces to the middle of the country at present freight rates. Cut the rates and the difference in cost will have to be made up in heavier taxes to meet deficits. So it is all the same in the end.

The coal problem is not as easily solved as some people think. When the Creator placed anthracite in Pennsylvinia and none beyond the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, no regard was paid to the possibility of some one coming along thousands or millions of years after and drawing a national boundary line 500 or 600 miles to the north. The anthracite can't be shifted, nor will the boundary line be, so the only thing to do is to work out a compromise for supplies. People who know say that through the war Nova Scotia practically lost a generation of coal miners who can't be replaced for years. Of course, these factors are nothing to a politician who wants to advertise himself on a popular subject.

Titles And Decorations

The attempt of member Ladner of British Columbia to give titles and decorations another footing in Canada by attempting to persuade the House of Commons to agree to the conferring of them on professional men, failed. A number of people have never forgiven W. F. Nickle and "Ham" Burnham for the agitation they conducted on this subject, which resulted in putting an end to titles in this country. Some politicians complain that they can't raise campaign funds as easily as they used to do, and one can quite believe it, for very often titles were bought rather than received for "distinguished service."

During the debate "Sam" Jacobs, who would sooner lose a law-suit than lose the opportunity of telling a good story, recalled how Sir Charles Tupper gave the game away in his "Reminiscences" by telling how on one occasion, when Sir John Macdonald's Government couldn't come through with a senatorship, after it had been promised, it gave a title instead. Incidents such as these show the hollowness of the pretence that to abolish titles is to be disrespectful to his Majesty.

Income-Tax Exemption

"Joe" Archambault bids fair to become the most popular politician in Quebec, and indeed in all French Canada; for he has persuaded the House to pass a resolution to increase the exemption for children under the Income Tax up to $500 and to exempt entirely the father of five children under 18 years of age who has an income of less than $5,000. This does not necessarily mean that the law will be changed to this effect, but Mr. Fielding has promised sympathetic consideration, which means a great deal. Needless to say every French-Canadian in the House gave his approval.

Senate Reform

At last Senate reform seems to be making some progress, Mr. Fielding having given the House his ideas on the subject, together with a new method of constituting membership. He thinks the Senate necessary, and would retain the system of appointment; but would have one-half of the Senators appointed by the Dominion and the other half by the provinces. He would restrict the term to 10 years making a member elegible for a second term, and retire him at 80. He would not dispossess the present Senators, but would permit them to retire at 75 on a pension equal to two-thirds of their present indemnity, which would mean $2,666.

This is the most definite plan of dealing with this subject presented during the last 12 or 15 years, being more definite than anything Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever proposed, as is bound to cause much discussion. Mr. Denis of Joliette, who introduced the subject, came out for an elective Senate; but Mr. Fielding would not go that far. He fears that under such conditions it might become, as the Senate has in the United States, more powerful than the House of Commons. There is something in this opinion though many think that the upper house might with safety be made partly elective.

The Progressives will have to get along without the opportunity of moving an amendment to the amendment on the Budget. The chief official opposition critic having the right to reply to the Finance Minister's speech in the Budget debate, has of course, first chance to move an amendment of which he takes advantage. In order that they may get their policy on the tariff placed squarely before the House, the Progressives for several sessions have been trying to get in an amendment to the amendment, but the Speaker has ruled it out.

A CHARTER FOR DEMOCRACY

(Washington Star)

Judge Cordell Hull, chairman of the democratic national committee, has drawn up a new charter for democracy. He describes it thus: "Rule by the people; liberty and justice to every individual; equality of opportunity; no special privileges; social and industrial justice; espousal of liberal progressive thought; sound constructive domestic and world policies, political economic and social; rigid economy and taxation according to ability; local self-government; meeting responsibilities in world affairs; political honest, efficient public service, free from corruption; honest civil service; constant regard for the welfare of the masses—for the human as well as the material side."

The managers of the opposition party, the republican national committee, are said to be highly indignant, charging that the judge has taken over doctrines they have upheld since the party was organized under the Michigan oaks. Let them fight it out.

REVOLT IN THE WEST

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your issue of March 7th you discuss the resolution of Mr. Hocken of Toronto re what you term alien periodicals, of course meaning those entering Canada and published in the United States. While your use of the word alien as applied to these magazines may be justified from some standpoints it sounds bad to my Canadian ears and especially so coming from the pages of the Witness and from the Editorial page. Used as an adjective the word means "belonging to another", and of course that is the way you use the word as applied to the periodicals from across the line, therefore belonging to another country. But do you consider that a fair criticism of United States magazines and periodicals? I think not.

I know that this great continent of America is under the administration of two separate branches of the one great race, both cherishing the same ideals and aiming in the main at the same point in progress and civilization; and one of the greatest obstacles in the progress of our beloved Canada is the fact of this division being used and capitalized by interested parties to exploit this northern half of the continent for their own selfish ends, and so as to hold these preserves they encourage a high protective tariff and favor every other possible obstruction of trade and communication between these two people of the same race. The consequence is that for over half a century Canada has been rearing and educating native born citizens who in a constant stream pass over the line and take a prominent part in the guidance and development of the republic.

During a month's sojourn in Boston and New York the writer found that in business, medicine, art, science and literature Canadians were playing an honorable and leading part, and I also know that the same conditions prevail in the central and western States. And when these are the bare facts why "kick against the pricks"? Would it not be better to look facts in the face, and govern ourselves accordingly. The amendment of my old friend John Evans, M.P., of Saskatoon, is o.k., but it does not go far enough; for any tinkering of the tariff short of wiping it out root and branch is bound to do injustice to some one. The injury Mr. Evans' amendment would effect would be to the present dealers and workmen in the production of those commodities which would thus be placed on the free list, while still maintaining the tariff on their tools and materials of production, and, as men must spend to live, they would still be under the necessity of purchasing all their personal necessities subject to high tariff. The finished products of one industry are the tools and raw commodities of another ad infinitum.

In my opinion the greatest good which could come to Canada and every industry in it would be a full commercial union with the other half of this continent, leaving the boundary line merely as a division for administrative purposes, abolishing every customs house along the boundary line and then negotiating the most favorable trade treaty with the mother country and the sister dominions for the whole continent. Under such conditions the population of Canada would double in a decade, and Canadian manufacturers and producers of all kinds would be on equal footing with those of the U.S.A. We don't want anything better than that, because we know we have no superiors, but are equal to the best.

I know, Mr. Editor, that you and some of your readers will think that the writer is one of those naturalized aliens, but I wish to assure you that I was born in old Ontario, the son of an Englishman and nurtured by a mother of U. E. Loyalist stock, and have spent 43 years in Western Canada—a true Canadian who loves his native land, still hoping that Canada may remain one country, one of the company of nations in the British commonwealth. But let me tell you that Canada is at the parting of the ways. And may the East take warning. Unless the whole of Canada can move en masse towards reciprocal free trade with the U.S.A., another boundary line will be established on this continent, and it will be run from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay; and the country west of that new boundary will be called the United States of British America. The manufacturers of Canada will have as difficult a task to pass over that boundary as any country on earth, and these United States of British America will develop both the Pacific and the Hudson Bay ports. They will assume control and development of all our natural resources in mines, forests, and land, and we will know how to retain and increase our population and develop a national spirit without coddling unnatural industries or subsidizing national magazines and periodicals by shutting out the good things from other lands. If, Mr. Editor, you want anything but a fair field and no favors for your periodicals you must be classed with other protectionists, for any of them can make out as good a case. "Make Canada a land to love" by making it possible for an industrious man to rear a family in comfort and give them some of the culture obtainable in these times. Yours for a united and progressive Canada,

J. E. PAYNTER

Tantallon, Sask.

Note: It is probably better to allow the sentiment shown in the above, as in many other letters, free escape. It contains a warning for those who insist on keeping the protectionist lid down on the West. Of course, if any of our people wish to extinguish the spirit of distinct nationhood in Canada, they will favor conditions that will nurse throughout our people, particularly the young and the children of the stranger, devotion to the institutions of another country and a certain contempt for our own, and that will crush out anything like a national literature at home.

Mr. Paynter must have misunderstood us if he thought we were asking anything more than a fair field. We disapproved of the tax on imported magazines, and endorsed Mr. Evens' amendment which would certainly not have given the Canadian publisher anything more than a fair field. Against the competition of Sunday school papers and magazines that beginning with their home market of 110,000,000 people, spread freely over Canada with an addition of 9,000,000 people, the Canadian periodical could never be said to have an equal chance. For while the Canadian is tolerant of "spread eagleism" the citizens of the United States have been taught to discount the ideas, and even the ideals, for which the Union Jack specially stands. The United States is not ready for reciprocity in periodical literature. But Uncle Sam smiles in his sleeve as he watches the effect of the distribution in Canada of so many papers flaunting the Stars and Stripes.

SOME MORE FICTIONS OF CHURCH UNION"

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—A previous letter gave a dozen fictions of "Church Union." Herewith a dozen more.

(13.) There is the fiction of the name "Church Union" as applied to the attempted coercion of men and women into a legal Corporation by Act of Parliament. It is not "Union." It profanes that goodly name.

(14.) There is the fiction, varying from "twelve hundred" to "three thousand" union congregations—when—from Official Reports of District Superintendents all over Canada—there are only fifty-five independent union charges.

(15.) There is the fiction that "Union is in the air"—that it is "The tendency of the times" when all that is best in the world is increasingly against tyranny, and for freedom, friendship and peace.

(16.) There is the fiction that "a Denominational Church can never give the Gospel to the world"—when Denominations have given to the world all the Gospel the world has ever received, and when the proposed new Church would be only another added "Denomination," but of a degenerate type, born not of conviction but of compromise.

(17.) There is the fiction that because the Churches worked together during the war they should now be under one control. Nations fought as one for freedom, but are British, French, Italian still. Churches wrought as one, Protestant, Roman, Greek and Jew but that is no reason why Presbyterians should be robbed of the freedo mfor which the war was fought.

(18.) There is the fiction that "these who do not vote are held as acquiescing"—when any schoolboy can see that this rule is for the Courts of "this Church," within "this Church," for her ordering and maintenance, and not for her dissolution.

(19.) There is the fiction—"Policy of the Church," as applied to the attempt of the Assembly to disband the Church. The Assembly is not the Church. The Church is the membership who compose it and support it, and not the few who serve the Church and are supported by it; and who in this attempt are exceeding their Constitutional powers, breaking their ordination vows, and usurping the peoples' liberties and rights.

(20.) There is the fiction that if Union be not consummated, Western Canada will break off from the East; a fiction most absurd! Presbyterians from Sydney to Victoria will continue in unity and brotherhood with all other evangelical Churches, all of them golden chains from Ocean to Ocean. Moreover the fifty union churches in the West have already formed an independent body, but they have not had the slightest effect upon Canada's solidarity.

(21.) There is the fiction that to drop the Movement for Organic Union would imperil the cooperative work now carried on between the Churches;—a fiction dishonoring to all, implying that the Churches have not enough of the spirit of Christ to continue cooperation for good.

(22.) There is the fiction that "if Union comes, all will fall in with it" a fiction insulting to the men and women who protest, implying that they have no convictions and will tamely submit to be herded into a creedless Church, by some whom they have employed and pledged to "maintain and defend" their present Church, and who are not fulfilling their trust.

(23.) There is the fiction that "If Union comes you will never know the difference;"—when most congregations would at once know a difference in revenue, and some ministers a difference in salary:—when all would know a difference in "Calling" a minister, for the whole matter would be in the hands of the "Settlement Committee," an irresponsible, autocratic body at a distance, meeting once a year, whose power over ministers and congregations would be absolute;—when the Supreme Court of the Church, the General Council, would be chiefly "prominents," while many of the rank and file of ministers and elders would never be members of it;—when no minister would be pledged to any system of Truth, and the door would be wide open to almost any error that newcomers might choose to teach.

(24.) There is the fiction that the Church is pledged to Union and "must go forward or break faith;"—when the only pledge binding upon the Church is the agreement not to go forward under present conditions. At the Assembly of 1905 all parties entered into unanimous agreement that "Union"—"must carry the consent of the entire membership;"—seven years later that pledge was renewed by mutual agreement as to the necessity for practically unanimous action." To attempt to force the merging of the Churches now, on a vote of one third of the membership, and in face of large and growing opposition, is a direct violation of these agreements. The Church is bound by no other pledge for no party has any power or right to pledge the Church to "Union."

E. SCOTT.

Montreal, March 18, 1923.

Note:—(13.) There is no coercion by Act of Parliament. If a society or a company should ask Parliament for incorporation and parliament should grant it, would that be coercion?

(14.) Accuses somebody of falsification, in fact proves misjudgment of facts somewhere.

(15) Get together is a tendency of the times. What is far more important, it is a mandate to the church.

(16.) It is a general admission that the Church has made a bad job of giving the Gospel to the world and the chief reason alleged by almost all Christians is its imperfect testimony for Christ owing to its divisions.

(17.) Union did prove effective in the war. Nobody was "robbed" of any freedom except one or two commanders-in-chief.

(18.) Those who did not vote were not held to acquiesce with the majority though that is a necessary rule in majority settlements. It was reasonably averred that the indifferent would go with the majority or at least would divide pretty much as those who voted.

(19.) The expression "to disband the church" is a "fiction."

(20.) Shows a dangerous refusal to face facts.

(21.) Implies that the churches are now satisfactorily working together, whereas they do not even commune with each other.

(22.) Nobody has said all would fall in. Some will fall out.

(23.) The congregations will go on very much as they have done. It would be nonsense to say there would be no change in their relations.

(24.) The Presbyterian Church has given its word.

THE SAVIOUR'S PRAYER

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—With most of the letters by Mr. Fowler I am in full accord. Although in favor of Church Union, I often wonder why intelligent people quote the Saviour's prayer (John 17) as an argument in its favor, when it can be so clearly seen that it has nothing to do with organic Church Union.

Mr. Fowler is certainly correct in saying that Jesus prayed for nothing less than that all true believers may have oneness of Spirit in the Father and in the Son, even as the Father and the Son are one." I fully agree with him that it was not numerical but spiritual oneness for which Jesus prayed.

But I was sorry to see his repeated attempt to limit that all-comprehensive prayer. True, Jesus did say, "I pray not for the world," but that was merely for the time being, as the sequel plainly shows. Jesus certainly did pray for the world which He came to save. He prayed for those murderers while hanging on the cross, and He prayed for the world in this wonderful prayer now under consideration. Let us look at it a few moments.

First, He prays for Himself—for Himself only—in view of the great work of human redemption which He was about to consummate by His sacrificed death. This would seem to be in anticipation of Gethsemane as well as Calvary.

Then, enlarging His prayer, He prays for His disciples—for them alone—in view of the great work He had appointed them to do (of course He eliminated Judas, as he was not entering upon that life wor), just as we do when young ministers are being ordained to the office and work of the Christian ministry. Just for the moment our prayers are restricted to these young men, because of the special and all important work to which they are now being set apart. Then He widens out His prayer again, and includes in it all who should believe on Him "through their word." Thus He prayed for the whole Church of God throughout the world.

Then once more He enlarges His prayer, and clearly expresses what was the meaning of the prayer from the very beginning, namely, "that the world may believe," and that believing they might have eternal life. "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." When Christ was praying for Himself, for His disciples and for His Church, He contemplated the salvation of the world. "For there is no respect of persons with God." Christ "gave Himself, a ransom for all," and "tasted death for every man."

JAMES LAWSON

Verona, Mar. 22, 1923.

Note: It is undoubtedly true that what the Saviour prayed for was the spiritual oneness of believers with each other and with God. It is easy to carry this about as a speculative tenet, very different to grasp or realize it. But what was further implied was that where there was real living unity, it would take outward form in the relations of Christians to each other. That is conveyed by the clause "that the World may believe that thou hast sent me," implying also that, failing that visible unity, the world will not believe in the mission of Christ.

BANKRUPTCY ACT TO BE CHANGED

Minister of Justice Promises Remedy And Repeal Motion is Dropped

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. P. F. Casgrain (Liberal, Charlevoix, Montmorency) moved: "That in view of the fact that the Bankruptcy Act, 1919, and amendments thereto, does not obtain the results expected, and is the source of complaints from various industries and trades, it is desirable that the said law should be amended or abrogated."

Mr. Casgrain contrasted the present with previous bankruptcy legislation, and said the present law had opened the door to widespread frauds and contributed to increased financial difficulties throughout the Dominion. In Quebec, he said, trustees were sending agents to farmers and merchants who found themselves financially embarrassed and offering to free them of their difficulties by means of bankruptcy proceedings. Then, in many cases, when debtors had been discharged at 10, 15 or 20 cents on the dollar, they found themselves worse off than before.

While one of the objects of the present law had been to reduce the costs of lawyers and trustees, this had not been accomplished, said Mr. Casgrain. Today, in small cases, the costs absorbed all the assets, and there was practically nothing left for the creditors. He also emphasised that the fact that a man likely to become insolvent could so easily assign was frequently a reason why a bank or business firm would refuse to come to his assistance to help him over a difficult period. Business men who, in 1919, supported this law, were now opposed to it. It had been found to overlop provincial regulations and, furthermore, was so ambiguously worded that very few people could understand or interpret it.

Too Many Trustees

Mr. Casgrain objected to the provision of the act which permitted a single member of a firm to make an assignment in the firm's name. This provision, he said, might result in injury to the other members of the firm. Another bad feature of the law was that it uermitted debtors to assign in a different district from that in which their business or occupation had been carried on. This resulted in confusion and made it more difficult for creditors to keep in touch with the debtor. The present law encouraged dishonesty among debtors.

"I am informed," added Mr. Casgrain, "that there are nearly two hundred trustees under the Bankruptcy Act, in the city and district of Montreal alone."

Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, briefly reviewed the history of legislation on the subject of bankruptcy in Canada and the United States. He believed that if the existing statute were repealed at the present session of Parliament, an agitation would immediately be begun with the object of securing in Canada a bankruptcy law such as other countries had.

He did not concur in a suggestion that the present law be retained, but that the province of Quebec be excepted from its operation, Quebec, he said, had many traders and large manufacturers who dealt not only in their own province, but all over Canada. Even if Quebec were excepted from the operation of the act, the customers of Quebec—manufacturers and traders, residing in other provinces—would be subject to the statute, if they took advantage of it. Thus, the act would affect creditors in the province of Quebec. Sir Lomer said that none of the objection to the act which had been made in the debate appeared to him sufficient to warrant its repeal.

Will Amend Act

He would prefer to provide a remedy to meet these objections. He could not agree that merchants should be allowed to take advantage of the act and farmers prohibited from doing so. He contended that provision should be made for the punishment of trustees guilty of improper practices. He also reached the conclusion that the whole of the criticism of the act in the province of Quebec arose from the manner in which trustees were appointed. He suggested, therefore, that the act be amended to permit any person, chosen or elected by the creditors of a bankrupt estate, to act as trustees.

In England an official inspector acted as interim trustee until after the first meeting of creditors, and then was replaced by a trustee selected by the creditors. Adoption of this procedure would result in decentralization of bankruptcy proceedings.

Sir Lomer intimated that an amending bill would be introduced by the Government. He hoped that the member for Charlevoix-Montmorency would accept his suggestion and agree to the amendment of his resolution by the elimination of the demand for repeal of the Bankruptcy Act.

The member for Charlevoix-Montmorency did agree but inasmuch as, under the rules, he could not move an amendment to his own motion, he withdrew the resolution.

THE WORLD VISION AND THE SHUT-IN VIEW

(Melbourne Spectator)

Rabindranath Tagore in one of his poems compares the ordinary shut-in life of a man to a narrow lane overhung with buildings between which may be seen the sky above like a ribbon of blue torn out of space. The lane sees the sun only for a few moments at midday, and wonders if it is real. The spring breezes blow against the corners and fill the air with scraps of paper and rags, and the lane says what a fury about nothing, but the daily refuse from the street never rouses her to question. She accepts every stone of her pavement, but when a blade of grass peeps up between her chinks she is baffled. In the morning, when the touch of light is on her houses, she dreams for a moment of a limitless wonder somewhere beyond the building. But as the routine of the day begins, it becomes clear that the real and normal consists solely of herself and her houses. The Indian singer is saying what the Editor of the "Methodist Recorder" said in his appeal, "To cling to small things is to attain the rhythm of the universe."

It is the narrow shut-in view of the "lane" which has brought our knowledge of God to a standstill. The lassitude of British Christianity is due to the complacency of its beliefs, and the smallness of its conception of Jesus. We have missed as a nation the adventurous heart of Christianity. Discipleship is a "lane," and not a "sky"; it is a roof above our heads, and not a sky which covers humanity. The desultory response of the Christian church to the League of Nations, the chilling and reluctant spirit in which we meet the call for unity which comes from the very soul of humanity, the fact that Christ's world-work is with most Christians still in the opinion stage, point to the selfishness and ease of modern discipleship, and to the humiliating narrowness and locality of our thought of God. "Every Englishman," said Emerson, "is an island." That does not apply today to the Englishman in commerce, in science, or even in politics, but to the Englishman in religion. The peril of modern Methodism is the locality of its view; its foundations are safe, but its horizon is small. If, as the "Times" recently pointed out, Christianity is going to do anything towards helping the human race to pull itself together, and to regain a spiritual mastery over its energies, it will have to be different from what men have known it in the past, and know it now to be. The whole weight of evidence goes to prove that Internationalism is the next stage divinely ordered for the world's life. The whole world has forced itself upon us, and we cannot be content to plan for sequestered places. We can only displace antagonism by fellowship, competition by co-operation, rivalry by unity, and isolated individualism by the friendship of Jesus.

Satisfactory progress has been made in experiments with the helicopter system of flying. Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, in making that announcement in the British House of Commons on Thursday, said he hoped a trial would take place shortly.

"The essential thing now is to educate the people to use substitutes for American anthracite coal," James A. Ellis, fuel controller for Ontario, told the Senate committee on fuel on Thursday. Anthracite coal, he said, would not be cheaper this spring.

The tax exemption law of 1921, which has influenced millions of dollars of residential construction and cost the City of New York $2,294,881 in taxes the first year of its enactment, has been declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Justice John M. Tierney of the Supreme Court.

A DOLLAR RESERVE IN CANADA TOWARDS PAYMENT OF ENGLAND'S DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES

At the Annual Meeting of Bovril Limited, held in London last month, Sir George Lawson Johnston, who presided, in presenting a very satisfactory report to the Shareholders, took occasion to suggest a means which might tend to prevent the turning of exchange against the Mother Country, which these heavy remittances would provoke.

We quote his words:

"It was that we should build up in Canada a reserve towards the payment of the American debt. The Canadian and United States dollars were not likely to vary seriously in value, therefore any fund we could build up in the Dominion would be comparatively free from exchange fluctuations. Canada was capable of being developed at a much more rapid pace than the present capital and man power at its disposal could develop it. Our Government could now borrow at a lower rate than it had been able to do for a good many years. If it could obtain grants of land from Canada it could utilize, say, one hundred million pounds in developing wheat areas, and probabl certain industries in that Dominion; and this work in conjunction with some considerable emigration scheme of selected unemployed, should develop in Canada a reproductive asset that would, after a while, annually supply dollars towards the payment to the States. Furthermore, every bushel of wheat bought from Canada instead of from the States would help to keep our exchange better with the latter.

"We might thus accelerate the pace at which Canada was growing strong, and, at the same time, build up an asset that would mush reduce the burden of the American debt, and probably, in the process, some of the money we provided would purchase from our manufacturers agricultural implements and other machinery, etc.

"And such scheme to be successful would have to be planned and brought forward by Canadians to meet their own views as regards the directions in which development should take place. If it was put forward at present they could feel, at any rate, that Canadian conditions would be understood by a British Premier, who was born in Canada, and a Colonial Secretary who had recently served as Governor-General."

This suggestion has been re-echoed lately elsewhere and seems well worth the serious consideration of the Powers that be.

Sir George Lawson Johnston is well known in Canada, and not only those who know him, but all who study general trade conditions, will be interested in the fact that the export business of Bovril in 1922 was over 20% greater than that of its previous record—and the company's net earnings also showed very satisfactory results. A net profit was shown of £305,709.

The increasing amount devoted to various forms of advertising was one of the noteworthy features of the statement—and one to which perhaps much of the increased success of operations was due.

Three women and two men were killed on Monday morning in a fire that destroyed an apartment house at 322 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

Constable Jean Baptiste, Beaudry, a member of Inspector Egan's special squad for making narcotic cases, was fatally shot near the corner of Clarke and Demontigny streets, Montreal at 10 o'Clock on Monday night by one of the three men whom he and Constable Wagner had stopped to question concerning the contents of two parcels that the men carried.

On the invitation of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M. P. for Gaspe, and Speaker of the House of Commons, a conference was held in the Speaker's chambers, between him, Sir Henry Thornton, chairman of the Canadian National Railways, and Hon. Charles Marcil, M. P. for Bonaventure, for the purpose of discussing the means to be taken to give the people of Gaspe and Bonaventure a better railway service on the Quebec Oriental & Atlantic, and Quebec & Western Railways, 200 miles long, extending from Gaspe to Matapedia, where they connect with the Intercolonial Railway.

It is announced that arrangements have been practically completed for the construction of a million dollar hotel in St. John, N.B., which it is hoped may be completed for the opening of the 1924 season. A similar erection is proposed for Halifax if local capital can be interested to finance part of the project.

The word "interview," which had already been generally adopted by the French newspapers, has now been formally consecrated as good French by the Academy. The members voted its admission into the famous dictionary upon which work has been progressing for so many years. The word "gentleman" was also recently accepted.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHURCH UNION

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—You have had a great many communications within recent weeks concerning the contemplated union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Canada, and in that correspondence many assertions are made likely to mislead those who have not an intimate acquaintance with the history of the negotiations during the last twenty years. The spirit, moreover, of some of the published letters is such that one shrinks from entering into controversy with men or women who allow themselves to be so embittered. The question, however, is one of deepest interest to a great many of the best people in Canada, and there is a certain responsibility resting on one to clear away misapprehensions as much as possible. I, therefore, would trespass on your patience and that of your readers in the endeavor to make clear one or two points which have been greatly obscured.

The assertion has been made with much and repeated emphasis that the church pledged itself in 1905 and 1912 not to proceed to union unless with the assent of the entire membership. This was felt to be such an unfair interpretation of a sentence which was in the report of the committee received in 1905, that when a second vote was taken in 1915, the voting papers were prepared and issued in the following form:

"Are you in favor of union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada on the basis of union approved by the General Assembly of 1915? The people are reminded that the decision on this question must be reached on the basis of the votes cast."

This form was deliberately adopted in view of the campaign which had been carried on by some of the extreme opponents stressing the statement that there must be an assent of the entire membership, which would mean as they interpreted it that one man might hold up the action of the whole church. More than that, the vote was not simply taken on the principle of union, but on the specific basis which had been adopted after long years of discussion, and which is the framework of the proposed United Church in relation to all its activities. Those who opposed the union, in accepting that form of ballot, bound themselves thereby to respect the result as the decision of the people sustaining the decision of the church courts.

It is being constantly repeated that the Assembly is not the Church, that the people are the Church. One may ask the question then, how many of the people? and the only sane answer would be, "the majority." And by that last vote so carefully framed and guarded, nearly forty thousand majority declared for union.

It is in view of these facts that the Presbyteries which are composed of the ministers and elders, men who have a clearer understanding by nature of their office and responsibilities of the course of procedure during the last twenty years, are all over Canada declaring there is only one consistent and honorable course for the Presbyterian Church to follow. Those opposed have had the same constitutional methods open to them of protesting against the course of the Church through sessions, presbyteries and synods, but they have not used these legitimate methods, but have formed an association which in itself is defying the orderly procedure of the church of their fathers, for which they profess so devoted an attachment.

The argument that the church has no right to take such action as is contemplated in the union is in effect declaring that the church is bound hand and foot, and unable to adjust itself to the conditions which exist. If that is so, it is a dead thing and no longer a living body.

It has been declared by many opponents that they are not opposed to union in principle, but they fear disruption. But if they cease to oppose there is no possibility of disruption, and if they are not opposed to union on principle they are not bound by any conscientious scruple from entering into union.

To claim they are being coerced is to misuse language. It might as well be said by thousands who voted against the present Canadian government that they are living under coercion, because the party they supported by their vote is not in the seat of authority.

Civilized communities must continue to rule themselves by fair and open discussion, and majority votes until some wiser methods are discovered. The position of the minority as expressed by some of them is the same in essence as the Tooley Street tailors who called themselves, "We the people of England." So they assert themselves to be the Presbyterian Church, while in the vote of the people, the vote of sessions, the vote of presbyteries, the vote of general assemblies for the last twenty years they have been consistently in the minority.

If these statements are not true, it should be easy to prove their untruth. If they are true, how can the assertions which are being constantly made by the opponents of union be justified?

W. J. CLARK.

St. Andrew's Church, Westmount,
March 15th, 1923.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE CHURCH?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—While so much interested in the article of issue Mar. 14 under the above caption, it just occurred to me that perhaps a more pertinent question might be, What is Wrong With Man's Idea of the Church?

For instance, what are we to understand by these two sentences, in the article here referred to? "The old time authority of the church is gone forever, and the lay mind at least has definitely passed beyond clerical control." "Whatever authority the church possesses today is confined to the personality of the man who delivers the message of the church, and to the character of the message he delivers."

If this decadence of authoritative control is to be taken as evidence of the wrongness of the church, some might be quite prepared to think, the more she has of that kind of wrongness, the better for her.

One hesitates on so great a matter to attempt definitions, but there are authoritative words and statements which give clarity, and abiding strength to the ideas one may hold. Take for example, the word used by the Saviour and the apostles—a designating word, a word that had, and still has, a history behind it; viz., "ecclesia", "a called out one"—applicable first and foremost to the individual, then to the collective body.

Leaving that thought just there for the moment, let us come to one of the statements. Peter has just said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus responding says:—"I also say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church." Here, if anywhere, we have the character of the material, and He who is to do the building most clearly designated. Peter by the blessing of the Father has rightly apprehended the Christ, and the Christ, in recognition of this act of the Father, apprehends Peter. Out of material qualified by this double apprehension Jesus forever builds His church—and, I take it, of no other.

Again let us leave the thought where it is, and go on to one other statement: "But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." Here we get not only a re-emphasis of the church's origin and ownership, but a clear indication of her function. She has been entrusted with something, and that something no other than the great body of revealed truth. I should make this letter too long were I to attempt to elaborate this matter of her functioning. But this much might be stated, and it can best be stated in terms of one of your recent editorials: "Until the heart of man is changed, until it has had the change which comes with spiritual apprehension of the Christ," and, may I add, from a spiritual apprehension of the divine origin, and possession of the church, neither individually nor collectively can the church rightly function. The work must be from the within to the without. It never can be from without to within. The church's greatest need is rightly fashioned and rightly placed material.

H. C. SPELLER

Broadview, Sask., Mar. 19, '23.

Note.—The statement in an article by "Scrutator" that authority had passed away was certainly not meant to give that as one of the things wrong with the church. We have seen no difference of opinion in all the letters that have reached us as to the fact that there is a spiritual church, consisting exclusively of the spiritually regenerate. Nor, till now, have we seen any claim that any visible organization wholly lives up to that standard. The mark on the door step was, "The Lord knoweth them that are His." As for the word "ecclesia", it simply means assembly, and in itself predicates nothing of the material of which it is composed. In the last verse of the 19th chapter of Acts it is employed to represent a mob who for the most part "knew not wherefore they were come together."

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In an interesting article in your issue of Mr. 14th, Dr. C. H. Huestis asks the question "What's wrong with the church" then proceeds to answer the question, presumably by a questionnaire sent out by him to many business and professional men, farmers and Labor leaders, and this answer is given after the pure assumption on Dr. Huestis's part that there is something wrong with the church. That such an assumption based on "Church announcements in the Saturday paper of any city of Canada" is, to say the least of it, a very unworthy assumption from a very unreliable source. But the interesting part of the answer which the good doctor gleans from his questionnaire is that it is so coincident with his own position and attitude toward the church. One wonders if Dr. Huestis either selected with too great care those to whom he sent his questionnaire, or is he giving the public the answer of the ten per cent a dasuppressing the answer of the ninety?

Dr. Huestis says, "there was practically no criticism of the church because its ministers did not "preach the old Gospel. Now, while personally I have no sympathy with such criticism, yet, I believe a canvass of the whole field will reveal the fact that the above criticism is the most common of all complaints against the church, and this is quite what is to be expected by the rank and file who are normally and naturally conservative in their religious outlook.

Then Dr. Huestis says, "there was no hostility to the church expressed or implied even by labor leaders." This is only another evidence that Dr. Heustis carefully selected the personnel of his questionnaire, thus rendering it quite inadequate as a practical guide in the matter of church enterprise. Any practical student of sociology knows of the deep-rooted prejudice against the church, not because, as Dr. Huestis suggests, she has failed to castigate the rich, but rather because she has consistently refused to endorse all and sundry of the campaign of vituperation which has been launched against the rich, for no other crime than that of having brains enough to make money when others have failed. As to the charge of indifference, it can hardly be cited as a sin of the church, but rather a condition induced by the influence of just such carping critics as Dr. Huestis has discovered for us in his questionnaire. No indifference is in evidence where men and women are doing their bit in the noblest and strongest of all the institutions engaged in the uplift of humanity—the church.

Out-of-date theology is the next serious defect in evidence, and those of us who know Dr. Huestis know well his scholarly attainments and his splendid modern message which makes a forceful appeal, but few of the ministers of the church are equipped either by scholarship or experience as is Dr. Huestis, and still fewer of the people are yet prepared either in reading or thinking for this modern message.

The most faithful, sincere and efficient members, either in the pulpit or pen, are those whose communion with God is of that simple childlike quality of which Jesus said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." It is not so much the modern message the world needs as that plain message of truth that "a man though a fool need not err therein."

The attitude of the church during the war of which Dr. Huestes next complains is, I think, entirely misrepresented in the investigation and is little short of a slander on the church of God. There no doubt were a few ministers and others in the church whose emotions gained control over their Christian principles, but the church as such has good reason to be proud of the part she played in a ministry of comfort, encouragement and self sacrifice, both at home and on the field of battle. I challenge Dr. Huestis to substantiate the criticism of the conduct of the church in war time. As for the gibe at the church's political proclivities, Dr. Huestis could perhaps teach most of us tricks in "haunting legislative lobbies." That Dr. Huestis should so far have forgotten himself as to refer to William Jennings Bryan as an "ignoramus" is unthinkable, and a gross insult to that great republic which more than once selected William Jennings Bryan as a candidate for the highest honor in the power of that nation to bestow. To say that Mr. Bryan is a cultured Christian gentleman whose moral influence is always on the side of righteousness, is not too much, even though we may not be able to accept his views on theology as authentic.

The sarcasm with which Dr. Huestis refers to "Some zealous souls who try to stay the proposed union of the churches in Canada," is quite uncalled for, and quite unworthy of the Rev. D. D. It would seem more gracious to have such criticism emanate from the Church from which the opposition comes rather than from the one eagerly pressing for the consummation of such union.

R. G. STEWART.

Neepawa, Man.,
Mar. 19, 1923.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th, is a long letter signed J. G. Paul, in reply to mine. It and Mr. Whitman's in your previous issue are good illustrations of the truth of my letter. Mr. Paul asks why I butt in? "Lest he be wise in his own conceit." A writer last summer quoted Rev. 22:18, to prove the danger of adding or diminishing from the Bible. Nobody thought worth while to tell him it only referred to the Book of Revelation, and he doubtless remains in blissful ignorance.

What I call weak arguments is the quoting of Scripture verses to prove what they don't prove. Mr. Paul teaches that because Jesus "expounded in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself," that there was nothing in the Scriptures that did not refer to him. I asked Mr. Paul what there was concerning Jesus in certain books of the old Testament, and he did not tell me. He says he has done better. I don't want anything better. When a man offers us something else, it is a sign that he can't find the thing asked for. Mr. Paul says Jesus the Light of the World, "assures" us that Esther, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, etc., speak of him, whether we see it or not. I contend that he never said so, but that he only cited the passages concerning himself in all the Scriptures—just as Mr. Paul expounded the 74 passages eight months ago.

Mr. Paul says I am opposed to The Light of the World, because he said the "Scriptures testify of Me", and I say some of them don't. Jesus did not say all the Scriptures testified of him. If so there would be no need to "search the Scriptures" to find the places that did. "Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee and thou be found a liar." (Prov. 30:6) Jesus, the Light of the World, and I are in perfect agreement in regard to the Old Testament scriptures.

There is no evidence that Jesus ever quoted from Esther, or the Song of Solomon, so called. The name of the Deity is not mentioned in either of them, except in the headlines of the latter, and there were no chapters nor contents there in his day. To get anything "concerning" Jesus in either of those books some one has to first read it into them. There is much more in the Bible than what is written in the Law and the Prophets and the Psalms concerning Jesus, and that is all the things Luke tells us that Jesus said must be fulfilled.

Mr. Whitman asks: "Is there nothing to be seen of Jesus in the Queen (Esther) when she goes in to plead for the people saying, "If I perish, I perish."? Not a thing. He surely does not compare our Father in Heaven to the drunken Persian king, and compare Esther to our Saviour. If not, what does he mean? Mr. Whitman says: "He (Christ) emphatically declares, "I am Alpha and Omega from the beginning to the end in all scripture a complete sanction of it from beginning to the end." Evidently Mr. Whitman does not fear to add to the words of the book of Revelation. He has added "from" and "in all scripture from beginning to the end"—all his own invention.

As my opponents suggest, I will now leave the matter to the judgment of your readers for perhaps another eight months. I hope you will publish as many anti-critic letters as you can; they show us the difference in people's minds. Some can see proof, where others, perhaps equally as regenerate, can see none.

G. ELDER.

Chipman, N.B., Mar. 19, 1923.

Note:—The close of the quotation mark, which was omitted in Mr. Whitman's letter, is placed by Mr. Elder in the wrong place. It should come after Omega, which would so far remove Mr. Elder's stricture.

MAKE CANADA A LAND TO LOVE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Reading a short story in an old "Witness" today, under the title "Little Workers," referring to the coral builders, has stirred up within me an impetus to try and build one little cell in the great reef of eternal truth which God has established in the mid-ocean of unbelief and rejection.

The challenge flung out to the "Witness" readers some time ago, "Make Canada a Land to Love," stirred up the dormant thoughts of over twenty years ago, and caused me to copy the enclosed song; but the overwhelming realization that I was only a little coral in this great wide world ocean, quenched the stimulus of desire, or rather smothered it, for the time.

But last week when my husband read aloud to me "An Easter of the Early Christians," from the "Northern Messenger," and from the "Witness" the facts of the "Bolshevist Sunday Schools in Montreal," as stated by Bishop Farthing, the smouldering embers in the minute coral again ignited, and the fires kindled must have expression, even though that expression bear the impress of death to self.

Reading tonight the Gospel according to St. Luke, I was impressed by the assurance in the personal testimony of the writer, as given in the first four verses. It has the same true ring as the challenge of the veteran St. Paul in his Epistle to the Galatians, and is in itself an inspiration to the acceptance of the declarations which follow. If I were a Bolshevist today, I would challenge the churches as to the testimony of their faith and acceptance of the so-called sacred writings.

I would not dare to write the words of withering scorn that might be truthfully expressed against the theory of an Almighty, existent, Creator and Possessor of all things, whose ambassadors and followers are forced to cater increasingly to the lust of the appetite, and the lust for amusement, in order that they may win

from the outside world the money necessary for the maintenance of this great God's mission to man—nothing less than "a message of redemption to every creature."

I am not a Bolshevist, and my heart bleeds with shame at the reproach and contempt which the churches of Jesus Christ have brought upon His glorious Name.

HIS NAME! How many gather to His Name? In how many churches is HE lifted up as the sole attraction? Is not the pulpit too often converted into an advertising platform, where the speakers, the singers, the music, and the heterogeneous forms of amusement and attractions, are emphasized, while the audience of the Most High is so lightly esteemed as to be announced without comment, or, it may be, lightly ignored and set aside for some current event—or altogether withdrawn for months, while the fleshly appetites are most assiduously catered to?

"Many men, of many minds,
Many birds, of many kinds;
Many fishes in the sea,"

But only one Lord God made them and me, and His name is "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. "This God is our God for ever and ever, He will be our guide even unto death." "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever." "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, shall draw all men unto me." "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo I am with you alway; even unto the end of the world." "My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

If the eyes of any Bolshevist should light on these words, I would that they should recognize that not only they despise the gluttony of the so-called churches of Jesus Christ. Listen to His servant Paul: "Many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things."

O Bolshevist brothers, look not at the churches, but look to the Christ, and you will know that there is an eternal God of love, who will cleanse from all sin; save unto the uttermost, and satisfy every dream of your heart.

LOVE.

FAIR CANADA

(Set to the Tune of "Beulah Land.")

Fair Canada! So rich in store:
Rare diamond in earth's jewel crown
What nation hath not sought thy shore?
Or people, heard of thy renown?

Chorus—

O Canada! Dominion vast!
O'er thy broad lands love's mantle cast:
Proclaim aloud in word and song
That all may hear who join our throng,
Their blissful heritage shall be
Truth, wisdom, love, and purity.

Still fairer yet, thy name shall stand
For all that's pure in every land.
When all shall sit at wisdom's knee,
And drink alike of purity.

O burnished gem! Thou then shalt shine
To illumine far earth's darkest cline;
Where buried deep in dark despair
Lie countless treasures rich and rare.

MISSION OF A PICTURE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—I have been very much interested in a picture, hung up in a little European village, representing Christ. The artist who painted it was a child of God, redeemed from a life of sin and folly by the blood of Christ; and so filled with love for his dying Saviour was his rejoicing soul that, when he came to paint that face his soul was flooded with tenderest love, so that into every lineament, pose and expression of the divine Man, he painted love as few had done before or have done since. Underneath the picture of the sufferer he had written the lines:

"All this I did for thee;
What hast thou done for Me?"

A new revelation of the claim of Jesus Christ upon every life upon which His grace had been outpoured flashed upon him. Hour after hour passed as he sat intently gazing upon the face of the suffering one. As the day waxed apace, and the lingering rays of sun light shot aslant on aisle and pew, they fell upon the bowed form of Zinzendorf, weeping and sobbing out his devotion to the Christ whose love had not only saved his soul, but conquered his heart.

Out from that little church he went forth to do a mighty life work which has circled the earth with the missions of the Moravian people, who seem to have realized and incarnated the love of Christ for a lost world as no other denomination of God's church militant has done yet.

It has been suggested to me, might it not be possible for a good Christian artist to duplicate this picture which has lately been destroyed by fire, and so continue the good work done by Zinzendorf at an earlier date, by means of which many were brought out of darkness into the glorious liberty of the Gospel of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

This is a work which would be thankfully received by God's people, and would touch the heart of many, and by the blessing of God, might lead them to love the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for them.

JAMES STENHOUSE

South Indian, Ont.

PRINCESS MARY AND HER SON

The first picture to reach Canada of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, with her son, who was christened on Palm Sunday at St. Mary's chapel, Goldsborough. He received the names of George Henry Hubert.

REMINISCENCE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In looking over the sample copy of the "Witness" sent me some little time ago, I saw a note from a lady, stating that she had taken the "Witness" from its first copy. She would like to know how many of the dear original readers are alive today who started with it. I could not resist the appeal and hastened to reply, but was too timid to send it.

I enclose a copy of an Obituary notice of my uncle, for that is the beginning of the story. My father, a younger man, a friend of John Dougall, Sr., was in business with my uncle. His father offered him a store, well stocked, in the village of New Glasgow. Father would have been glad to go, but could not sell liquor. Grandfather, very angry, said he would cut him off with a shilling. After two years he changed his mind and gave him a stone house built after the fashion of the time, a store well stocked, but without liquor.

Then in 1836 John Lloyd and Sarah Addy were married, and carried on work for God and humanity. After the battle of St. Eustache, a number of officers and soldiers came down, hoping to get liquor. There was none, but mother gave forty of them breakfast with plenty of good strong coffee. I am the eldest child, now in my eighty-fifth year.

This story is too antiquated to be of any use now but the teaching and example of the Witness and co-workers of those early days has reached down to the present time. Yours in the work,

MRS. W. A. HUNTER

Pembroke, Ont., Mar. 8, 1923.

OBITUARY NOTICE

DIED—At Montreal, on the 16th day of April, 1845, Mr. William Addy; Aged 39 years.

He resided in this city from early youth, when Mr. Addy made a Christian Profession, which he and his sister, did, under the care of the Rev. G. Perkins, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, about the year 1830.

He esteemed himself consecrated to Christ, and accordingly his life was adorned with Christian virtues. He was among the earliest friends of the temperance cause, and his conduct in relation to this important movement showed great moral courage, for, no sooner was he convinced of the sin of the traffic than he acted upon the dictates of his own conscience, and gave to Montreal the first example of abandoning the spirit trade.

Those best acquainted with the branch of trade in which Mr. Addy was embarked looked forward to his failure in business as sure. He sustained his credit, and before his death had the pleasure of seeing many of the most respectable grocers in the city follow his example.—"From the Montreal Observer".

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MANITOBA

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—As the "Farmers' Government" of Monitoba has decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the question of education, will you permit me to draw attention to the public schools of that province? I make no apology for appealing to the "Witness", as a great many of our Western papers have so much to do in recording baseball games, encounters in the boxing ring, etc., that we can hardly expect them to devote much space and time to education.

In the opinion of the writer it does not appear that the political faith of the party in power has anything to do with the matter. It is true that when in opposition they cry out against the many sins of the party in office, but if they succeed in turning that party out, they themselves simply give the system another coat of "hangers-on-whitewash", and call it a reformation. The system appears to be in the hands of the Permanent Staff, a greater portion of whom fail to appreciate any advance in the improvement of the rural system. From what we hear at conventions, the chief aim of all teachers should be "an increase in their salaries." "Less Work and More Pay," would make John a bright boy, even if he turn out an idle one.

At present the system of education is based on one great principle, and that is that the poor should pay for the education of the rich. This is unquestionable. At present some country schools in Manitoba are being closed because the authorities cannot find money to pay the teachers. At the same time the agricultural college is kept at full blast. Farmers receive very little good from the Agricultural College. It would be a good thing for the country if the College was incorporated with the University of Manitoba.

Surely the farmers of Manitoba should see that the good ship "Manitoba" has too many "barnacles" adhering to her for her to make any great progress. A change of captains avails but little so long as the old crew is still on deck with the only true flag "Ca-Canny" flying at the masthead. In a lesser degree high schools labor under the same handicap. The poor pay for them and the rich enjoy them. They have become, to some extent, a mere social affair. A remedy for this could be found by raising the standard of the high school entrance "exams." This would exclude the indolent scholar who has no great desire to study, and who takes up the time of the teacher.

For the benefit of advanced scholars in the country a consolidated school might be introduced—a teacher with a first-class certificate with two subordinates of a lower grade. It would be a mistake to make these districts very large, as a small scholar who has travelled in the fresh air for five or six miles will be drowsy and very liable to fall asleep. There is another difficulty—young children have a strong objection to eating their breakfast the night previous, so that they may be in time for the school in the morning.

The greatest blot on the education system of Manitoba is the absence of our English Bible as a subject for study. Think of studying "English Literature"—the greatest literature of all time—with the source of its greatness left out and outlawed. There are studies which the scholar may take up or leave alone. Why not introduce the Bible as one of these studies? Under the present law ministers of the Gospel have the power to attend the school and give religious instruction to such pupils as desire it. How many ministers do it?

THOMAS C. ROBSON

Dauphin, Man.

THE PROFITS OF BROADCASTING

Radio Said to be Causing Loss to Song-Writers and Ruining Phonograph Trade

Mr. J. C. Rosenthal, of New York, appearing for the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers of America, told the Second National Radio Conference meeting at Washington on Thursday that broadcasting stations throughout the country, unless they paid royalties to the writers of songs and other music used in the aerial programmes, would be prosecuted under the copyright law. He asked the Government to refuse licenses to stations which would not comply with the demand for royalties.

The General Radio Committee appointed by Secretary Hoover, took the request under consideration. Today, it is hoped, it will be able to promulgate its recommendations for the division of the air into specific bands for radio transmission, so that the existing conflict can be cleared up.

"Unless you have express consent to use this music, you are infringing the copyright law every time you send it out," said Mr. Rosenthal. "The society which I represent and which includes such writers as Victor Herbert and John Philip Sousa, and publishers like Jerome Kern, has already had settled by the Supreme Court of the United States its right to collect royalties on every phonograph record using the compositions of society members. We receive 2 cents on each record. We have issued notifications to broadcasting stations that if they do not obtain permission to use the songs and other music, suit will be brought.

"The situation is serious. Radio is affecting the sales of sheet music and of phonograph records. The radio sets are placed on top of the phonographs, which are never even opened any more. In New York and St. Louis apartment houses are being built with attachment for radio in every apartment, and I believe this will be done all over the United States."

"Do not the song writers and phonograph people derive benefit from the advertisement sent through the broadcasts?" Mr. Rosenthal was asked.

He replied that the benefits were negligible. Not more than a dozen song-writers in the United States, he added, were able to support themselves out of their earnings.

"In the meantime, the broadcasting stations are certainly operating, either directly or indirectly, for profit," he said. "Why, I understand that $3,000,000 in tubes alone has been sold by the subsidiary of one of the companies now broadcasting."

Under the law, sheet music could be used only for private, and not for commercial, purposes, Mr. Rosenthal argued. He said that the prohibition imposed by his society would not extend to amateur broadcasters sending out musical programmes for educational purposes.

A little later, Mr. George L. Israel, of a department store which broadcasts from Pittsburgh, denied Mr. Rosenthal's statements that phonograph record sales had decreased as a result of the radio's popularity, saying that there had been an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in the sales in the country last year. Mr. Rosenthal asked for the authority for the statement.

RISE IN SUGAR PRICES

Alleged Artificial Shortage When World Surplus Amounts to 500,000 Tons

Four agencies of the United States Government are at work on investigations of the recent manipulations of sugar which have resulted in an increase of price of ten cents a pound despite the act that there is a world surplus of sugar this year estimated at nearly half a million tons.

The United States Department of Justice said that charges that there was a conspiracy in the sugar trade to raise prices were of sufficient gravity to warrant a preliminary inquiry by the federal Government's legal officers. A conference was arranged between Acting Attorney-General Seymour and Secretary of Commerce Hoover with a view to joint action. A representative of the Department of Justice was also directed to obtain from Basil Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service information he has to substantiate conspiracy charges. In a letter to President Harding, he held Secretary Hoover largely responsible for the recent increases.

The Department of Commerce, which is carrying on a world sugar survey, has turned its investigations chiefly to exposing the methods by which manipulators have been able to make it appear that a sugar shortage exists.

The French Government has decided to turn all clocks ahead one-half hour, thereby adopting for the whole country the time of Strassbourg and abandoning that of Greenwich. This is presented as a compromise in the fight in France over daylight-saving. The French cities want it, the country does not.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, when asked for his opinion regarding the action of the Labor leaders in accepting invitations to dine royalty, said: "Personally, I think the less we consort, dine and wine with the superior classes the better for labor as a whole."

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MONTREAL MARCH 27, 1923.

Fresh Reprisals by Germans Against Ruhr Invaders

French Arrest General Von Mudra, Who Commanded the Germans in the Argonne

Fresh reprisals against the Ruhr invaders were taken by the German Government on Sunday. The German Minister of Transport ordered intensified passive resistance on the part of all railroad employes in the occupied zone as a result of the French attempt to take over the entire Ruhr railroad system. The Finance Minister forbade payment of taxes, fines or other assessments to the invaders under heavy penalties.

Another French soldier has been killed in the Ruhr by Germans, according to reports from Wetter, which state a corporal of the occupying army was slain.

A French officer was attacked by seven unidentified men at Neunkirchen in the Saar Valley, and severely beaten.

In retaliation the French have ordered restaurants closed in the town and forbidden public meetings. At Frankethal where a French proclamation was destroyed, a curfew has been ordered for three days.

A Wiesbaden despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, reports that the French have arrested the Prussian General Von Mudra, who commanded the Germans in the Argonne during the great war.

General Von Mudra was in command of the First German Army, and invested Verdun. He was placed on the retired list in 1918.

DEMONSTRATION BY GERMANS AT FRENCH EMBASSY

Mounted security police reserves charged and finally dispersed demonstrating crowds singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" in front of the French embassy in Unter den Linden in Berlin on Sunday afternoon.

At noon it was estimated that 150,000 persons jammed the big park square in front of the Reichstag and massed themselves around the Bismarck monument, that victory column familiar to tourists. In addition to the Rhine-Ruhr patriotic outpouring, the warm, sunny spring Sunday was partly responsible for the unprecedented gathering. But the principal attraction was the 4,000 men singers and the 70 piece brass band parked on the Reichstag steps.

Returning from the mass meeting groups of Nationalists poured through the Brandenburger and had the bright idea of gathering in front of the French embassy and singing Deutschland Uber Alles. Thousands quickly choked Unter den Linden. The police were helpless in their efforts to make the crowd move on, and only the arrival of a mounted detachment brought the demonstration to an end.

FRENCH SELL RHINELAND WOOD

The French have begun to realize further upon their productive pledges programme by the sale of Rhineland wood and the occupation of two more coke plants. More than four million francs have been received from the sale of firewood taken from the various forests, and it is estimated that over 30,000 tons of coke have been confiscated from the Rhinbalan and Schiebel plants. The loading of cars for France began on Monday. Dr. Schlin, the Berlin foreign officer in Dusseldorf, in a statement, says that passive resistance may continue six months longer without serious results to Ruhr industry.

He declares there is sufficient ore stored in the Ruhr to supply the steel industry for at least six months, possibly longer.

The coal mine directors, according to the statement, have made plans to keep the miners at work for several months; the same is true in the machine industry.

Bulgaria Must Pay for Sixty Years

The total reparations owed by Bulgaria to the Allies have been fixed at 550,000,000 gold francs, payable over a period of 60 years.

It is proposed, according to a spokesman for the Bulgarian Embassy, that the first payment this year consist of 5,000,000 gold francs, with the schedule for the other 59 years to be determined on a sliding scale, governed by Bulgaria's capacity to pay.

The reparations will go to Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Rumania, but the relative distribution among them thus far has not been made known.

In conformity with the agreement, the Government has promulgated a decree pledging the customs receipts as a guarantee for the payments.

FRANCE'S STAY IN THE RUHR

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

There is absolutely no reason to believe that the French went into the Ruhr with any hidden or ulterior motives. They went in to collect reparations. To date they have not been able to collect much of anything. German passive resistance has prevailed against the best efforts of the French. Because the French have not been successful they are beginning to look upon their business in the Ruhr in a new light. They are preparing to stay for a long time. They announce a definite determination to stay until German resistance is broken down or until the German people voluntarily embrace a reasonable policy.

The longer the French stay the more accustomed they will become to French possession of the invaluable resources of the Ruhr. There is a small but vociferous French minority that already preaches permanent occupation. As yet this noise does not mean much, but as the French people become more and more irritated by German resistance the agitation of the imperialists and militarists will become more significant. The rest of the world would not approve anything resembling annexation of the Ruhr, but France is already given to understand by various official persons and by innumerable unofficial and irresponsible Germanophiles that the world does not approve of any thing France does in the way of collecting the German debt. France may, indeed, be forced to the conclusion that she may go a little farther or a great way farther without stirring more acrimonious criticism than has already been heaped upon her.

SARAH BERNHARDT DEAD

Sarah Bernhardt died peacefully in the arms of her son, Maurice, shortly before 8 o'clock on Monday night. In life she had had an amazing poyer of emotion, of marvellous realism and pathos in her acting of death scenes. At the end of her days she quietly drifted away into eternity, tired after her long fight against death, which she did not wish, but never feared.

Hope for the life of the great actress had long since been abandoned, and half an hour before she passed away, those in attendance found her sinking beyond recovery, though, knowing her recuperative powers, it was thought she might live throughout the night.

Mme. Bernhardt died in Paris in a large room on the second floor of her home with windows wide open on the Boulevard Perelere, the noise of trucks and the railroad keeping up a low roar to which she

BISHOP FARTHING SEES NEED FOR CHURCH UNION

Speaking in the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Monday night, on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the church, Bishop Farthing urged the need of broader church union. "The forces of the Kingdom of God should unite against the forces of evil."

Mr. Geo. R. Lighthall presided at the supper, when addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Mr. Gerand Birks and Sir Arthur Currie. At the public meeting, which followed, Rev. Dr. Roberts, pastor of the church presided and introduced the speakers, who included Bishop Farthing; Mr. Abner Kingman, for 47 years attached to the church; Rev. I. S. McWilliams, pastor of the church from 1892 to 1920; and Major J. W. Beaton, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Head of Church in Russia Sentenced to Death

Vicar-General Also Condemned -- Thirteen Other Priests Given Long Terms of Imprisonment.

Crowds in Moscow waited for the verdict in the trial of Archbishop Zepliak, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, and other priests who were on trial charged with certain acts to hinder the carrying out of edicts issued by the Soviet Government.

In the closing speech of the trial, prosecutor Krylenko demanded the supreme penalty for Archbishop Zepliak, Vicar-General Butchekevits and the priests Eismond and Kevetzo. He asked heavy prison sentences for nine other priests, and minor sentences for three.

In the sensational climax, he charged that the Archbishop and the Vicar-General and the two priests for whom he asked the supreme penalty, had urged their congregations to defy the Soviet authorities.

Questioned during the trial the priest Kevotzo defied Krylenko, saying he had not obeyed and never would obey the Soviet Government, when he thought the interests of the church were at stake, but the other priests sat quiet, answering for the most part in calm tones, and saying they only felt sorrow.

In profound silence early on Monday morning the presiding judge of the Soviet Supreme Court read the death sentence on the accused Archbishop Zepliak, and his vicar general, Butchekevits. A woman's scream rang out in the midst of the midst of the attentive crowd. For a moment an icy horror came over a scene that previously conveyed no impression of tragedy. The woman's emotion was contagious, and hysterical screams burst forth. The silence and the unmoved faces of the accused priests made striking contrast. The archbishop made the sign of the cross as he heard the grim words, but his strong and full countenance betrayed neither excitement nor distress.

As he stated in his final speech on the preceding day, his conscience was clear and he felt guiltless of any crime "against God or Caesar," and was ready to face with tranquillity "this court or a higher tribunal before which he may be soon called to appear."

Five others of the accused were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, eight to three years and one, scarcely more than a boy, was acquitted.

It was after nearly eight hours' deliberation that the judges re-entered the long room packed with five or six hundred people, for the last act in the drama on which the attention of the Christian world has been focussed. Evidence had shown that the Pope recently had authorized Archbishop Zepliak to make an agrement with the oviet Government, a factor which doubtless lent strength to the appeal against the sentence which the attorney for the defence announced is to be made to the central executive committee, but which Prosecutor Krylenko pointed out did not affect the actual decision on the case, involving definite charges relating to the past conduct of the accused.

Following the reading of the sentence Krylenko ordered the room cleared by soldiers, which was done rapidly and without difficulty.

The central executive committee is expected to give their decision on the appeal within forty-eight hours, and clemency is generally anticipated.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Complete unanimity has been reached among the allied delegates to the preliminary conference in London on Near Eastern affairs regarding the nature of the reply the Allies will make to the Turkish counter-proposals to the Lausanne peace treaty draft. The work of redrafting the amended clauses of the Lausanne document is now complete, thus enable the holding og a plenary meeting of all the allied delegates.

A Paris report says the conference aimed at bringing about peace with Turkey will be resumed at Constantinople about April 12.

Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, will not take part in this renewal of the Lausanne meeting. Great Britain will be represented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington, commander of the Allied forces at Constantinople, and by Sir Horace Rumbold, British high commissioner; France by General Pelle, the French high commissioner. Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol will act as "observer" for the United States.

A message received in Paris from Ismet Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, says the Turks hope a definite peace will be made at Constantinople, but that they will not consent to a peace of commercial concessions, made at Turkey's expense for the benefit of foreign business interests."

The Montreal Council has passed a by-law authorizing the expenditure of another $1,000,000 for improvements to the aqueduct and water-works, including the construction of reservoirs and filtering basins.

NEWSPAPERS AND RACING TIPS

Sir Lomer Gouin Introduces Important Bill to Prevent Publication of Betting News

Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, introduced in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon a Government bill regarding race track betting which will make illegal the publication of racing tips, selections, odds, winning money prices, pari-mutuel payments or similar intelligence, except on the premises of a racing association while a meet is in progress, whether the race be held within or without Canada.

The amendment to the Criminal Code, as above proposed by the Minister of Justice, is of far-reaching effect in regard to betting, horse racing, prize fighting and other sport.

As the Minister explained, the purpose of the bill is to prohibit the circulation of informaton as to horse racing and fights with a view to stopping illegal betting, and is based upon a suggestion offered by Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general of Ontario.

The amendment, which will become law if passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate, provides that: "Anyone is guilty of an affence, who "advertises, prints, publishes, exhibits, posts up, sells or supplies, or offers to sell or supply other than on the premises of an association lawfully conducting race meetings in Canada, and during the actual progress of a race meeting thereon—(1,) any tips, selections, odds, winning money prices, pari-mutuel payments, or any similar intelligence with respect to or applicable to any horse race, whether such race be held within or without the Dominion of Canada, and whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or applying such news or information such race has or has not taken place:

(2,) any information intended to assist or intended for use in connection with bookmaking, pool selling, betting or wagering upon any fight, game sport or race, other than a horse race, whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, pohting up or supplying such news or information, such fight, game, sport or race has or has not taken place."

The amendment will not prohibit a Canadian newspaper from publishing the entries and results of races held in Canada or elsewhere. It will, however, prohibit the publication of tips or selections before a day's racing, the betting odds offered or the prices paid by the pari-mutuels or bookmakers, after a race has been run.

With respect to the bearing of the amendment upon newspapers published in the United States, it is understood that the Government will take the position that those journals should be subject to the same law as the newspapers published in Canada, if they are to be circulated in the Dominion.

Leonard R. Steel, founder of the L. R. Steel Corporation, which went into receivership on March 8, died early on Thursday on a train en route to Chicago. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

Remarkable success in treating pneumonia by a new process is reported by physicians connected with the staff of St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. The method consists of the application of plates to the chest and the back and the passing of an electrical current through the lungs.

The size of the average English family decreased 9 per cent between 1911 and 1921, according to the blue book containing the figures of the last census just issued. The average size of the present family is 3.79 persons, compared with 4.15 ten years previous. The population of Greater London is the largest yet recorded—7,480,201.

After a year's reign the woman administration of Des Lacs, North Dakota, has been defeated, the voters in the village election returning a complete male ticket. Carried into office by a vote of two to one a year ago, the women have been beaten by approximately the same ratio.

With a violent sandstorm and wind of high velocity on the tail of their De Haviland 4-B airplane, Maj. Leo G. Heffernan and Sergt. Jensen flew from Columbus, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Tex., a distance of seventy-five miles, in eighteen minutes, or at an average speed of 250 miles an hour.

Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser, who presided over the Stillman case and other noted divorce suits, in an article in the April issue of Columbia, the Knights of Columbus official magazine, advocates the complete abolition of divorce.

Text of Church Union Bill.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, chairman of the joint committee on law and legislation, has transmitted to Revs. J. H. Edmison, D.D., T. Albert Moore, D.D., and W. H. Warriner, D.D., secretaries of the joint committee on church union, draft bills for the incorporation of the United Church of Canada, the name chosen for the combined Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, when the union takes place. The bills embody the amendments made in the original draft by the committee on law and legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Church Union at its meeting on September 22, 1922. The amendments are in the form recommended by Gershom W. Mason, K.C., and McGregor Young, K.C., counsel for the committee, and have been approved by the Joint Committee on Law and Legislation, through its sub-committee appointed for such purpose.

The main bill to be submitted to Parliament deals with the general provisions for uniting the churches concerned. The bills which the legislatures of the provinces are to consider are necessary to properly transfer the property of the three uniting churches to the new body when it is created. It is possible, of course, that Parliament may make changes in the bill before giving it force as an act, but this is not usual in cases such as that affecting the interests of such bodies.

In the following the principal clauses are given as drafted, the subsidiary ones being omitted as not being of general interest:—

The bill for submission to Parliament provides that on its passage the churches named shall be united under the name of the United Church of Canada. Provision is made that churches which within six months after the passing of the act, by a majority of votes at a specially called meeting, decide not to concur in the union, shall remain in control of their property and shall be entitled to a share in the property of the parent church to be determined by a commission. Provision is also made that the teaching in the colleges to be transferred to the United Church shall be that approved by the new body.

The Name

The preamble to the bill set out that The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church, and The Congregational Churches of Canada have agreed to unite and form one body or denomination of Christians under the name of "The United Church of Canada," in accordance with the terms and provisions of the basis of union.

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

(a) "The negotiating churches" means the churches mentioned in the preamble, and shall include also every congregation heretofore in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches which prior to the coming into force of this act has joined with any one or more congregation or congregations of any of the other negotiating churches for the purposes of worship, and every congregation affiliated with any of the negotiating churches, and every congregation ordinarily known as a local union church, whether it holds its property separately from or as a part of any of the negotiating churches, and every congregation having any representation in or connection with the General Council of local union churches.

(b) "The Basis of Union" means the basis of union to be set forth in Schedule "A" to this act.

(c) "Congregation" means any local church, charge, circuit, congregation or other local unit for purposes of worship in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches or of The United Church of Canada.

(d) "College" means any college, school or other educational institution, incorporated or unincorporated, under the government or control of, or in connection with, any of the negotiating churches, or established or maintained in whole or in part by any of them, and shall include the colleges and institutions set out in Schedule "C" to this act.

The Churches Defined

(e) "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," shall include The Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax; The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Eastern Section; The Board of Trustees of the Century Church and Manse Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Eastern Section; The Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; The Board of Trustees of the Presbytery of Montreal; The Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; The Managers of the Ministers', Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and all Presbyterian congregations separately incorporated under any statute of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof, and all congregations heretofore and now connected or in communion with the Presbyterian Church in Canada whether the same shall have been organized under the provisions of any statute or deed of trust or as union or as joint stock churches or otherwise howsoever.

(f) "The Methodist Church" shall include the body corporate known as The Methodist Church and all bodies corporate established or created by the Methodist Church or any conference thereof under the provisions of any statute of the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of any province thereof, the Methodist Union of Toronto, and all Methodist congregations separately incorporated under any statute of any province of the Dominion of Canada.

(g) "Congregational Churches" shall include The Congregational Union of Canada; The Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; The Canada Congregational Missionary Society; The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society; The Montreal Congregational Church Building Fund Society; The Congregational Provident Fund Society; Congregational Church Extension Society of Western Canada; and all congregations of the Congregational denomination separately incorporated under any statute of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof, and all congregations thereof, whether the same shall have been organized under the provisions of any statute or deed of trust or as union or as joint stock churches or otherwise howsoever.

(The above clauses are to be amended to include names of any additional corporations submitted by the Congregational Committee on Church Union.)

New Body and Property

3. The petitioners,

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,
The General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, and
The Chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, and
The Chairman of the General Council of local Union Churches together with all persons who are now ministers or members of any congregation of any of the negotiating churches, not withdrawing from the union, and such other persons as may hereafter from time to time become ministers or members of The United Church of Canada, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of "The United Church of Canada," hereinafter called the "United Church," and the negotiating churches are hereby united and merged in the United Church.

4. Save as hereinafter provided, all property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches, or belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of any corporation, board, committee or other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of, or in connection with, any of the said churches, shall henceforth, be vested in the United Church, to be held, used and administered, subject to the provisions of this act, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the basis of union.

5. Subject to the provisions of section seven hereof, all property, real and personal, belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation of any of the negotiating churches, shall henceforth be held, used and administered for the benefit of the same congregation as a part of the United Church in the manner and upon the trusts and subject to the terms and provisions set forth in Schedule "B", and all property, real and personal, hereafter acquired for or belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation of the United Church shall be held, used and administered for the benefit of the said congregation as a part of the United Church upon the said trusts and subject to the said terms and provisions. Provided that any property, real or personal, now held or hereafter acquired by devise, bequest, transfer or gift, in trust for any special use of any congregation, shall be held, used and administered in accordance with the special trusts so declared in respect thereof, not being contrary to law or to any bylaw, rule or regulation of the United Church and that in the even of failure or partial failure of any of the said trusts, the said property may be held, used, administered or disposed of as may be provided by any by-law, rule or regulation made from time to time by the United Church, but subject always to such laws of any province of Canada as may be applicable thereto.

Exceptions

7. The rights of the several congregations named in Schedule "D" to this act in regard to their respective properties therein set out, or, with the approval of the Presbytery within whose bounds such property is situate, of any congregation hereafter received into the United Church in regard to any real or personal property belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of such congregation, solely for its own benefit, shall not be subject to the provisions of sections four and five hereof, or to the control of the United Church, unless and until any such congregation at a meeting thereof duly called for the purpose shall consent that such provisions shall apply to any such property or a specified part thereof.

8. All the trustees acting in any of the trusts referred to in section five hereof shall, notwithstanding any irregularity in their appointment, and notwithstanding that their number shall not correspond with the number named in the deed of conveyance of the property subject to such trusts or any of them, be deemed to be and shall be the trustees of the said properties respectively, and shall henceforth hold the same upon and subject to the trusts set out in Schedule "B" hereto.

Dissentient Congregations

9. Provided always that if any congregation in connection or communion with any of the negotiating churches shall, at a meeting of the congregation regularly called and held within six months after the passing of the act, decide by a majority of votes of the persons in full membership, whose names are on the roll of the church present at such meeting, not to concur in the said union of the said churches, but to withdraw therefrom, then and in such case the property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for, or to the use of, such congregation shall also be entitled as one of the non-concurring congregations therein named, but subject to the provisions thereof, to the benefit of the provisions contained in the next succeeding section of this act. Should such congregation so decide at any later time to enter into the union and become part of the United Church, then this act shall apply to the congregation and all the property thereof from the date of such decision.

10. (a) Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, such congregations so voting as aforesaid (in this section hereafter called the nonconcurring congregations), or any one or more of them as may be determined, shall be entitled to whatever, if anything, the commission hereinafter mentioned shall determine to be a fair and equitable share of the property, real and personal, rights, powers, authorities and privileges of or in connection with the respective parent church or churches, that is to say, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church or the Congregational Churches, as the case may be, vested in the United Church by this act.

(b) All the equities (if any) of the nonconcurring congregations or any of them, under this section, shall be determined exclusively by a commission to consist of nine members, of whom three shall be appointed by the non-concurring congregations, three by the United Church from its members, and the remaining three by the six members so appointed. In case the said six members are unable to agree or in case of failure or refusal on the part of the non-concurring congregations or of the United Church to appoint the required number of members as aforesaid within nine months after the passing of this act, the Chief Justice of Canada upon the application of any interested party shall appoint sufficient members to complete the commission of nine members, and any appointment so made by him or to fill any vacancy among the members of the commission, or any order of the Chief Justice on the application of any interested party confirming the appointment of the commission shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to review by any court. If a vacancy occurs in the commission by reason of death, resignation, incapacity or otherwise, it shall be filled by a member to be appointed as in the case of the original appointment of the member whose office is so vacated and in case of inability to agree or of failure or refusal to appoint as aforesaid, as the case may be, the Chief Justice of Canada may appoint a member to fill the vacancy, and so from time to time as occasion requires.

Trust Properties

11. (a) All property belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation of the negotiating churches henceforth to be held, used and administered for the benefit of the same congregation as a part of the United Church, shall remain liable for the payment or satisfaction of any debts or obligations contracted or incurred in respect thereto to the same extent as it would have been liable had this act not been passed, but the United Church shall not be or become liable for any of said debts or obligations and, save as aforesaid, no property of the United Church shall be liable for any debts or obligations contracted or incurred by any congregation in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches.

(b) The United Church, upon receiving, taking or acquiring any property of any of the negotiating churches or of any corporation, board, committee or other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or in connection with any of the negotiating churches, vested by this act in the United Church, shall, except as hereinafter provided, becomes liable for all debts and obligations contracted or incurred by any of the negotiating churches or by any such corporation, board, committee or other body, provided, however, that this section shall not be deemed to include or apply to any of the property first mentioned in the next preceding subsection.

College Teaching

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in any act of the Parliament of Canada, or in any act, by-law, rule, regulation, declaration or other proceeding of any of the negotiating churches, or of any governing or subbordinate court or body of any of them, or in the constitution, by-laws, rules or regulations of or in relation to any of the said colleges, respecting the principles, doctrines or religious standards to be taught and maintained in any such college, the principles, doctrines, and religious standards to be taught and maintained in the said colleges from and after the passing of this act shall be principles, doctrines and religious standards set out in the basis of union or determined or prescribed from time to time by the General Council of the United Church in accordance therewith or with this act, and the teaching or maintenance hereafter in any of said colleges of the said principles, doctrines and religious standards so set out or so hereafter determined or prescribed shall not be deemed to be a change of adherence on the part of any such college or a change of its principles or doctrines or religious standards or a breach of the provisions of any statute, act, by-law, rule, regulation, declaration or other proceeding, or constitution, and shall not be deemed to be a breach of any trust relating to property devised, bequeathed, given to or otherwise acquired by or for the benefit of any such college with respect to the teaching or maintenance of any principles, doctrines or religious standards in any of the said colleges, but shall be deemed to be in compliance with and a performance of any such provisions or trusts.

14. Where prior to the passing of this act any existing trust has been created or declared in any manner whatsoever for any special purpose or object having regard to the teaching, preaching or maintenance of any principles, doctrines or religious standards, or to the support, assistance or maintenance of any congregation or minister or charity, or to the furtherance of any religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purposes, inconnection wth any of the negotiating churches, such trust shall continue to exist and to be performed as nearly as may be for the like purposes or objects in connection with the United Church as the United Church may determine, and anything done in pursuance of this act shall not be deemed to be a breach of any such trust but shall be deemed to be in compliance therewith and a performance thereof, and the entry of any congregation into the United Church shall not be deemed a change of its adherence or principles or doctrines or religious standards within the meaning of any such trust.

The General Council

20. (a) Notwithstanding anything in this act or in the basis of union contained, the first meeting of the General Council shall consist of 150 members heretofore appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 150 members heretofore appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, 40 members heretofore appointed by the Congregational Union of Canada and 10 members heretofore appointed by the General Council of local union churches, and the roll of members so appointed signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or clerk of such respective bodies holding office at the date of the passing of this act shall be final and conclusive as to the due and proper appointment of such members.

(b) The said meeting shall be held in the City of Toronto on the sixth Wednesday after the date of the passing of this act at such place and at such hour as may be agreed upon by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church and the Chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, or any two of them.

(c) The said General Council at such meeting, or any adjourned meeting thereof, shall exercise all such powers conferred on the General Council by this act or by the basis of union as it may deem expedient for the conduct and management of the affairs of the United Church until a General Council is convened in accordance with the provisions of the basis of union.

(d) The said General Council at such first meeting or any adjournment thereof, shall determine the number and boundaries of the conferences to be established under the provisions of the basis of union and the number of ministers and non-ministerial representatives to be chosen by the said conferences to constitute the next General Council, which may be convened at any time within a period of two years from the date of such first meeting of the General Council.

(e) All acts or things done by or under the authority of the General Council at such meeting or any adjournment thereof, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this act or the basis of union, shall be valid and binding until a General Council is convened in accordance with the provisions of the basis of union and thereafter until the same shall be altered, amended or rescinded by a General Council so convened.

(f) The General Council at its first meeting as aforesaid, or any adjourned meeting thereof, may, in addition to its other powers, appoint such boards, committees or other bodies as it may deem expedient, to inquire into any matters relating to the conduct and management of the affairs of the United Church or of any property, fund, trust, interest, institution or religious or charitable scheme in connection therewith or with any of the negotiating churches and to report upon the same to a General Council convened in accordance with the provisions of the basis of union.

21. Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, every corporation, board, committee and other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or in connection with any of the negotiating churches or any congregation thereof, and every organization, board, committee or governing body of or in connection with any congregation of the negotiating churches and every officer or member of such congregation shall continue to have, exercise and enjoy all their respective powers, rights, authorities and privileges in the same manner and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed, until such time or times as the United Church by its General Council, or otherwise, shall declare that the said powers, rights, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall cease or determine or be modified or altered as set out in such declaration and thereupon such powers, rights, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall cease or determine or be modified or altered, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of such declaration or declarations from time to time made.

22. All resolutions passed by the General Council shall have the force and effect of by-laws, and no formal by-law shall be required for the purpose of managing the affairs of the United Church.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

(The Chicago Tribune)

A Japanese student of industrial relations says that strife between employers and employees can be reduced by sending them both off for a camp outing together. He's tried it in Japan and it works. We have no doubt it would work with American employers and employees, and, in fact, the principle the Japanese plan embodies is being applied in many ways in this country.

That principle is founded in human nature and is merely that we distrust and dislike what we do not know, and that men who associate with one another and come to know one another as human beings learn to like and trust one another.

It is growing more and more to be understood even in the largest industries that the competent executive knows his men and sees to it that his men know him. Only by knowing his men as fellow human beings can an executive learn what they need and legitimately demand. Only by his employees knowing him as a fellow human being can he win their trust and their respect for his difficulties.

But the initiative for such fellowship must come from the employer. An employee cannot invite himself to the acquaintance of his employer. It is the executive who should make the advance and keep making it sincerely until the employee is willing to meet him half way. It is worthy of notice that the Japanese quoted was a labor delegate to the international labor conference of last October and his camping plan evidently has the approval of labor.

But that is not an insurmountable barrier if the employer is on the square. Sincerity is the essential of success for any effort to create a good human relation between employer and employee, and where that exists unjust suspicion in time disappears and relation develops to the great advance in industrial conditions and one which can never be accomplished by organization into exclusive parties. It is not a substitute for employee organization, but it can accomplish a good deal that is desirable from both the employee's and the employer's viewpoint, and that organization can accomplish only at great cost to both, if at all.

FRENCH COAL RESOURCES

M. Georges, Chief Mining Engineer, speaking at Douai compared the coal resources of France with those of other nations. He said that while America possesses 2,000,000,000,000 of tons; Germany, 410,000,000,000 tons; England, 190,000,000,000 tons; Russia, 60,000,000,000 tons; and Austria and Hungary, 54,000,000,000 tons; France has only a supply of 17,000,000,000 tons.

It is probable that the Sarre basin alone contains more coal than all the known French coalfields. Moreover, it is possible that new discoveries will augument the resources of Germany, and particularly of Russia, whereas in France, new discoveries are rare. With the normal prewar consumption of 60,000,000 tons a year, however, France has sufficient coal to last for nearly three centuries. Even if the consumption were increased to 100,000,000 tons a year, the supplies would not be exhausted for nearly three centuries. France has therefore ample time to discover alternative forms of energy and to devise other means of economizing her coal supplies.

Newspapers Suppressed

Of the 1,450 newspapers published in the Rhineland and the Ruhr 455 have been suppressed by the occupation authorities for periods varying from three days to several months according to semi-official German figures. Suspensions in the Rhineland total 298. Forty-three of the journals have more than once been forbidden to publish while 63 newspapers printed outside of these areas have been denied the right to circulate in occupied territory.

Prison sentences running as high as eighteen months and fines of as much as 1,000,000 marks have been imposed on 82 editors and 31 publishers. Eighteen editors and nine publishers have been deported with their families.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

More Talk on Immigration---Western Canada Colonization Association Criticized---Illicit Entry of Japanese --Empire Settlement Plan---Admission of Children, Domestics and Laborers.

Immigration estimates were still under discussion at Thursday's sitting of the House of Commons. They had been debated at four previous sittings, yet the midnight hour had struck before the first item on the list—an appropriation of $700,000 to provide for the payment of salaries to employees in the outside service of the immigration department—was passed.

When the House, in Committee of Supply, took up further consideration of the Immigration Department's estimates, Hon. Charles Stewart suggested that the lengthy discussions already held had more proper reference to the vote for grants to colonization societies than to the outside service salaries, then under consideration. He would propose that the vote of $1,850,000 be allowed to stand for a few days, as there was certain information he wished to secure, and then the committee would be able to pass some of the other items.

After considerable discussion Right Hon. Arthur Meighen suggested that as the general discussion had been on the salaries item, that might as well proceed and the minister could let the other item stand if he wished.

No Attempt to Obstruct

O. R. Gould (Progressive, Assiniboia), who continued the debate, said that there had been no intent to obstruct the estimates. The desire was merely to let the country know the conditions which existed. "Let us tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he said, "and then we will see how many immigrants will come." As evidence of the conditions, he stated that in nearly every judicial district in the West there were from one thousand to four thousand judgments in the sheriff's safes. He gave the figures regarding immigration from the United States and emigration to that country, and said that, including the years from 1911 to 1922, both inclusive, there had been a net loss to Canada of 39,000.

These figures were questioned by H. Marler (Liberal, St. Lawrence-St George). It had been shown, Mr. Marler said, that many of the people crossing from Canada into the United States had not stayed in that country.

Mr. Gould, continuing, criticized the Western Canada Colonization Association for continuing to use the name of Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, on their list of directors. This was wholly unjustified, said Mr. Gould, inasmuch as Mr. Forke had on three occasions asked them to remove his name.

It was an open secret, Mr. Gould proceeded, that a certain individual had been offered a salary of $50,000 as manager of the association. There was no area in Western Canada which could yield profits to pay any such amounts.

In some cross-firing between Mr. Gould and Mr. Marler, the former asked if Mr. Marler admitted that of the $30,000,000 spent on immigration in Canada not one per cent. of increased wealth had resulted.

"What I do admit is that this is a good country, and what my friends across the way have been telling us for the last week is such that it will be impossible to put any policy of immigration in force. That will be the result of the kind of advertising we are getting from them," Mr. Marler answered.

Mr. Gould asked if it was proposed to take anything from C.P.R. dividends. The trouble, he siad, was that the big business interests were given what they wanted and the producer of the wealth was left to take the rest.

J. T. Shaw (Independent, Calgary West) urged that the emigration from Canada to the United States was because the economic conditions in Canada were not what they ought to be. The Government should not get panicky, but should set out honestly to find the cause and then fearlessly apply the remedy, whatever that might be.

"If you want to keep people in this country there must be a determined effort to reduce living costs and reduce the burden of taxation under which this country is reeling at the present time," he added.

Much of the land in the West and near to railways was in the hands of speculators and the Government should bring in a scientific and progressive system of taxation which would make the owner of the land allow it to be used for production, or the land come back to the State.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen asked how high Mr. Shaw would place the taxation on this land which, in many cases, had already been paid for over again in taxes?

Mr. Shaw replied that while he would not advocate confiscatory legislation, there was still lots of good land held by speculators who only awaited the return of boom days.

Canada Colonization Association

Serious objection to the Canada Colonization Association was expressed by Mr. Shaw. The enterprise, he said, was born of transportation and other business interests. Furthermore, the grandiose schemes of last year seemed to have dwindled very remarkably. He believed the Government could refuse to subsidize this concern without any loss of dignity, and he was quite sure that the advertising the association had had in the House would make its work of little avail in the future.

W. T. Lucas (Progressive, Victoria, Alta.) also condemned Government co-operation with the Canada Colonization Association. He held that the "drummers" employed would be principally interested in their commissions. Misrepresentations would be made, resulting in dissatisfied settlers, who would look to the Government for redress.

E. A. Lapierre (Liberal, Nipissing) said that the class of settler who had made good on the land in the Northern Ontario was the French-Canadian. He had done so in the face of so many serious difficulties which were not met with in the West.

M. N. Campbell (Progressive, Mackenzie) was of the opinion that Canadians were going to the United States partly because of the heavy tax in Canada on articles necessary to life.

When the House adjourned for supper, G. G. Coote (Progressive, McLeod) was continuing the debate. He cited figures showing how, in 1912, agricultural implements cost far less in terms of farm produce than in 1922.

Chinese Children Entering Canada

Continuing on Friday the discussion on immigration, on an item of $60,000 for Chinese immigration (salaries and contingencies), Hon. Charles Stewart, acting minister of immigration, said that 1,459 Chinese had been admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1921-22, and 617 for the eleven months of the present fiscal year. The bill before the House provided for the abolition of the head tax. There would only be merchants and students entering, but considerable expense was entailed in preventing illicit entry.

A large number of Chinese children were arriving in Canada by all boats from the Orient, said W. G. McQuarrie, (Conservative, New Westminster). He asked whether all of these were actually children of Chinese resident in Canada coming to rejoin their parents. Mr. McQuarrie said that it was very easy for Chinese to declare themselves merchants in order to get into Canada. He wanted regulations which would only allow Chinese merchants to come in temporarily. With regard to students, he thought the department should frame the proposed new legislation in such a way that the student could be deported as soon as he had completed his university course.

A Secret Treaty With Japan

During further discussion, Premier King announced that Canada was negotiating with Japan for the modification of the immigration treaty between the two governments, under which not more than 400 Japanese laborers would be allowed to come to Canada yearly.

L. H. Martell (Liberal, Hants) asked that Parliament be given a copy of the immigration treaty between Canada and Japan.

The Prime Minister replied that the treaty in question which had been negotiated on behalf of Canada by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, was a secret document, and its details could not be made public without the consent of both governments and the Imperial Government, whose foreign office had been the signatory. Negotiations for its modifications had been going on during the past year and were not yet completed.

W. G. McQuarrie protested against such secret agreements. He held that while the Japanese Government officially had lived up to the terms of the treaty, the Japanese people had not. There were more Japanese entering Canada illegally than legally. At the Pacific coast recently 29 Japanese stowaways had been discovered on a Japanese freighter, and there would not have been found except that a mutiny broke out on board the ship and the captain wirelessed Vancouver for police to meet the ship.

The Prime Minister said the existing treaty with Japan provided that subjects of Japan had free entry in to Canada. It had been made clear, however, that if Japanese entered Canada in any great numbers under this treaty might have to be denounced, and the Japanese themselves offered to restrict the number of emigrants to Canada.

An Obscure Document

A. W. Neill (Progressive, Comox-Alberni) said that in the treaty between Japan and Canada of 1912, there was a clause providing that it be subject to the terms of the Immigration Act. Under this clause the minister was able to exclude immigrants whose habits made them unsuitable. The "gentlemen's agreement" between Canada and Japan was a very obscure document. One of the provisions was that in addition to the 400 immigrants into Canada to be allowed, a Japanese in Canada could bring in 10 Japanese for every 100 acres he held; and there was no provision as to how often such a number could enter.

The Japanese came over in their own ships, added Mr. Neill, and it was accordingly much more difficult to prevent their illicit entry than that of the Chinese, who arrived on ships controlled by British or Canadians. He claimed that the 29 stowaways under discussion had been found in a cleverly-concealed chamber in the middle of the coal bunkers. They had certainly been brought over, Mr. Neill added, with the connivance of the ship's officers.

Mr. McQuarrie added that he would favor the abrogation of the commercial treaty between Canada and Japan if such action would result in stopping Japanese immigration. He was not afraid that the Japanese would stop trading with Canada. Japan would trade with Canada just as long as she found it profitable to do so.

Empire Settlement Plan

Debate on the vote of $600,000 for assistance to immigrants under the Empire Settlement Act was begun by A. L. Beaubien (Progressive, Provencher), who declared that he had great faith in the future of the Dominion and agreed with the Progressive leader, Robert Forke, that what Canada wanted was "more people—people of the right type."

Mr. Beaubien expressed the view that it was through a short-sighted policy on the part of the Manitoba Government that the Mennonites had left that province for Mexico. He advised the Government to divert this entire vote of $600,000 to bring back Canadians who had settled in the United States.

"Bring back French-Canadians," he said, "those families where the stork comes around about once a year, and you will not have to bring child immigrants from the old country."

On behalf of the Progressive members, Robert Forke asked that the vote of $600,000 for assistance to immigrants under the Empire Settlement Act be allowed to stand until the minister gave the committee an itemized statement regarding it. He also wanted an itemized statement of proposed expenditures of the vote of $1,850,000 for grants to immigrants or colonization societies.

The Minister agreed to allow the item to stand.

Child Immigration

Reverting to the vote of $600,000 in connection with the overseas settlement work, Mr. Stewart explained the plans in regard to child immigration. He said that no agreement had been reached with the Imperial Government, but he had recently received a cable that the British authorities were viewing the Canadian proposals with favor. It was proposed to bring mainly children from eight to 14 years of age, though a couple of hundred would be sought from 15 to 17. They would be carefully selected, and would not be brought out until homes had been secured for them in Canada. The homes in Canada would be kept under inspection. The cost per child was estimated at $80, to be borne equally by the Canadian Government and the Overseas Settlement Board.

Sir Henry Drayton asked the Minister of Immigration to explain how under the British Empire Settlement Act, Australia and New Zealand had secured 11,000 immigrants, while Canada had only secured 130.

Mr. Stewart said that Australia had spent a great deal of money in this direction. Her plan included assisted passages, free land training and aid in placing the settlers. As far as he was aware, said Mr. Stewart, Canada had not as yet brought in any immigrants under the scheme in question.

Of the $600,000 appropriation under discussion, $200,000 was for assisting children into Canada; a like amount for domestics; and the same sum for farm laborers or their dependents upon the application of farmers in Canada.

As near as could be ascertained, there were places for about five thousand domestic servants in Canada, said Mr. Stewart. The Government had found that the Salvation Army was the only responsible organization prepared to carry on the work of bringing out this class of immigrant and guarantee a return of 90 per cent. of the loan made. The average cost of bringing out these domestics was $15, taking the city of Winnipeg as the basis.

To Bring Settlers and Keep Them

Mr. Stewart said that the Government had hit upon a scheme which it was hoped would not only bring male settlers to Canada, but would keep them here when they came. Application that a certain settler, or number of settlers be brought to Canada, was made by a person resident her. The person making the application paid twenty-five per cent. of the cost of bringing out the settler or settlers nominated by him, and signed a bond for the remainder of th ecost. The Government brought out the settler or settlers on this undertaking. The banks had agreed to make collections free of charge, and settlers were given from one to two years to pay the amount of the bond. By this plan the Government was assured that the settler or settlers

After some further discussion, the vote of $600,000 to be used in connection with the Overseas Settlement Board was carried, and the committee rose.

Power of Press

In these days the sword is a weak weapon beside the pen, said Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., at a luncheon in London to which he and other leaders were entertained on Thursday by the Foreign Press Association. Journalists, Macdonald added, were not only kings and queens, but gods. People could dream dreams and see visions, but if the press were against them they could do nothing. Great marshals were poor insignificant creatures beside great journalists, the men who wrote and suggested, who could call up or allay passion, who could lead or mislead.

WILD SCENES IN FRENCH CHAMBER

The opposition of thirteen Communist deputies to the Government's Ruhr policy gave rise to astonishing scenes in the French Chamber on Friday, after it had been charged by a Red deputy that Premier Poincare was being driven by the fear the royalists would divulge the contents of an alleged secret dossier pertaining to the premier's private life. The reference was to charges made against Madame Poincare some ten yeras ago when Poincare was a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Before a stinging reply by Poincare, and evei the physical hostility of the vast majority of the Chamber, the Communist spokesman, Deputy Berthon, withdrew his charges, but only after one of the wildest sessions the Chamber ever had. The session was twice broken up in disorder, but the only physical sacualty recorded was a black eye Deputy Huissier received when he came between Valliant-Couturier, and Communist member, and the Minister for War, Maginot.

Screen your open grate fires in winter, swat the flies in summer, stop, look and listen at grade crossings, don't start the kitchen range fire with the kerosene can, keep your nose out of other folks' business and maybe you will live to be run over by a drunken joyrider.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A PICTURESQUE BIT OF THE PACIFIC COAST

A fleet of tiny fishing boats manned by Orientals, being towed up the Skeena river. Hundreds of these boats dot the surface of this magnificent river, fishing for salmon, making a picture of unique beauty, with the snow-capped mountains as a background. The salmon are canned as fast as they are delivered to the canneries.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In view of the very general interest shown in the subject of Immigration, I am attaching herewith a copy of figures compiled on the question, and which I used as basis of my speech on 15th. inst. in the House of Commons. These statistics are very striking and must make clear the problem involved in attempting to secure and to hold immigrants until the position of Agriculture has largely improved.

Natural Increase of Population and Losses for Five Decades

Population, Census 1871	3,689,257
Natural Increase (1871-1881) estimated	553,350
Immigration (1872-1881)	362,893
Total	4,605,500
Population Census 1881	4,324,810
Loss through emigration (est.)	280,690
Expenditure on Immigration (Federal) 1872-1881	$2,309,496
Population, Census 1881	4,324,810
Natural increase (1881-1891) estimated	648,600
Immigration 1882-1891	920,351
Total	5,893,761
Population, Census 1891	4,833,239
Loss through emigration (estimated)	1,060,522
Cost expended on immgration (Federal) 1882-1891	$2,861,383
Population, Census 1891,	4,833,239
Natural increase (1891-1901) estimated	724,850
Immigration (1891-1901)	288,286
Total	5,846,475
Population, Census 1901	5,371,315
Loss through emigration (estimated)	475,160
Cost-expenditure on immigration (Feb. 1892-1901)	$2,400,174
Population, Census 1901	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1910) estimated	853,566
Immigration (1902-1911 incl. fiscal years)	1,715,326
Total	7,940,207
Population, Census 1911	7,206,643
Loss through emigration (estimated)	733,564
Cost-expenditure on immmigration (1902-1911)	$8,402,599
Population, Census 1911	7,206,643
Natural increase, 1911-1921 incl. (estimated)	1,150,659
Immigration, 1912-1921 incl. (fiscal years)	1,812,836
Total	10,170,148
Population, Census 1921	8,788,483
Loss through emigration 1911-1921 (estimated)	1,381,665
Cost-expenditure on immigration (Fed.) 1892-1901	$2,400,174

Regarding the periods 1871-81; 1881-91; and 1891-1901, the figure showing the natural increase are compiled by the writer on the basis of 15 per 1000 per annum, the census figure at the beginning of each period being the only one taken for each year in the ten year period and on the population as shown by such census figure the natural increase is estimated. So that it is evident, no allowance being made for the possible year to year increase, that the figures given are conservative. All the other figures given were compiled for the writer by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, those on expenditure being secured from Public Accounts.

Note that, had Canada retained the population of 1871, and added the immigration until 1921, Canada would now show a total of 8,788,943, or 460 more than we actually have, **although no allowance whatever be made for natural increase.**

Has the immigration expenditure of the past fifty years amounting to $30,207,894 been justified by the results? Are we justified in voting $3,386,190 at the request of the Minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, this year, or until a real effort has been made to improve wrong economic conditions?

E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

Bow River, Alta.,

The greatest obstacle met by Presbyterian missionaries among the Jews is the existing prejudice against Christians, born of the Hebrew belief that they themselves are heartily hated by all Christians. This statement was made on Thursday night by Henry Bregman, bible teacher and lecturer, upon the occasion of a farewell service tendered to him and Mrs. Bregman, by Presbyterians in Montreal, who expressed regret that Mr. Bregman was relinquishing his charge of the Beth Dorshe Emeth Presbyterian Mission to the Jews. This development was forced by retrenchment lately inaugurated by the Home Mission Board of the church

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THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY APRIL 8

Some old families in England are proud of possessing portraits of their ancestors for a number of generations. Obedient servants of God can claim spiritual descent from a much more ancient and much nobler ancestor, and they can find his portrait in the book of Genesis. In the genealogy of the family of God on earth Abraham is reckoned the father of all true believers. (See Rom. 4:11, 16, 17; Gal. 3:6-9 and Luke 19:9.)

The name of Abraham heads the list of Old Testament saints, not only because he was one of the greatest men the world ever produced, but also because he is the first man whose history is recorded in any detail.

In obedience to the command of God Abraham left his home and all his relations except his wife and his nephew, and started on a long journey with all his possessions, without knowing where his journey would end. (See Gen. 12:1 and Heb. 11:8.) It did end in Canaan, which was then apparently a very thinly settled country, for he seems to have been able to settle down almost anywhere with his great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats and his large retinue of slaves without encountering any objection on the part of earlier settlers; and when there was a famine in Canaan he moved his camp across the wilderness to Egypt. There again he seems to have been regarded as a not unwelcome addition to the population.

It is creditable to the civilization of the time that none of the peoples among whom he journeyed seem to have had any thought of attempting to rob him of his wealth which must have been an object of envy. At a later period in the history we learn that people living in Palestine were often raided and robbed by neighboring tribes, but in Abraham's time, and even down to the time of Jacob, people seem to have been able to live peaceably and travel safely.

It was possible also to acquire safe titles to property in Palestine, even though there were no written records of the purchase. Abraham's title to the cave of Machpelah, which he bought from a Hittite, was not questioned when Joseph came to bury his father there nearly two hundred years afterward, nor was any question raised concerning Jacob's title to a field which he had bought from Hamor when Joseph's bones were buried there more than three centuries afterward. (See Gen. 23:2-20; 50: 7-13 and Josh. 24:32.)

What are the principal evidences of Abraham's greatness?

The fact that he left home and friends in obedience to the command of God and traveled to an unknown country shows that he was a very religious man and had great faith in God, and after all, the measure of man's faith is the true measure of his character. (Rom. 12:3.) It was "by faith" that all the heroes of the Old Testament history performed their great deeds. (See Heb. 11.)

It was his faith that gave Abraham courage to offer that wonderful prayer for Sodom, and as each petition was granted he gathered courage to present another until he felt that he had stretched God's mercy to the utmost limit. (See Chap. 18:17-33.)

The best returns for one like me,
So helpless and so poor,
Is, from His gifts to draw a plea,
And ask Him still for more.

Abraham's faith was very severely tested when God promised him a son in his old age, but he "believed God, and He counted it to him for righteousness." (Gen. 15:6; Rom. 4:3.)

But the supreme test of Abraham's faith was when he was commanded to offer up Isaac as a sacrifice. Not only was this command a severe test of his obedience because of his great love for Isaac, but it was the severest possible test of his faith in God, for God had promised him that through Isaac he would become the ancestor of many nations and the command seemed to be a repudiation of the promise. Nevertheless Abraham's faith never wavered, and he obeyed the command promptly. "He that had gladly received the promises was offering up his only begotten son, of whom it was said that in Isaac shall thy seed be called: accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure." (Heb. 12:17-19.)

How did Abraham know that it was God who told him to leave his home and go to a strange country, and that it was God who led him in his journeying, and gave him great promises, and that it was God who commanded him to offer his son as a sacrifice upon the altar? Jesus gave us a sufficient answer to all such questionings: "If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it is of God, or whether I speak of Myself." (John 7:17.) God can make Himself known to any one anywhere who is really anxious to do the will of God. The Holy Spirit can speak to the heart that is trustful and submissive.

The story of Abraham's life is told so simply and we have become so familiar with it that it is difficult for us to appreciate the real greatness of the man. As in other cases, in that of Elijah, let us say, or that of Daniel, we are too apt to think of the doings of these great men as matters of course—just what we should expect from men whose doings are recorded in the Bible. But just in so far as we allow this impression to dominate our minds we lose almost the whole value of the Bible stories. This is true also with regard to the life of Jesus. If we think of His wonderful meekness and selfdenial and of His wise teaching and His mighty works as all matters of course we lose all the vitality of the Gospel narratives.

Some persons, who seem to take more interest in discrediting the Bible than in trying to understand it, assert that of course God did not tell Abraham to offer his son in sacrifice, it was only an idea that came into Abraham's mind. That sort of talk shows lack of intelligent study. God never intended to let Abraham kill his son, but God always tests the faith of His servants and the severity of the test is adapted to the man's ability to meet it. Abraham was a giant in faith and had to meet the severest possible test. And his reward throughout eternity will be in proportion to the measure of his trustful obedience to the will of God.

And the very nature of this trial proves that it was God's thought, not Abraham's. For Abraham could not have known that God was purposing to offer up His "only begotten Son" in sacrifice, and that a time would come when the realization of what Abraham suffered on his three days' journey to Mount Moriah would help the children of God to realize in some faint measure how severely the heart of God was wrung at Gethsemane and at Calvary.

The story of Abraham's victory over the four powerful kings from the Euphrates valley is made doubly interesting by the fact that archaeologists have discovered records of two of these kings. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that the Elamite supremacy in Babylonia was shaken off by Khammurabi, "who was the Amraphel of Gen. 14:1. The Elamites under their king Kudur-Lagamar, or Chedorlaomer, seem to have taken Babylon, but Khammurabi retrieved his fortunes in a decisive battle and drove them out of Babylonia." It also says that autograph letters of Khammurabi have been found, and a system of laws made by him.

Of course the records left by Khammurabi do not mention his defeat by Abraham. These boastful kings of old were not fond of recording their defeats. But the fact that Abraham's army was a mere handful of men in comparison with the Babylonian host offers no reason for doubting the narrative. Armies in ancient times were not usually composed of veteran soldiers, but of new levies, who were very liable to become panicky under a surprise attack, especially at night. That was the secret of Gideon's victory over the Midianites, of David's victory over the Amalekites (1 Sam. 30.) and of Ahab's victory over the Syrians. (1 Kings 20:13-21.)

The brief story of Melchizedek's meeting with Abraham is very instructive. It shows us that there were worshippers of the true God in Canaan before Abraham went there, and we are informed by the Epistle to the Hebrews that this King-priest of Salem was a greater man than Abraham. He was a prototype of Christ because he was both "King of righteousness" and "King of peace," and also because, as far as the record goes, there was no beginning or ending to his priesthood. (See Heb. 6:20 to 7:25.)

Golden Text: Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned unto him for righteousness.—Rom. 4:3.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, April 2—Gen. 12:1-5; Tuesday—Gen. 13:5-12; Wednesday—Gen. 15:1-6; Thursday—Gen. 17:1-8; Friday—Gen. 22:3-13; Saturday—Rom. 4:13-18; Sunday—Psalm 40:1-8.

Changing the Centre of Gravity in China

Letter to The "Witness" by Rev. D. McGillivray, D.D., LL.D., Christian Literature Society, Shanghai.

In the old days we heard much of the balance of power in Europe, which indicated that there must have been a centre of gravity somewhere, and the idea was to preserve the centre of gravity without disturbance. If once it were disturbed, one could never foretell what perturbations and oscillations might take place. Well, at the present time Europe seems to be the centre of gravity of the world, judging by the tense struggle that is going on between France and Germany, with other nations uneasy lookers-on. Still forgetting these things, many would hope that Canada may one day be the centre of gravity of the world, Canada with her boundless resources, and with her rapidly increasing population. On the other hand, publicists often speak of the centre of gravity as having been changed to the Pacific.

And if the Pacific, then China looms into view, in many things disappointing, in others, the promise and potency of infinite blessings to the whole world. Whether the centre of gravity has really moved Eastward, or not, I do not undertake to say, but we cannot be far wrong in making a guess as to the future. Unfortunately, ever since the Revolution in China, contending factions have rent the Country, and Civil Wars, great and small, have been of almost yearly occurrence. The strange thing is that notwithstanding all these internal disturbances, the Customs' reports show that China imported more foreign goods last year than she ever did before.

But your readers are doubtless more interested in the spiritual centre of gravity than in questions such as I have named above. Last May we held a great National Conference to consider the problems of the Chinese Church. How naturally the word "we" slips out of our mouths, that is, we, foreigners. Well, three or four conferences before that were held by us, foreigners, but it is not correct to say that "we" held this one. We must explain that one-half the "we" is Chinese, for for the first time half the Conference were delegates elected by the Chinese churches. Many had expected that things had changed, but at the Conference it was proved that things had changed. We always used to think that the Chinese were helping us to evangelize China. The Conference showed us that we are to help the Chinese evangelize China. The roles are reversed. The Conference, of course, did not create this situation; it was silently going on all the time. But now we know. The National Conference revealed that the pivot of missionary work was changing. In other words, that the centre of gravity had changed.

The Chinese Church

Formerly, missionary work revolved around the foreign missionaries. Henceforth, it must revolve around the Chinese Church. The Chinese Church is mistress in her own house, and we are only auxiliaries. Are we missionaries sorry? No, we rejoice. It is simply what we have prayed for for many years. When we spoke of missionary work the foreigners seemed to leap into the foreground, but henceforth we must accustom ourselves when speaking of missionary work to have the Chinese Church and Christian Community leap into the foreground. This is a very great advance. One result is that gatherings of all kinds to consider the work are beginning to look at it from another angle, viz,—from the angle of the Chinese churches. We are asking what responsibilities are they able to bear; are they doing their full share of the combined work. So far Christianity in China is a foreign religion. It could not help it as long as we foreigners were the pivot. Christianity must be made indigenous. Of course, it is hard to define that word. One can scarcely say that Christianity is yet indigenous. Certainly when an individual believes on Jesus Christ Christianity is planted in his soul, and may be called indigenous, but when we use the word, we are thinking of the organized churches; these are indigenous when they are self-supporting, self-propagating, and self-governing. Thus far, few churches have attained this standing in China, though we thank God the number is increasing. Sometimes the point under consideration is, who shall govern the affairs of the church, the Chinese or the missionaries. When the Chinese govern, then they have taken a long step towards making Christianity indigenous. When they do their share of the work, then Christianity is so deeply rooted that the Chinese churches, even if the foreigners left the land, would still continue to function, and there would be no danger of their disappearing.

Educative Literature

How has this happy result been brought about? The Society to which I belong by its publications has taken a share in the education which has led to this result. We have issued literature for the education of the churches; we have issued church histories to show how the Church in other lands has grown, and become self-propagating and indigenous.

As head of a Society producing literature for the education of the Chinese churches, I have not been blind to the progress of history—in fact, I have been consciously seeking to help the movement in this direction. The Chinese Church naturally begins to take the biggest share in evangelistic work, but there are some kinds of work in which, so far, they have taken little share. If they succeed in paying for their churches and pastors and a little home missionary work, they are not, beyond that, able to do much towards any larger work, like that of Christian Literature amongst the masses of their non-Christian Countrymen. That has been the privilege, so far, of foreigners, and the foreign churches. But even in this branch of work, we are having Chinese with us, side by side in our Council. We have lately invited a foreign-educated Chinese to take his seat with us on the editorial staff. Corresponding with this, we have invited the Chinese churches to contribute towards the expenses of our Society. We have had encouraging results, but we look for more. We cannot as yet say that in our Society the centre of gravity has become Chinese, but we hope that it will some day, and we are doing all we can to bring about that consummation.

Just at this juncture, we are feeling the need of a printing-press of our own. In order to cope with the urgent demands of our work, and the certainty of expansion which all believers in the promises of God expect, we are going to enlarge our plant in this direction. We have a finely equipped plant for production, but as yet we have no plant for printing and distributing. Without this latter, how futile is the former work! Not only must literature be produced, but it must be printed and circulated. To use an American phrase, "we must put it across." Now we expect the Chinese Christians will contribute according to their ability to the press campaign fund, but their ability at present is insufficient to shoulder the whole of the burden. The consequence is that we shall call upon foreign merchants in China to lend us their help, and after that we call upon our Canadian, American, English and Scotch friends, also, to contribute their quota. This is an honor which is too great to be monopolized in China. It is to be shared by others in other lands who wish well to the new Republic. I fancy the "Witness" could not exist without its printing-press, and we are beginning to feel that we cannot exist either without our printing-press.

The Christian Message

Your message for so many years has been a strength in Canadian public and private life. The Christian message in China should be placed in a position equally advantageous with your own for the successful carrying out of our mission. We want to scatter the good seed with no niggard hand.

The cigarette companies' slogan in China is "a cigarette in the mouth of every man, woman and child". What will be the slogan of the Christian Literature Society? Surely it will be "a portion of the Word of God and His Truth in the hand of every man, woman and child in China." But if we are to accomplish it, we must get busy. Our operations must more and more approximate the scale upon which the tobacco companies and others have run their wide-spread work. As they network this country with stations and agents armed with attractively lithographed advertisements, so must the Christian Church if she is to be worthy of her great commission. Where we print thousands of pages today, we must print millions tomorrow. He who would help, let him send his mite to the Editor, who will doubtless gladly receive his subscription for this purpose.

"Lives are in the making here,
Hearts are in the waking here,
Mighty undertakings here,"
Up and on!

We are arming for the fight,
Pressing on with all our might,
Pluming wings for higher flight,
Up and on!"

PRAYER

O Lord, bowing before Thee we confess our sins. Remembering Thy great mercy we recognise the greatness of our infirmities, and pray not only for pardon, but for the power to discern, and discerning to war against, and warring against to overcome, all in ourselves that is contrary to Thy holy and perfect will, Through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Sunday Home Reading

"THE PROBLEM OF THE CHURCH"

(By Rev. H. A. Overend)

"And the common people heard Him gladly."—Mark 12:37.

It can hardly be challenged that the Christian church is moving round and round in one of the side eddies of the river while the main stream of life is passing her by. The vast mass of the people rarely if ever enter her doors. Here lies the problem of the Christian church. How to win what our text calls "the common people," who heard her Master so gladly.

Where lies the cause of the present lamentable condition of affairs? We may, of course, blame the people themselves, and say that they are deliberately choosing a life of pleasure and worldly advancement in place of the difficult path of obedience to God. But this does not really solve the problem, nor does it absolve the church of her responsibility.

(1) One of the reasons undoubtedly lies in the fact that the activities of the church are mainly of a domestic and denominational character: her sympathies are largely sectarian in the wider meaning of that much abused word. Few people of the general public realize the amount of energy and the immense sacrifices which church people have put into work of this sort. The church has dotted the face of the country with places of worship. Sunday school buildings and costly educational and philanthropic institutions. She has put untiring labor into the religious education of her children, the evangelisation and instruction of those who are willing to come to her services, and spent enormous sums of money in supporting organisations for missionary work beyond the seas. When adequately valued this achievement is altogether beyond praise, but by reason of its denominational character it is a work which has necessarily failed to touch the man outside her doors.

In The Common Ways

(2) Another reason (and a more serious one) why the church is out of the main stream of life is her present failure to fully appreciate the real mind of her Founder. A careful study of Christ's life on earth will show that, whilst intensely loyal to the institutional religion of His day, His chief interests lay not within the borders of any church communion, but in the great world around Him. His most frequent criticism of the Jewish Church was its narrowmindedness and its exclusiveness. Again and again our Lord declared that His mission was not to the man cradled in the church and protected by religious environment, but to the man without the pale. It was His insistence on this broader view of the church's mission which brought upon Him the hatred of the Jewish officials and eventually nailed Him to the cross. In the attitude of the Jewish authorities toward "the common people" lies the danger of the church today. Whilst there may not be the narrowmindedness and the hard exclusiveness of the Pharisee, there is undoubtedly an aloofness and a lack of sympathy with the man in the street. The breach between organised Christianity and the man outside may not be deliberate on the church's part, but it is none the less real and tragic. And the most pressing problem of the church today is how to restore "touch" with the great body of the people, who may have neither the artistic nor the religious sense sufficiently developed to appreciate her forms of worship; and how to carry the saving Spirit of Christ and the splendid idealism of the Christian faith into the common ways of ordinary life.

Without a constant accession to her ranks of souls set aglow with love to God through conversion, and without the mighty energies of the Holy Spirit of God which enter through the gateways of earnest united prayer, the Christian church is worse than helpless. She has denied her Lord and dried up the very foundations of her strength. The question before us, however, is how to arrest the attention and capture the heart of the people, and thus win an entrance for the Gospel into a field which is, as Christ declared, "already white unto harvest."

To Reach The Masses

(1) In every way she can the church, by her public utterances and through her members, must show that she really loves the people as her Master did. Condemnation is the last of the church's functions. It is one of the tragedies of modern religious life that the church is known to the majority of non-churchgoers more by her censures than by her sympathetic understanding of them or their needs. Had Christ been thus known to "the common people" is it at all conceivable that they would have "heard Him gladly?" He was known to them by His readiness to champion their cause, His sympathy with their sorrows, His broad humanity, His intense love for every man, and by His unshakable faith in even the worst of them to rise to the moral and spiritual heights of the Christian faith. And the church today must find her way into the confidence of the people along the same path. She must do something, say something to disabuse the mind of the man in the street that she is down on him and down on everything which he thinks necessary (however mistakenly) to his happiness. For this purpose the church must come out from behind her defences into closer touch with life, and broaden her activities. Her officials and her members must cease from everything that savors of exclusiveness, class pride and sectarianism. They must seek earnestly to get the point of view of the man outside and show that they firmly believe that in his better and quieter moments his heart goes out after God as truly as theirs. In short, the church must realise that the time has come for a change of emphasis, that she is to be really in the world while not of the world.

Call to Life Abundant

(2) Then the church ought to do all she can to remove from the mind of the man outside the impression he has that the objective of the Christian religion is repression. She must teach more clearly than she has hitherto done that religion stands for the liberation of human personality and the enhancement of life in all its phases; that the Decalogue of the New Testament is not in a series of "Thou shalt nots," but in a series of Beatitudes. We have spoken too often of sacrifice as an end in itself, and have forgotten that Christ laid the emphasis not on the surrender a man is called upon to make, but upon the "life abundant" which true religion yields.

(3) The church will also need to show, as well in the life of her members as in her teaching, that the religion for which she stands is something vastly wider than Sunday worship; that its chief sphere of operations is not the church building, but the office, the shop, the workroom, the street and the home; also that the supreme time for its expression is the Monday to Saturday of the week. The religion which does not touch life at all points, and affect for good all the relations and activities of man, is none of Christ's.

(4) Finally, to win the people the church must determine to take her rightful place in the public and social life of the land; and more seriously than she has ever done before set herself to the task of Christianising the industrial and commercial relations of modern life.

DAN CRAWFORD'S QUESTION

Mr. Dan Crawford, the African missionary, is a wizard with a pen. In his recently published book entitled "Back to the Long Grass," he asks "How often does the Homeland remember that nearly all the New Testament was written from the foreign mission field?" How often indeed? Now to be perfectly honest, had you ever remembered that once before? To remember it henceforth may put our whole lives into a new relationship with the greatest work in all the world. And what is that? It is what we call foreign missions. It is what might be called "The Expansion of the Kingdom of Christ in the World."

GOD'S PROTECTION

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.—Psalm 121.

Unto the hills in the morning light,
The sun-kissed hills, with glory bright,
The hills that are tinged with gold;
I gratefully lift mine eyes with praise,
My heart to God in thanksgiving raise,
For His wonderful gifts untold.

Help from the Lord of earth and heaven,
To those who believe, so freely given,
From the One who never sleeps,
Unnumbered benefits which He bestows,
From the fountain of grace which ever flows,
And the power which saves and keeps.

Under the shadow of His wings,
The trusting soul to the Saviour clings,
Secure from the world's alarms,
He shall preserve thee without and within,
He shall preserve thy soul from sin,
In the strong Everlasting Arms.

Unto the hills, in the sunset glow
I lift mine eyes; from there I know
That mercies and blessings shall come;
So I lay me down in peace and sleep,
With faith that the Lord His watch will keep,
Until He summons me home.

—(Mrs.) H. E. Quinn.

Brockdale Cottage, Beebe, Que.

"WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD?"

"There was a great earthquake; for the Angel of the Lord descended from Heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it. And the Angel said unto the women, "He is not here: for He is risen. Come, see the place where the Lord lay."

"Holy Women at the Tomb," By Axel Ender, Norway.

THE CONVENTIONAL DEVIL

Ralph Waldo Emerson in one of his journals remarks, "In every woman's conversation and total influence, mild or acid, lurks the conventional devil. They look at everything to see how closely it squares with the customary cut in Boston."

It is not woman alone who falls under the sway of this obnoxious and dangerous demon that is so devoutly worshipped by society. Men also bow overmuch to the dictates of fashion or the bugbear of "They say," and "They all do it." Independence is a rare quality. How timid most people are about anything like self-assertion or singularity! If they venture a little bit out of the region of the customary, or try to throw off its yoke, they are easily whipped back into the traces. He who thinks for himself and speaks his mind freely and acts as he deems best is regarded with pity or horror, as a sort of a freak, as hardly sane. He must be put down, people say; there is no knowing what he will do next. He might open up something we do not at all wish to recognize, and so disturb our consciences. So all combine against him.

Young people especially are in great danger at this point. They find it hard to say, No. But if they do not say it pretty frequently, if they allow themselves to be cowed and awed into a surrender of their individuality, they have taken a long step in the downward path. Only he who is willing to leave the particular "world" in which he moves and to decide all questions from a higher point of view than that afforded by his immediate surroundings can be a genuine disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

THE PLEASURE OF THE LORD

Joy is the highest testimony that can be given to our complacency in any thing or person; love to joy is as a fuel to the fire; if love lay little fuel of desires on the heart then the flame of joy that comes thence will not be great. Now God's joy is great in pardoning poor sinners that come in; therefore His affection is great in the offer thereof. It is made the very motive that prevails with God to pardon sinners, "Because He delighteth in mercy." "Who is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of His heritage? He retaineth not His anger for ever, for He delighteth in mercy." Ask why the fisher stands all night with his angle in the river; he will tell you, because he delights in the sport. Well, you now know the reason why God stands so long waiting on sinners, months, years, preaching to them: it is that He may be gracious in pardoning them, and in that act delight Himself. Princes very often pardon traitors to please others more than themselves, or else it would never be done; but God does it chiefly to delight and glad His own merciful heart. Hence the business Christ came about (which was no other but to reconcile sinners to God) is called "the pleasure of the Lord."—Gurnall.

TWILIGHT

Once in the early twilight,
As the sun sank down from on high,
He left behind him a splendor
That illumined the evening sky,
And my heart leaped up in gladness,
With a feeling I can't describe,
O'er the beautiful vision the sun left,
E'er he sank in the ocean tide.

And I wished I could pause in my toiling
To view this vision grand,
This glorious heavenly vision,
Few trouble to understand.
But I turned away sad-hearted,
For my duties rudely call,
And the beauteous spell is broken,
And my rising spirits fall.

It may not be till o'er yonder
When I cross the jasper sea,
And toiling is left behind me,
That again the like I'll see,
And my heart will be filled with gladness
For I'll know that by no rude call
Will the beauteous spell be broken,
And my spirits no more will fall.

—Mrs. Elizabeth McTavish Tibbel
Unity, Sask.

RESCUED

No home had Christ who yearned to save,
No place to rest His head;
Where could He lave those weary feet,
Torn, travel-stained, that bled
From toilsome search for sin-lost souls
He sheltered, clothed, and fed?

Sheltered within God's matchless love,
Our self-trust cast aside,
By His atonement we shall rise
From alien sons,—abide
As children of His house of faith,
Our welcome n'er denied.

Clothed in His robe of righteousness,
Our spotless blood-bought dower;
Won by His love from lost estate,
Upheld from hour to hour,
'Till e'en a bruised reed can grow
To noble life and power.

Fed on the Bread of Life, we strive
To emulate our King.
Strengthened and quickened by God's Word
Our lives, free offering bring,
Acceptable to Heaven, where o'er
One ransomed soul they sing.

—(Mrs.) Mary Sloane Geddes.
The Manse, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

The grave is but the shaded way to glory.—J. R. Miller.

HELP HELPLESS BLIND BABES

A Dominion Charter, without stock subscription, was recently obtained for the establishment in the city of Ottawa, of a Home, Nursery, Hospital and Kindergarten, for the blind under six years of age, free to all from any Province in the Dominion. So far nothing has been done for those poor unfortunates. According to reports received from the various Provincial authorities, there are at present nearly 250 in the Dominion. The late Sir Arthur Pearson, before his death, claimed that "Sunshine Home", at Chorley Wood, England, was "the only home in the Empire for blind babies." It is hoped shortly to have the SECOND in Canada. To this end money is urgently required. Help us with your generous gift. "Lest we forget; Do it now!" Cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Blind Babies Home Association. Remittances will be promptly acknowledged.

Address J. F. McKinley, Treasurer, or C. Blackett Robinson, Cor. Sec. 188 Dufferin Road, Ottawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Words of requested poem kindly sent by Mrs. Margaret Hodgson, Vancouver.

Wilna Bryan, Cascumpec, P.E.I., sends song in reply to "Old Friend":

We thank Mr. Geo. W. Taylor, South Bolton, Que., for kindly supplying the words of the poem, "St. Peter at the Gate," printed in the Witness some years ago. This will be sent to the inquirer on receipt of name and address.

AN OLD POEM IN TWO VERSIONS

Wilna, Bryan, Cascumpec, P.E.I.—I am forwarding part of the poem "The Spider and the Fly" requested by J.W.D. Perhaps some of your readers can supply the concluding verses:

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the fly;
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did spy.

"The way into my parlor
Is up a winding stair,
And I have many curious things
To show when you are there."

"Oh, no, no," said the little fly,
"To ask me is in vain;
For who goes up your winding stair
Can ne'er come down again."

"I'm sure you must be weary, dear,
With soaring up so high;
Will you rest upon my little bed?"
Said the spider to the fly.

"There are pretty curtains drawn around,
The sheets are fine and thin,
And if you like to rest awhile,
I'll snugly tuck you in."

"Oh, no, no," said the little fly,
"For I've often heard it said,
They never, never, wake again,
Who sleep upon your bed."

"Sweet creature!" said the spider,
"You're witty and you're wise;
How handsome are your gauzy wings!
How brilliant are your eyes!

"I have a little looking-glass
Upon my parlor shelf;
If you'll step in one moment, dear,
You shall behold yourself."

"I thank you, gentle sir," she said,
"For what you're pleased to say,
And, bidding you good-morning now,
I'll call another day."

The spider turned him round about,
And went into his den,
For well he knew the silly fly
Would soon come back again.

Another of the same, in answer to "J. W.D." sent by Mrs. James Miller, Crossfield, Alta.:

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said a spider to a fly;
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor, that ever you did spy;
You have only got to pass your head within side of the door,
You'll see so many curious things you never saw before,
Refrain:—
Will you, will you, will you, will you walk in, Mister Fly?"
Will you, will you, will you, will you walk in, Mister Fly?"

"Will you grant me one sweet kiss," said the spider to the fly;
"To taste your charming lips I've a curiosity;
But if, perchance our lips should meet, a wager I would lay,
Of ten to one you would not often let them come away.
Will you, will you, etc.

"For the last time, now I ask you, will you walk in Mister Fly?"
"No, if I do, I may be caught—I'm off, so now good-bye,"
Then up he springs, but both his wings were in the web caught fast,
The spider laughed, "Ha, ha, my boy, I've caught you safe at last."
Will you, will you, etc.

Now, all young men, take warning by this foolish little fly,
For pleasure is the spider's web—to catch you it will try;
And although you may think that my advice is quite a bore
You're lost if you stand parleying outside pleasure's door.
Will you, will you, etc.

HYMN WORDS WANTED

Mrs. W. K., Nova Scotia.—Please give the words of the sacred song the first verse of which commences:

"Jesus, I turn to Thee; be Thou my guide;
Safe in Thy loving arms; there let me hide."

LAW'S "SERIOUS CALL"

"Friend of Witness" refers Mrs. A. M. to volume 91, "Everyman's Library." Any good bookseller will have this series.

FARM HELP WANTED

C. L., Ont.—I see that the C. P. R. are bringing out men for farm help this spring, and would like to get one man and wife for one year, without children, and will give good wage. Scotch preferred, and would like them as soon as possible.

Ans.—Write to the C. P. R. agent, Belleville, who will take charge of your application.

TWO POEMS SUPPLIED

"Kitty," Vermont.—I am sending the two poems entitled "The Glory of the Garden," and "What I Live For," which "C. G. K." asked for in your last issue:

THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN

(By Kipling.)

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
By singing, 'Oh, how beautiful,' and sitting in the shade,
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel paths with broken dinner knives.

Then seek your job with thankfulness and work till further orders,
If it's only netting strawberries or killing slugs on borders;
And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden,
You will find yourself a partner in the glory of the garden.

WHAT I LIVE FOR

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the hopes not left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each grand design.

I live to hail that date
By gifted minds foretold,
When man shall live by faith,
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

MUSIC OF HYMN WANTED

Mrs. S. A. Craswell.—Have you any idea where I could get the music of the following? I heard it sung at a funeral, and quite a number of us would like to see it in print:

We are going down the valley one by one,
With our faces toward the setting of the sun,
Down the valley where the mournful cypress grows,
Where the stream of death in silence onward flows.

We are going down the valley one by one,
When the labors of the weary days are done;
One by one the cares of earth forever past,
We shall stand upon the river bank at last.

Chorus:
We are going down the valley one by one,
Human comrade you and I will there have none;
But a tender hand will guide us lest we fall—
Christ is going down the valley with us all.

POEM BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

H. B., Cape Breton.—Could you, please, find time to give me the full poem of "Gethsemane," written, I think, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox? Some lines run like these:

"Close by the great salt fount of tears
The garden lies; strive as you will,
You cannot miss it in your way."

Please insert them in your issue shortly, printed as item among queries and answers. Very gratefully yours, with deep appreciation of every issue of the unexampled paper of Canada.

Ans.—The poem follows:

GETHSEMANE

In golden youth when seems the earth
A summer-land of singing mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light,
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
A garden which we all must see—
The Garden of Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to our days;
Light sorrows sail like clouds afar,
We laugh, and say how strong we are.
We hurry on; and, hurrying, go
Close to the borderland of woe
That waits for you, and waits for me—
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams,
Behind the misty caps of years,
Beyond the great salt fount of tears,
The garden lies. Strive as you may,
You cannot miss it in your way;
All paths that have been, or shall be,
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those must journey, soon or late,
Must pass within the garden gate,
Must kneel alone in darkness there,
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who cannot say,
"Not mine, but Thine;" who only pray
"Let this cup pass," and cannot see
The purpose in Gethsemane.

INJURED BY SUNSTROKE

An Old Subscriber's Wife.—Would like to ask though the Witness if any of its readers have heard of anything that would give relief to a person who has had the nerves of his head injured by sunstroke. Have asked many doctors, but they say they can do nothing. You seem to find solutions for so many troubles, I would be grateful indeed to hear of some relief for this condition.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

A. T.—I would like to have from those of your readers who can, from personal experience give it, an expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of a correspondence course with a recognized and well-established correspondence school compared with the high school and university training, assuming that it is optional with the student to take either the one or the other. I would particularly like to hear from those who have taken a course in mechanical engineering. A little discussion on this subject should be of interest to many of your readers.

POPULATION FIGURES, ETC.

L. B.—Please publish the following:—(1) Population of Greenland, of Newfoundland, of Canada, of P. E. Island, of Charlottetown. (2) The names of the members in the King Cabinet. (3) The names of the premiers of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Ans.—Population of Greenland, 13,440 (mostly Eskimos); Newfoundland, 263,383; Canada, 8,788,483; P. E. Island, 88,615; Charlottetown, 12,347. (2) Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King; Minister of Finance, William Stevens Fielding; Minister of Militia, George Perry Graham; Postmaster General, Charles Murphy; Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Department of Health, Henri S. Beland; Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Sir Lomer Gouin; Customs and Excise, Jacques Bureau; Marine and Fisheries, Ernest Lapointe; Solicitor-General, Daniel Duncan McKenzie; Trade and Commerce, James Alexander Robb; Secretary of State, Arthur Bliss Copp; Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, George P. Graham; Mines and Interior, Charles Stewart; Agriculture, William Richard Motherwell; Labor, James Murdock; Public Works, James H. King; ministers without portfolio, Raoul Dandurand, Thomas A. Low, John Ewen Sinclair. (3) Saskatchewan, Hon. Charles A. Dunning; Alberta, Hon. H. Greenfield; British Columbia, Hon. John Oliver.

DOES YOUR BOY WANT A RADIO SET?

In radio there is a wonderful appeal to the boy's ambition to build something that works. For a comparatively small sum you might buy him a ready made outfit, but, if you think back to your own boyhood days, you will know that the ready-made article will never take the place in his heart that the creation of his own hands will.

Incidentally his home-made set will cost very much less than a bought one, and, if he follows the instructions and blue prints of a good radio book, it will be just as good.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

(By George Johnstone)

Sweetheart o' mine! on a long-gone day,
When we started together on life's rough way,
I knew that a comrade I'd find in you,
Who would ever be faithful and staunch and true.
You have lightened the journey, in weal or woe,
As you promised me, sixty years ago.

Sweetheart o' mine! your hair is white,
And dim the dear eyes that were once so bright;
Now deep are the furrows that score your cheek,
And your hands now are gnarled and thin and weak;
But I love your dear face, with its crown of snow,
Just as fondly as sixty years ago.

Sweetheart o' mine! the sun's in the West,
And it radiates her whom I love the best;
It is tinting your cheek with its crimson light;
It caresses your eyes, and it makes them bright,
Till I see the sweet blush that I used to know
When I kissed you, just sixty years ago.

Sweetheart o' mine! the shadows fall;
They are climbing the rose-clad garden wall;
But I'm holding your wrinkled hand in mine,
And the light in your eyes is a light divine
That lightens the road I have still to go
As it shone on me, sixty years ago.

Sweetheart o' mine, we are travelling fast
To the valley we all must reach at last.
We are tottering down, with weary feet,
To the banks of the river where rest is sweet,
Where fairer the fadeless blossoms grow
Than your bride's wreath of sixty years ago.

—Weekly Scotsman.

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FARM GARDEN AND HOME

TRANSPLANTING AND POTTING

Nothing in early gardening pays so much as the time and trouble spent in getting extra strong, healthy, well developed plants ready for transplanting when gardening outside can begin. There are cheap, modern conveniences in the form of paper pots, dirt bands, and paper "fillers," with individual compartments made like an egg-crate, to go into flats. The small grower will find it well worth while to get individual "pot plants" for even such things as cabbage, cauliflower, and onions. The tomatoes that are set out for extra early, if they have been put into dirt bands some weeks before, may have the first settings of fruit as big as a quarter dollar before they go into the garden. Of course they must be handled carefully and given plenty of room in the frames. Tend strictly to your potting in order to get the very best plants which it is possible for you to produce.

Transplant seedlings of flowers and vegetables sown last month just as soon as they are large enough to handle—as a rule the earlier the better—especially if crowded. Water thoroughly the day before transplanting, so the soil will be crumbly. Pot up the cuttings just as soon as the new roots are well started, a quarter to a half an inch long.

To prepare for transplanting, put an inch layer of manure in the bottom of the flat, fill level with sifted soil, and water thoroughly. Do this the day before wanted for use. The flats, if set crosswise, will not pack each other down. Have bench, or table handy, waist high. For the first potting, use rich compost and soil mixed together, or mix a little bone dust with the soil—a quart or so to the bushel. Mix this up a week or so in advance. For re-potting, use 3 1-2-inch pots, crock each pot, and put an inch or more of manure or light compost in the bottom, packing the pots in rows, handy for use.

Having everything in readiness, remove a handful of seedlings carefully, using a transplanting fork if available. (One may be purchased for a quarter.) Separate the little seedlings carefully (keeping the roots intact as nearly as possible) and lay them out on a shingle or piece of glass, which permits moving them about, and picking them up one at a time, readily. "Spot off" the flat full in straight rows, corresponding to the number of plants. For commercial purposes 75 to 100 are put in a row, 50 to 60 or so will give better plants, and 24 to 36 better still. With well prepared soil you will need no "dibber" but your finger but one may be used if desired. The plant should be set in deep enough to leave it standing upright and stiff, yet not get any earth over the crown; the tendency, however, usually is to set seedlings too deep. The holes should be large enough to spread the roots without crowding them. After dropping the soil into place hold the plant upright, press the soil about it, with a light downward pressure with the ends of the forefingers and thumbs—and the job is done.

Rooted cuttings should be put at once in pots, large geranium cuttings may require 2 1-2-inch. Fill the pots with soil, make a hole with the forefinger, set the cuttings well down but not over two thirds of the depth of the pot, tap lightly but firmly against the bench, before pressing the earth down with the thumbs: otherwise you will compact the soil on top and have it loose beneath, which is exactly the reverse of what is needed. If the operation is done properly, the cutting will not be at all wobbly, in the pot.

After Care

Both cuttings and seedlings should be watered after transplanting. The sub-watering method is better, but if the watering can must be used, employ a fine spray so that the little seedlings are not flattened down. Cover for a few days, or shade with newspapers during bright days. In putting the flats where they are to stay outdoors, see that they are level and rest flat. Otherwise they will not be evenly wet when they are watered. The pots should be sunk in gravel or soil or ashes up to the brim to prevent their drying out too quickly. They may at first be set close to each other, but as soon as the plants begin to crowd in the slightest, they should be gone over and rearranged, allowing about two inches between them each way. The vegetable plants should be kept in the greenhouse only until they have got a good start: remove them to the frames for further growth, and for hardening off later, just as soon as there is no danger of their being touched by frosts at night. The bedding plants, with the exception of the small edging plants, such as ageratum and sweet alyssum and cuphea (cigar-plant,) should be shifted at least once, and preferably twice, before they are ready to go out of doors; at first from two to three-inch pots, and then to fours. They should be changed as soon as the rapidly developing roots have grown a net-work around the outside of the ball of earth. In shifting to larger pots, make the same preparations as before, remove the plant by inverting the pot and tapping its edge on the bench, and place the plant in the new pot, which is first partly filled with soil, so that the top of the root-ball will be about an inch below the rim of the pot. Then fill it not quite level full, and firm as above, but with a stronger rap.

Pots and dirt bands may be bought "in the flat" and made up over a form. For flowers, and particularly for vegetables that are to be set out in the garden later, they have the advantage over clay pots of being lighter, and holding much more soil; and as they are made square, and fit closely together, they do not dry out nearly so quickly. Much stronger plants can be grown in them than in clay pots of the same size. The most convenient way to handle them is to make them up and pack them in deep flats, sprinkle a half-inch or so of black, perfectly rotted manure in the bottoms, put soil over this, put the plants well down in, and add enough more soil to fill them almost level full. They are especially convenient for starting plants of beans, corn, melons, etc., as well as for the last transplanting of tomatoes, peppers and eggplants.

BOTANICAL NAMES

One of the great difficulties which amateur gardeners, and, indeed, every novice have to overcome, says Donald McDonald, F. L. S., writing in the Morning Post, is that of acquiring a knowledge of the scientific names of plants. A sad confusion has of late years arisen in this connection. Take up any popular plant catalogue today, and what does one find? If it was only a string of good Latin names it would be bad enough; but instead we find a number of adjectives, tacked together by as many hyphens, and this is called the name of the plant, and, curiously enough, the botanists are continually altering them. Nurserymen are constantly sending out new plants, a great proportion of which are hybrids. To these hybrids they affix Latin names, or, rather several Latin words descriptive of the plant. Those given to some of the new orchid types are examples of this extraordinary naming.

Happily of late years an attempt has been made to simplify the naming of garden varieties in this country. Take daffodils, for instance; instead of half a dozen Latin names the practice of giving English names or the names of people has largely prevailed, so that, except in special cases, the varieties are indicated by the garden name only. In lists these names are simply placed under the botanical names for the genus and species as a guide to the affinities of the varieties so named. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the botanists of different countries do not appear to have the same ideas in the matter; consequently, a plant is often known by a different name in each country. There is no doubt that even a slight acquaintance and familiarity with Latin will assist in determining the meaning of the names used, but even without this knowledge a good idea of the derivation of certain words may be acquired by a careful perusal of the list I am giving. When a plant is named in honor of an individual, the word is put in the genitive case; thus Drummond's phlox is called Phlox Drummondii. Names intended to denote the habitat or native country of plants usually terminate in "ensis;" for example, Lilian canadensis, the Canadian lily, and garden hydrangea is Hydrangea hortensis, from "hortus" a garden. When a plant has a likeness to some other, "oides" is affixed to denote the same, as Solanum jasmoides, the asparagus-like smilax.

When flowers are very full double, "osus" is affixed, as seen in the word "globosus," or with "bundus," meaning abounding in flowers; Stephanotis floribundus is a familiar example. It must not be supposed, however, that the terminations of words are always uniform, for the structure of the original has more or less influence in the formation of the affix.

I give a list of a few of the most common adjectives used to denote color in its various degrees:

Ater, atra, atrum—black
Albus, alba, album—white
Bicolor, bicoloris—2 colored
Crocatus, crocata, crocatum—saffron yellow
Coeruleus, Coerlnea, coeruleum—blue
Coccineus, coccinea, coccineum—scarlet
Luteus, lutea, luteum—yellow
Margaritaceus, margaritacea, margaritaceum—pearl-like
Maculatus, maculata, maculatum—spotted
Niger, nigra, nigrum—black
Nitidus, nitida, nitidum—shining
Purpureus; prupurea, purpureum—purple
Pictus, picta, pictum—spotted or blotched
Punctatus, punctata, punctatum—pointed
Roseus, rosea, roseum—rose color
Ruber, rubra, rubrum—red
Striatus, striata, striatum—striped
Violaceus, violacea, violaceum—violet
Variegatus, variegata, variegatum—variegated
Viridis, viride—green

Foliage or Leaves

Acuminatus, acuminata, acuminatum—pointed
Crenulatus, crenulata, crenulatum—crimped
Dentatus, dentata, dentatum—toothed
Fimbriatus, fimbriata, fimbriatum—fringed
Frondosus, frondosa, frondosum—frond-like
Hirsutus, hirsuta, hirsutum—hairy
Umbellatus, umbellata, umbellatum—umbrella-like

In addition to the above there are many others, such as "micro," small; "macro," large; "bilobus," two-lobed; "arborescens," tree-like, &c.

DWARF PERENNIALS FOR BORDER WORK

Snow in Summer (cerastium tomentosum) a silvery grey border plant, an old-fashioned favorite with white flowers, blooms May to July, 6 inches high, set 12 inches apart.

Rock Soapwort (Saponaria ocymoides) makes a large tuft and good ground cover in sunny places, bloom crimson, May to August; 9 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

Pheasanteye Pink (Dianthus plumarius) deliciously fragrant and profuse blooming. Most at home when it can ramble over rocks and spread without interference. Colors, various, June to August, 12 inches high, set 12 inches apart. Deltoides grows 9 inches high, and has rose colored flowers.

Kenilworth Ivy (Linaria Cymbalaria) self-sows freely. Limited to moist, partially shaded site. Behaves as an annual where frost kills it but comes up from seed. Continuous blooming, pink, June to October, 4 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

Tunica (Tunica Saxafraga,) a spreading tuft. For summer and fall flowering. There is a double form. Color, blush, June to November, 9 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

Gold Dust (Alyssum saxalile,) grows everywhere, indispensable in its group of rockery or edging plants. Yellow, May, 9 inches high, set 6 inches apart.

Sandwort (Arenaria montana,) a beautiful little alpine producing masses of charming white single flowers in sunshine. May to July, 6 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

Carpathian Bluebell (Campanula carpatica.) This plant forms dense tufts above which rise the clear porcelain blue flowers. Var alba has white flowers, but otherwise similar. June to August, 9 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

Rock cress (Arabis alpina,) white, March to May, 9 inches high, set 9 inches apart. Arabis albida is better even than alpina, having larger flowers. Double forms of both to be had in plants. One of the very earliest flowers and on account of its earliness should be planted extensively.

Perennial Candytuft (Iberis Sempervirens.) Much like the annual but persists. An extremely free flowering evergreen. White flower, March to June, 9 inches high, set 9 inches apart.

All these may be started indoors in a sunny window or in a hotbed. If not wanted to bloom this season seed may be sown out of doors when the ground is warm.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS

Home Garden Fertilizer

P. W.:—A fertilizer containing from 4 to 6 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent. of potash is generally recommended for use on home gardens by specialists in the Government service.

One pound to thirty feet of row is equivalent to an application of 500 pounds to the acre. One pound to fifteen feet of row is equivalent to an application of 1,000 pounds per acre and an application of one pound to eight feet of row is practically equivalent to 2,000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre.

Pegging Down Roses

Ontario: If you want fine exhibition blooms there is no alternative but to slash away as usual, but if you merely want plenty of roses and a mass of color, instead of shortening the wood, peg down the long fleshy growths so that they will have an arch-like appearance, when an early and fine crop may be expected from every eye. When they have finished blooming they may be cut back, and fresh growths will soon come from near the base.

Prune Pears Lightly

Reader: It is safe to prune pear trees as little as possible. Light pruning seems to produce more symmetrical tops and larger bearing surface. Heavy pruning appears to stimulate a greater woody growth, unwieldy spreading branches and relatively smaller bearing areas.

The fact of Christ's resurrection is a rock, from which all the hammers of criticism have never chipped a single fragment.

Wonderful Everbearing **STRAWBERRY**

These new strawberries will revolutionize strawberry growing here. Plants set out in Spring with first blossom cut off will start to bear about the 1st. of August and continue bearing until heavy frost in late October. 500 plants set in May produced in Aug., Sept. and October nearly 400 quarts, which sold at 20c to 40c per qt., netting at rate of $2,000 to the acre.
PROGRESSIVE—This is the leading everbearing variety, producing good sized berries from May until November. The fruit is of fine quality, highly colored, deliciously flavored, and red to the core.
SUPERB—Considerably larger than Progressive, very hardy. Truly superb in quality.
Price per dozen 85 cts.; 25, $1.40; 50, $2.50; 100, $4.50 postpaid.

New White Albino Tomato.

The fruit is quite large, averaging nearly three-quarters of a pound each. Its color is absolutely white clear through; is most valuable for table use, as it contains no acid, it will become very popular, for thousands of people do not care to eat tomatoes because of the acid. The flesh is solid and firm, and on this account makes a splendid shipper.
Per Packet 20 cts.; 3 pts. 50 cts. Our 1923 Catalogue of Farm and Garden seeds Free on Request.

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BULBS—Your address for Holland-grown Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, Gladioli, Iris, Paeonies, and all the miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots. Please write for catalogue.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Is the money we are spending on experimental stations bringing the return, in the shape of better farm practice, that we might expect? The only object in maintaining these institutions is that they may help to make farming more profitable for the practical farmer and to do this they must have his confidence. There is no doubt that many farmers do not place much reliance on the pronouncements of our agricultural experts. A common charge against our experimental farms is that they are not practical; that the results obtained by them are valueless to the farmer since the same results could not be achieved under the conditions existing and with the equipment, help and capital available on the average farm.

The branch of the Department of Agriculture which has perhaps the greatest opportunity of giving effective service is the field force. Through its country and district representatives and field men it can obtain the personal contact on which to a very great extent depends the effectiveness of the efforts of every other branch of the department. This being the case, is the county representative selected with a proper appreciation of the importance of the work he will do and is the remuneration sufficient to attract and hold the best men? Perhaps a diversion of expenditure on lawns and gravel walks at the experimental farms to increasing the efficiency of the field force would help to remove a great barrier that stands between the practical farmer and the expert. We refer to the natural reluctance of the practical man to listen to advice from one whom he may look on as "a bare faced boy from college."

These positions should only be open to graduates who have gone back to the farm for a period after graduating from the agricultural college. This would give the graduate the opportunity to work out for himself under ordinary conditions the methods which he will later advocate, and this practical experience would enable him to show with some conviction, the relation of theory to practice.

The practical value of scientific farm methods has been discounted by many on account of the poor results achieved by "gentlemen farmers" and city bred folks who have gone back to the land with the idea that an extensive knowledge of these scientific principles is the only essential to successful farming. The application of that knowledge calls for hard work and the exercise of common sense. Much time, effort and money are being spent on agricultural experiments and very valuable results are being achieved. Those results will not reach many of our farmers except through the representative of the Department of Agriculture. It is necessary, therefore that he should be in the fullest sympathy with the farmer's viewpoint.

MANURE VS. FERTILIZER

Results of a 68 Year Experiment at Rothamshed, England

Recent experiments emphasise the importance of having ample supplies of organic matter in the soil, although some of the older agricultural chemists were inclined to the view that artificial fertilizers were the chief source of soil fertility and all that need be done was to apply them in the required amounts. Organic matter however as supplied by farmyard manure improves the conditions for the root-crops, facilitating the production of tilth and increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil. It also improves the growth of clover, and causes less variations in yield from year to year than artificial manure; further, its use involves less risk of deterioration of soil when the course of cropping is abnormal, as in the case where the field receoves an insufficient amount of fertilizer, or a manurial treatment deficient in one or more essential constituents:

Comparison of Farmyard With Artificial Manures

Continuous Wheat 1852—1919.

Plot no.	Treatment	Average yield bush.
2	Farmyard manure, 14 tons annually	34.549
3 and 4	No manure	12.629
5	Complete mineral manure	14.180
6	As 5 plus single ammoniacal salts	22.581
7	As 5 plus double ammoniacal salts	31.367
8	As 5 plus treble ammoniacal salts	35.694
10	Double ammoniacal salts alone	19.504
11	As 10 plus Superphosphate	22.046
12	As 10 plus Super plus sulph Soda	28.319
13	As 10 plus Super plus Sulph Potash	30.309
14	As 10 plus Super plus Sulph Magnesia	27.765
17	Mineral alone, or double ammoniacal	14.510
Alternate	18 Salts alone, in alternate years	29.006

The following data, which represent the result of a series of experiments lasting 68 years, prove without doubt that farmyard manure is more dependable than other fertilizers, although it is not capable of giving as good yields in favorable seasons as a properly balanced mixture of artificials.

A good deal of work is being done at Rothamsted and elsewhere to discover the scientific reasons for these various effects and the best way of using farmyard manure, but in the meantime there is another and far more urgent problem: how can the supply of farmyard manure or similar materials be increased?

Two general methods are being studied at Rothamsted. The first consists in reducing the wastage in making and storing farmyard manure, which is very considerable. The second consists in actually increasing the supply of farmyard manure or like substances on the farm, either by keeping more live stock, or by adopting substitutes for farmyard manure. The success attained in the experiments in progress at Rothamsted on the decomposition of straw by artificial means makes it most probable that given a proper air and moisture supply, suitable temperature, freedom from acidity and the addition of the right proportions of soluble nitrogen compounds, a substance resembling farmyard manure can be produced.

Another method of attaining the same object is by the use of green manuring, but for this to be an economic possibility it is necessary to sow a catchcrop after the harvest. Sewage can also be used and an extensive experiment, which was carried out at Rothamsted from 1918-1920, has proved that "activated sludge" gives a fertilizer of high value, very considerably better than anything yet obtained.

THE DANGERS OF LIMESTONE

The Dominion Chemist issues a warning in connection with the use of ground Dolomite (Magnesian Limestone.) After extensive experiments with this form of limestone the Board of Agriculture, London, England, issued the statement that "in purchasing lime or quick-lime, a guarantee should be obtained that it contains not less than 85 per cent pure lime, and not more than 4 per cent magnesia."

While this magnesia limestone may be used with ill results on clay and silt loams—and has even been found beneficial, on light and sandy loams it will invariably depress the yield. For the latter a high calcium limestone is preferable. In the face of evidence of the successful use of Magnesia Limestone on clay and silt loams it cannot be condemned but its use, and especially its repeated use, must be attended with some degree of uncertainty as to results.

Just what changes lime or limestone (carbonate) effects upon the soil may be briefly stated. It hastens the decomposition of humus, promotes nitrification, helps nitrogen fixation in the legumes, remedies sourness in land given drainage, makes insoluble iron phosphates more available, helps to make potash available, opens up stiff clay soils, has a binding effect on sandy soils, and goes a long way towards ensuring fattening pastures and robust and fruitful crops.

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THREE SOWS TO EVERY COW

A farmer, writing to the Journal of Agriculture of Scotland, says: Let us compare the value of the produce of a small holder's cow with the produce of a sow in 12 months. A cow will, as a rule, produce in this period one calf, which, with 12 months' good feeding, may yield 576 lb. of meat. On the other hand, what will the sow contribute towards the nation's food supply by producing, say, 16 pigs in the year, assuming that they are of an early maturing variety, and are fed for 12 months? Eight of them would have 12 months' feeding, and eight of them six months' feeding, or an average for the lot of nine months' feeding, as against the calf's 12 months. Sixteen pigs at an average of nine months would dress 210 lb. each dead weight, or a total of 3,360 lb., all from the produce of one sow, as against 576lb. from the produce of the cow in the same period. It must be remembered, further, that three breeding sows can be kept for the cost of one cow. The reproductive capacity of a pig is, of course, immensely greater than that of any other farm animal. Horses will reproduce themselves to the extent of 50 per cent to 60 per cent annually, with a maximum not exceeding 100 per cent; sheep may give 125 per cent, with a maximum not exceedingt 200 per cent; while cattle will reproduce their kind to the extent of 60 per cent to 75 per cent annually, the maximum not exceeding 100 per cent. The pig's percentage of reproduction at two litters in the year, or say, 16 in all, is 1600 per cent, and it may be as high at 2000 per cent. Moreover the sow can produce her first litter at 12 months old. There is, indeed, a good deal of truth in the American saying that the important feature of the pig is its ability to fulfil its purpose here on earth in a hurry and get out of the way. It would not be unfair to assume that it costs twice as much to produce 1lb. of beef as it does to produce 1lb. of pork, and that it takes one and a half-times as long to produce 1lb of mutton as it takes to produce 1lbof pork. There may be exceptions to this rult, but on the average these figures would prove correct. Another point in favor of the pig is its ability to consume produce that could be marketed only at a discount.

Scottish Champion Fat Steer

At the Scottish National Fat Stock Club's show in the new industrial hall at Edinburgh—an immense building in which the stock were seen to advance—it was again a cross-bred steer which was champion—a black polled animal bred by Mrs. Brodie, Lethan, Nairn, and shown by Mr. James Hamilton, Muircambus, Kilconquhar, Fife. He is by the Aberdeen-Angus bull Black Jacobus of Ballindalloch, out of an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross cow. At two years seven months four weeks one day old he scaled 1739 lbs. Bertha—that is his name—is a bullock very straight in his lines with a great broad back, great depth, and grandly sprung ribs. He might be a bit better developed in his second thighs, but all over he carries a great wealth of flesh. Under the hand, however, he is somewhat soft, and I am afraid that when slaughtered it will be found he is excessively fat. The reserve champion was an Aberdeen-Angus pure-bred heifer—Eventide of Aberlour—shown by Sir John . Findlay, K.B.E., of Aberlour, Bamff. She was one year ten months one week four days old, and turned the scale at 1478 lbs. Got by Eli-Eventide II of Castle Craig, by Watchman of Ballindalloch. This is a stylish heifer with a great covering of evenly laid on flesh. Her top line is particularly straight, and she has a great broad back with miotis of Ballindalloch, she is out of grandly sprung ribs.

REDUCE YOUR OVERHEAD AND LABOR COSTS

A reduction in these often turns an unprofitable farm into a paying one. Depreciation on buildings set on wooden sills is very high and the useful life of implements which are left exposed to the weather for lack of an implement shed is cut in two.

For repairs and new buildings which you plan for the fall consider the advisability of using concrete. Permanence and low cost are not its only advantages.

If, through having a cement cow stable floor, you save only twenty minutes a day in cleaning out, you will save a hundred and twenty hours a year worth at the least thirty-six dollars—and the most valuable elements of the manure will not be lost as they are when they leak through a wooden floor. You can get a handbook on concrete construction from any cement company which will enable you to plan and carry out yourself any building you may want, from a water trough to a silo.

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Melba 15th of Darbalara, a Shorthorn cow owned by the Scottish-Australian Investment Company, Gundagai, New South Wales, has recently completed a 365-day test which places her second only to the new world's champion, Agassiz Segis May Echo, as a butter-producing cow, giving 29,423 lbs. of milk and 1,316 lbs. of butter-fat.

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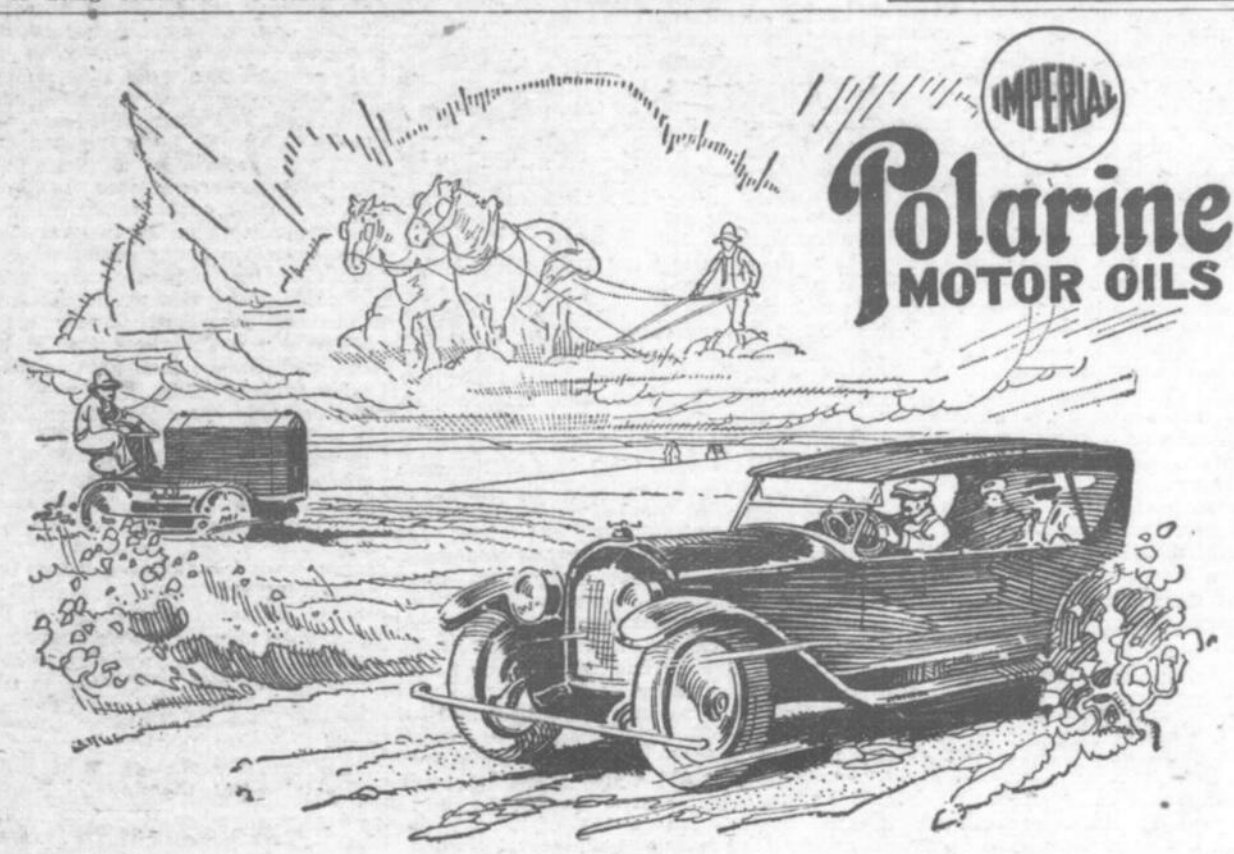

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ARTIFICIAL BROODING

(By H. A. Bittenbender.)

It was only a few years ago that the majority of chicks were brooded on the farms by the old hen. With the rapid increase in the number of poultry and the demand for early fall eggs, the brooding hen was discarded and artificial methods of brooding installed. There was really a double reason for discarding the hen as a brooder. In the first place the hen's time is too valuable and in the second place the labor of brooding many small groups of chicks is enormous. Whatever method is used in supplying heat for brooding chicks there are certain fundamental principles that should be kept in mind.

The floor is first covered with from an inch to an inch and one-half of fine, sharp sand. Over this is spread a light litter of fine, cut straw, alfalfa or clover hay. Chaff from the barn floor is also good. Dryness of the sand is insured by operating the brooder several days before the chicks are put in. This also dries out the brooder after it has been thoroughly disinfected with a five per cent solution of standard stock dip and gives the operator an opportunity to become familiar with its operation and repair or adjust working parts. Before the chicks are placed under the hover, the beginner should have obtained and held for a short time temperatures varying from seventy-five to one hundred degrees. If the brooder does not hold an even heat, with satisfactory housing conditions, the thermostat is probably punctured and may need to be replaced by a new one.

Care of the Chicks

For the first week, a temperature of ninety to ninety-five degrees, at chick level, halfway between the heater and the edge of the hover, is necessary. The second week, eighty-five to eighty-eight; the third and fourth, eighty to eighty-five; the fifth, seventy-five to eighty; and the sixth, seventy to seventy-five. The temperatures are approximate and will vary with the housing and weather conditions. The action of the chicks is the guide in the amount of the reduction. Chicks spread out under the edge of the hover quietly, when comfortable at night. If they close in near the heater and pile up, they do not have sufficient heat; if they form a wide circle or go to the corners, the heat is too great. Crowding in the corners is avoided by rounding them with building paper or keeping the house cool enough so that the chicks will go to the brooder to get warm.

Care having been taken not to chill the chicks when transporting them from the incubator, they are placed under the brooder. This is preferably done in the morning so that the chicks may learn where to get warm during the day. For the first day or two a circle made of building paper or chick wire is extended within about a foot of the edge of the hover to keep the chicks from wandering too far from the heat. A little chick grit and sour milk or buttermilk is placed in front of them about forty-eight hours after they are hatched.

At the start, any chick that is crippled or of weak vitality is removed. Chicks pasted up behind usually indicate improper feeding. Unless these patches are removed, the chicks die. It is better to slightly underfeed and underheat brooder chicks than to overfeed or overheat. Care in the management of the brooder and feeding often, a little at a time, overcomes either tendency. The third day, if the chicks have become accustomed to the brooder, the guard is removed. If the third morning is bright and pleasant, all the chicks are forced out on the ground even though the snow must be scraped away. At the end of the week all the chicks are forced out on the ground every day to prevent them getting leg weakness. A good sized yard is built to keep the chicks away from the old hens and other chicks of a different age. At the end of six or eight weeks the chicks usually do not need the heat any more.

Methods of Feeding

Many different methods of feeding chicks give good results. It is the writer's opinion that a variety of feeds regularly fed in sufficient quantity but not in excess is the best plan to follow. The Iowa experiment station found the following method of feeding to give very good results in rate of growth, in low mortality, and in the production of strong, vigorous, healthy chicks. When the chicks are first placeod in the brooder, give them an opportunity to drink all of the fresh buttermilk that they care for. This may be provided until they are forty-eight to seventy-two hours old. If buttermilk is used instead of water to start out the chicks, it seems to give them more strength and allows the digestive system to get into better working order.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is better to start the chicks out on grain or on mash. We have secured a little better results by starting the chicks out after they are seventy-two hours old on both mash and grain. The grain mixture that is used is made up as follows: One pound of rolled oats, one pound of finely cracked corn and one pound of cracked wheat, or, in place, a good grade of commercial chick starter. After the third week gradually work in coarser cracked corn and coarser cracked wheat until the rolled oats is eliminated entirely, and a mixture of equal parts of corn and wheat is used. After the chicks are ten to twelve weeks old they can be put on a ration of two parts of cracked corn and one part of whole wheat.

The Mash

The mash that is fed in the start is made up of three pounds of bran, two pounds of fine cornmeal and one pound of buttermilk (dried). If the buttermilk cannot be secured a commercial buttermilk chick mash may be used or a high-grade of commercial poultry meatscraps may be substituted.

The mash should be fed in an open, self-feeding hopper accessible to the chicks at all times. It is not a good idea to put too much out at a time. It is better to give them a little at a time and make them clean it up. It is not so apt to get dirty and the chicks relish it much better. Fresh buttermilk may be kept before the chicks in place of water, or some water may be provided. If fresh buttermilk is not available keep the dried buttermilk in the mash until the chicks are ten to twelve weeks old. After this time part of the dried buttermilk may be replaced with sixty per cent. protein tankage.

After the fourth week half of the bran may be replaced with shorts and the chicks gradually worked onto a mixture of 200 pounds ground corn and oats, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of middlings, sixty pounds of dried buttermilk, forty pounds of tankage.

All of the infertile eggs and dead germs that are tested out of the machine should be hard boiled, ground up, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of the mash so that the mixture is moist and crumbly and fed once or twice a day. It seems as though the hard boiled eggs give the chicks an excellent start and where available should be fed in liberal quantities. All the chicks will clean up twice a day in ten to fifteen minutes is not too much.

Coal Stove Brooders

There are two sizes of coal stove brooders in general use, one with a 42-inch deflector for 100 to 200 chicks, and the other with a 52-inch hover for up to 300 chicks. Hard coal has given better satisfaction than soft coal.

Simple, reliable automatic heat regulation is fundamental. The automatic regulator consists of a thermostat, a regulating adjustment, a check draft, and the air intake. The expansion of the thermostat opens the check draft and closes the air intake. When the thermostat contracts, the check draft is closed and the air intake opens producing more heat under the hover. This double system gives a quicker and more effective response than the single system.

In the single system, the air intake is permanent and only the check draft is regulated by the thermostat. Adjustment for different temperatures under the hover is made either by varying the length of the regulator or by means of a regulator screw which connects the support and the regulator arm near the thermostat. Either system is satisfactory.

Operating the Brooder

The operation of the coal stove brooder is simple. After the hover is once set up, brooder management is more or less a daily routine. It is fundamental that special care be taken to read and follow the directions for setting up and operating the brooder. Neglect to do this is the basis of the majority of the failures with artificial brooding.

To build the fires, plenty of small kindling wood is placed directly on the grate. Straw or other light kindling is placed in the ashpan and fired. The balance of the stove is filled with nut coal.

The deflector is never allowed to be raised any longer than is necessary because it cools the regulator and puts the drafts on the fire. The stove is then liable to become hot enough to strain or burst the thermostat when the deflector is lowered. It is best to use an opening in the deflector rather than lift it up out of the way. As early in the morning as possible, the stove is given a good shaking until red coals start dropping down. The stove is filled to the top of the magazine and ashes removed. It is fired again later in the afternoon.

Good results are obtained with the coal stove brooder if regular and proper attention is given. Chestnut or nut coal is used. Poor grade coal with a large amount of slate should be avoided.—Successful Farming.

THE MINORCA

The first Minorcas were brought to England nearly 600 years ago from the Island of Minorca. Even then the birds showed the long back of our present-day Minorca, though the combs were different: the lobes were small, the tails were carried higher, and the birds were duller in color. Most of the old type birds were 4 1-2 lb to 5 1-2 lb in weight. Minorcas at first were chiefly bred in the west of England, but gradually spread all over England and Scotland. Owing to the colder climate in the north the birds did not mature so quickly there, but they did well in the south, and increased in size till in some cases the hens went up to 8 lb in weight. No doubt crosses were used. The increased length of leg was secured, no doubt, by crossing with the Langshan, and also with the black game. The La Fleche was also tried, but proved a failure. The early birds had dark toe-nails, but now black legs and white toe-nails are preferred.

As egg producers Minorcas are considered marvellous, breeders securing over 200 eggs per annum, which at that time was considered marvellous. The Minorcas and the Spanish lay the finest eggs known, a dozen eggs often weighing 30 oz. to 36 oz. The birds being black are well suited to small yards, as they do not show the dirt like a white fowl. Minorcas do not cluck, and when killed are a far better table bird than the Leghorn.

The Minorcas were first of all taken up by expert breeders, who neglected the utility points of the birds and went for beauty only. The comb was improved, the serrations being made wider and the comb better balanced and free from wrinkles. The face was freed from hairs and from being dark it was bred to a beautiful red color and free from white. The eyes, at one time light in color, were made darker. The lobes were increased in size, made to a lovely almond shape and as white as snow and free from wrinkles. The plumage from a dull black was improved to a lovely shade of greenish color. The tail has been made more abundant and very much lower. While improving these points, the breeders, in some cases, went too far, increasing the head points till the birds were spoilt; but it should be noted that breeders, by selection, were able to do this, and that consequently they have now only to turn their attention to egg production to soon find that these birds will lay as well as any other breed.

Do not trust a hen with a valuable sitting of eggs until you are quite sure she is broody and means business.

Fowls cannot have too much variety in their bill of fare. Like human beings, they tire of the same food if given day after day.

Mashes that are too warm when given to chickens render them liable to contract colds.

The first fortnight of a chick's life is a most important period, and if properly treated during that time it will never look back, provided, of course, that it is not afterwards neglected.

Green cut bone, with adhering meat, may be used to replace commercial meat scrap in the ration of hens, though it is a product very likely to spoil in warm weather and should be fed with care.

It is not profitable to purchase baby chicks in large numbers unless one understands their care and has the facilities for caring for them. The care of chicks can be learned, of course, by any one, but the lessons are sometimes expensive.—M.B.D.

The mite is one of the most annoying, persistent, as well as fatal pests the poultry man has to combat, and when you have done a good job of cleaning up with coal oil emulsion and disinfectants, it must all be done over again in about three weeks or your flock will be so reduced in vitality that it will not only fail to lay well but will be open to attacks of any disease to which it may chance to be exposed.

Be broad-minded and ever ready to listen and to read. Test out the good things you hear and read about before you turn any down as unsound. Always be ready to tell of your experiences and discoveries; remember that, apart from the professional side, the onus is upon you of spreading poultry knowledge and of helping the industry along.

In planning to extend your operations through raising a larger number of chickens don't forget that the money in the business comes from the winter-eggs and therefore you should plan your winter housing now. Send off for one of the cement companies' hand books. These are to be had free by sending in their coupon.

If you get the book now you will have time to study the plans and discuss them with your fellow poultrymen and profit by their advice and experience. There is such a coupon on page 16.

Study the Fowls' Comfort

The oft-repeated advice to poultrymen to clean the dropping boards at least once each day may be practical from the standpoint of the poultry specialist, who employs himself at no other work than the care of his fowls, but for the side-line poultryman it is a chore that is likely to be neglected in the stress of other farm work, and he often remarks that a weekly house-cleaning should be sufficient to prevent the breeding of lice or mites. Cleanliness for the prevention of vermin is, however, not the only point to be observed. The comfort of the fowls when resting depends almost as much upon the elimination of bad odors, and this, with the common type of low perches on the roosting platform, is not possible unless the droppings are removed each day. If daily cleaning is impossible, conditions may be bettered considerably by raising the roosts, or perches, at least twelve or fourteen inches above the dropping boards so that a free circulation of air across the platform will carry away much of the objectionable odor. Daily sprinkling of ashes, or fine soil, over the droppings may also act to sweeten the air that the fowls breathe, but as this is apt to be overlooked, or forgotten, raising the perches, as before advised, will be found of benefit.

Poultry-Keeping by Royalty

In the old country members of the royal family and nobility, and many wealthy and well-known members of society are indulging in poultry keeping as a hobby and industry, and it is recognized that in doing so they are engaging in a venture of economic importance to the country and empire. In growing the proverbial "blade of grass" they give employment to others, find useful and interesting occupation for themselves, and they increase the spending power of the country.

The Prince of Wales' farm at Landulph is setting an excellent example to small holders throughout Cornwall in the production of eggs and poultry on sound commercial principles. Too many ignore the essential conditions of success. To many of them a hen is a hen, and whether she be of a good laying strain or a common barn-door they are equally ready to put her in their run. Poultry keeping is by no means a haphazard business. To be successful it demands well-bred fowls, proper accommodation, and ceaseless care and watching. Provided these be forthcoming, there is every prospect of realizing a good income.

Wood Ashes for Hens

Wood ashes are not good for hens because of the lye they contain. Hens on range will pick bits of charcoal from a heap of wood ashes without causing harm, while hens confined in the house in winter might eat a large amount of wood ashes if they were available. This might cause a bad condition in the crop. It does not seem to harm hens to eat coal ashes.

Possibly the trouble is caused by sour crop. The contents of the crop can be removed by kneading after giving the bird a dose of castor oil. Several teaspoonfuls of warm soda water may be beneficial. Discontinue using wood ashes and after the hens are on their spring range the crop condition may show rapid improvement.

For $19.75 130-EGG INCUBATOR
Delivered to your Station

HOT WATER HEATED
SELF-REGULATED
Send for Catalogue
Georgetown Incubator Co.
Dept. "S" GEORGETOWN, Ont.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

Cylinder Grinding for Automobiles, Tractors, etc., have us do this and put new pistons in—makes it stronger than new. Send for free circulars. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

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

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, 922-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Tractors, Beaver 12-24; Case 9-18; Cockshutt 3 furrow 10 in. plow, double disc all in splendid condition and a bargain as owner has no further use for same. For full particulars apply GEO. E. BROCK, R. R. No. 5, Simcoe, Ont. 11-6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

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

POULTRY

ANCONAS

S. Rocks (Parks & Johnston's)—S.C. Reds, S.C. Anconas, bred from Government contest winners. Free range; well ventilated houses. Trap-nested stock, bred for winter eggs. Colder the day better they lay. Chicks, $25 hundred; eggs, $3 15; $1) 100. Mating list free.—CLASSIC POULTRY FARM, Banks & Song, Stratford, Ont. 9-6

S. C. Anconas, R. C. winners at "Royal", Toronto. Eggs $3.00 per 15, or $5.00 per 30. Stock for sale.—N. DISNEY, Waterloo, Ont. 11-6

BANTAMS

Bantams, exhibition birds, Black Japanese and Light Bramahs, $3.00 a pair. Eggs in season.—H. S. BURGOYNE, Windsor, N. S.

BUTTERCUPS

Buttercups—Egg-laying strain. Best display Ottawa Winter Fair. For sale—cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets; hatching eggs after March 1st. Young stock in fall. Duty free.—R. J. La Lone, Potsdam, N. Y. 10-6

GEESE

White Chinese Ganders, $4 each.—M. H. CAMERON, Minnedosa, Man. 9-6

LEGHORNS

S. C. White Leghorn hatching eggs $2.50 per 15, for immediate or later on delivery. A 10 per cent deposit with your order will insure your eggs going on date ordered. S.C. Red eggs all booked for the present.—J. W. BUTLER, 2767 St. Zotique St., Montreal.

Baby Leghorns, Single Comb White exclusively. Healthy farm-raised stock direct from Ferris 264-300 egg strain. Booking orders now at $18 per hundred. Our tenth year.—SCHNEIDER BROS., Tavistock, Ont., Oxford County. 13-6

Exchequer Leghorns, 291 egg strain. Now booking orders for hatching eggs from my imported trapnested stock, at ten, seven-fifty and five dollars for fifteen.—JOHN CARROLL, Hespeler, Ont. 8-6

For Sale—Cockerels, pullets and eggs from directly imported pedigreed Barron Leghorns. Breed from the best.—W. J. GARLAND, Cobourg, Ont. 8-6

Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, bred from 265 to 300 egg strain. Imported direct from Ferris. CHAS. W. MOLLAND, Thorndale, Ont. 11-6

Single Comb Black Leghorn cockerels, prize winners, $5.00 each; also a few pens.—H. WINTLE, Deloraine, Man. 11-6

Barron's S. C. W. Leghorns; eggs $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30.—Main and Mitchell Road W. Leghorn Yards. Prop., F. SLIGHT, Box 584, Listowel, Ont. 12—6.

S. C. White Leghorns, Guelph strain, good layers. $1.50 per 15.—W. R. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont. 12-6

ORPINGTONS

White Orpington cockerels, pullets, and hens, Burn Brae strain (Greenshields), winners at Toronto, New York, Chicago; $6, $8, and $10 each. Inspection invited.—CHAS. A. SANDHAM, Erindale, Ont. 10-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

For Sale—Partridge Rock cocks, $5; cockerels, pullets, hens, $2, $3, $5 each, bred from Guelph winners.—F. J. FOSTER, Hanover, Ont. 8-6

Barred Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Exceptional laying strain. Lowest prices.—WOODYCREST FARM, Perth, Ontario. 10-6

Day-old Grange chicks, O. A. C. strain of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Hatched in Buckeye Mammoth Incubator. Have chicks coming out ready to ship every Monday. Write for price lists. Order early, as demand is very heavy this spring.—THE GRANGE FARM, Whitby, Ontario. 12-2

Leaders—First Barred Rock pen Canadian Laying Contest, Ottawa, 1922. Cockerels $5, eggs $2.50 per 15. Circular free.—CULPS POULTRY FARM, Berkeley, Ontario. 13-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Bred-to-lay Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, pens headed by pedigreed males; eggs $2.50 per 15. Descriptive mating list free.—A. D. FLEMING, Beamsville, Ont. 12-6

Rhode Island Reds, both combs, exhibition, utility, good type color, three dollars setting. Fertility guaranteed.—F. MANN, Westboro, Ontario. 13-6

Eggs for Hatching—Pure-bred Rhode Island Reds (Rose Comb) eggs for hatching for sale. Book your orders now for immediate or future delivery.—ROSE COTTAGE HENNERY, Dunbarton, Ontario. 13-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorn cockerels, pedigreed from official 200-egg hens, Ottawa laying contest; also White Leghorn hatching eggs, pedigreed from official 200-egg hens, $7 per setting. Other pens, $12 and $15 per 100 eggs.—ELMHURST POULTRY FARM, Montreal West, Que. 11-6

Chicks—English type, White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. From flocks culled by experienced poultry men. Quality is what we got. Trial orders make permanent customers. 97 p.c. live delivery. Write for free catalog and price list.—OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Michigan. Box D. 12-6

From choice prize White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Reds, either, comb. Eggs $2.00 dozen; $10.00 hundred; 60 per cent fertile or replace half price. Male White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks for sale, $3.00 to $5.00.—OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Sarnia, Ont. 12-6

Baby Chicks—Ten pure-bred varieties. Catalog free. Stamps appreciated.—GEORGE A. FRAME, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606-W, Winnipeg. 12-6

Now booking orders for eggs from our prize-winning Blue Andalusians, Black Wyandottes and Black Minorcas at $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FALLOW BROS., Woodstock, Ont.

Sturdy chicks $20.00 a hundred, from celebrated strains Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. Safe arrival guaranteed.—CHAS. GILLESPIE, R.1, Myrtle Station, Ont. 13-6

Mammoth Bronze toms and hens; 5 choice birds; hens, $9.00; toms, $13.00. Weigh 15 to 26. Also 25 Clark Leghorn pullets, $30.00. For pure-bred birds these are snap prices.—HAROLD WARREN, Brechin, Ont.

Eggs—Single Comb Black Minorcas, cup winners. Columbian Wyandottes, first cockerel, Ottawa. Heads pen champion Buff Orpingtons. $3.00 per setting.—E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont. 13-6

Make your flock a paying proposition by adding new, vigorous, quality chicks. Royal quality baby chicks are from heavy laying Canadian stock, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Leghorns. Call at our office or we will ship express prepaid to your station guaranteeing 97 per cent safe arrival.—CANADIAN CHICK HATCHERY, LIMITED, Department 122, 143 King St., East, Hamilton, Ont.

POULTRY

CORNISH

Dark Cornish Cockerels for sale, Lord Calvert strain. Eggs three dollars for fifteen. Pyle Bantams for sale.—C. WOODGER, Mitchell, Ont.

WYANDOTTES

Eggs from three grand pens of bred-to-lay White Wyandottes, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50 per 15. Special prices on larger quantities.—H. JAMIESON, Box 635, Orillia, Ont. 10-6

White Wyandotte eggs, John S. Martin's Regal Dorcas, $2.50 per thirteen. Barron's S. C. White Leghorns, $2 per thirteen.—CHARLES BALE, Prince Albert, Ont. 21-6

White Wyandotte eggs for hatching. Guild's bred-to-lay strain White Wyandottes. 15 eggs $2.50, 30 eggs $4. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. HILL, Box 534, Listowel, Ont. 12-6

TURKEYS

Pure-bred White Holland turkeys, hens, $3.50; toms, $5.00. Good birds. One year-old tom, $8.00.—MRS. GORDON TAYLOR, Rossburn, Man. 11-7

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

New-laid eggs, live poultry, dressed hogs, dressed veal, maple sugar and maple syrup. Write for prices.—GUNN, LANGLOIS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Que. 13-6

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE

Registered Jersey bull for sale, 1 yr. Sire, Morseby Spozza Chief. Dam, Queen Titicaca. Both from very high producing stock.—W. FENTIMAN, Steveston, B. C.

Pure-bred Holstein bulls, ready for service, sired by Llenroc Roslyn Rag Apple (45020) whose dam has an average test of 5.3 p.c. fat, producing 31 lbs. butter in 7 days at 32 months. Three clean Government tests. These bulls are priced for quick sale.—J. CARL REILLY, Spencerville, Ont. 12-3

Jersey cows and calves, duly registered, for sale. Asiatics a specialty; Brahmas Light and Dark; Cochins, Buff, Partridge, White and Black; Blue Andalusians and Dark Cornish; Blue and Black Orpingtons; cocks. Insert postage stamps for answers to information.—St. JEROME FARM, St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne, P. Q. M. Nantel. 12-6

DOGS

For Sale—Three good greyhounds, one year old, $50 gets them.—JOHN J. CORNELSON, Box 71, Main Centre, Sask. 12-6

Fine Collie pup, male, for sale, 6 months' old. $5.00.—W. JACK, Chateauguay Basin, Que. 13-3

HORSES

For Sale or Trade—Two Percheron stallions, ages two and five.—P. C. MEYER, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-6

CANARIES.

German Rollers now arriving fortnightly. Wholesale and retail. Safe delivery guaranteed. List free. LONDON AVIARY, London, Ont. t.f.

Canary Birds—Singers, $5.00; hens, $1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed.—LEO CUTLER, Travers, Alta. 13-8

SWINE

Tamworths, male and female, registered, ready for service. Sows ready to breed. Price $30.00 each. Also nice Collie pups from excellent parentage. Natural heelers. Price $5.00. Apply, G. A. AVERY, R. R. 3, Mallorytown, Ont. 13-3

WILD ANIMALS

Choice Silver Black and Alaska blue foxes. Both good.—REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 12-29

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

Typewriters—All makes, slightly used, $20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Express prepaid.—PAYNE COMPANY, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kansas. 49-20

Pure wool yarns for sweaters; lovely carded wool for comforters. Sample for one comforter, one dollar.—GEORGETOWN WOOLLEN MILLS, Georgetown, Ontario. 8-6

Immortality certain and a real world beyond is shown in Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell". Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid.—N. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 9-4

Peach's curtains. Send now for Ideal Home Decorations Catalog free. Curtains, casements, household linens, laces, underwear, carpets, etc., direct from the loom. "The weave that wears." Delivery guaranteed.—S. PEACH & SONS, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England. 10-12

For Sale—Crochet lunch cloth yoke and crochet apron. All for $10.00, crocheting and knitting done reasonably.—CROCHET GIRL, Douglaswest, Gaspe, Que.

HONEY FOR SALE.

Clover $8.00; Amber $6.00; Buckwheat $5.00 for 60 lbs.; reduction on large orders.—F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont. tf

Choice Clover Honey, $9.00 per crate of 6 ten-pound pails.—G. F. MARSH, Clarksburg, Ont. 8-6

Choice Clover Honey, $8.00; Buckwheat, $6.00; in pails, 60-pound crates.—JOSEPH CONDY, Walkerton, Bruce County, Ont. 3-6

Honey For Sale—Golden rod, buckwheat and sweet clover, mixed, $6.00 per case; clover and basswood 7$.80 per case of twelve five lb. lithograph pails, fine grade.—DARWIN WHITE, Brighton, Ontario. 11-6

STAMPS

Stamps—100 different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges, album, 15 cents; large packet, album, with war stamps, 25 cents; ask for bargain approvals. We buy stamps; large lots; for spot cash.—MARKS STAMP COMPANY, Toronto, Canada. 13-12

One hundred different stamps for the names of two collectors and 2c postage. 20 Russian stamps, 10c.—TOLEDO STAMP COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio. 11-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANT

Strawberry plants and raspberry bushes. Write for prices. — GORDON HERRIES, Nurseryman, Port Burwell, Ont. 8-6

Strawberry Plants — Our northern-grown plants are best. Write for price-list. — ROBERT CAMPBELL, Keene, Ontario. 10-6

Strawberry plants, everbearing and standard varieties, pre-war prices, free delivery, list free.—ONTARIO NURSERY CO., Wellington, Ont. 11-6

Cuthbert Raspberries 3c each or $2.50 per hundred. Free book on culture of same with each order of $2.50.—H. EMERY, Birdsall, Ont. 11-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

Attention— Inspectors, overseers, clerical, senior and junior, permanent positions in each province, previous experience unnecessary. List of positions and full particulars free on application.—CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, Box 595, Toronto. 13-6

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATIONS VACANT

Man—Experienced, for dairy farm; one who can drive and milk. Apply W. E. HOPKINS, Ottawa, R.R. No. 1, Ont. 13-3

BULBS AND PLANTS

Write for Our 1923 Illustrated Sweet Pea Seed Catalogue. Contains all latest novelties and best Spencer varieties. Also full instructions on cultivation.—CROSLAND BROS., Duncan, Vancouver Island. 4-13

Dahlia Stock—Be ready on time and avoid disappointment. Send now for our 1923 descriptive catalogue; 170 named varieties to select from. Prize winners at Canadian National for the two weeks of 1922. Healthy, field grown stock. Prices moderate for stock offered.—J. W. TRIMBEE, Scarlett Road, adjoining Lambton Golf, Lambton Mills, Ont. 9-6

Gladioli—private garden surplus, mixed varieties, blooming size, 40c dozen, $3.00 hundred, postpaid.—W. HARRIS, Rockwood, Ont. 9-6

Special mixture of beautiful Gladioli, many colors. 12 of these large bulbs only 25c; $2.00 per 100.—C. H. CURTIS, Athens, Ont. 12-6

SEED

White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed, $5.00 per bushel; over 10 bushels, $4.00. Sample on request.—S. BRONGERSMA, Cupar, Sask. 12-6

White Blossom Sweet Clover, Government Standard No. 1, scarified, $6.50 per bushel. Bags free. Special price for Farmers' Clubs, in ten bag lots.—JAS. HYSLOP, Stratford, Ont. 12-6

White Sweet Clover, recleaned, government tested seed, $5.00 bushel; Alsike, $7.50 bushel; Hubam, $30.00 bushel; Red Clover, $14.00 bushel. Bags free.—A. C. MUIR, Ceylon, Ont. 8-6

Hulled, cleaned, scarified white blossom sweet clover seed, 8 1-3 cents pound. Bags included.— THOS. FOULSTON, Eyebrow, Sask. 10-6

Sweet clover seed, white blossom, guaranteed clean, samples sent on request. $5.25 per bushel, bags free, C. O. D., no freight paid.—THOMAS R. DURE, Beaverton, Ont. 10-7

Corn that Will Grow—Canadian grown, hand selected, kiln dried seed corn, all varieties. Write for prices.—J. O. DUKE SEED CO. LIMITED, Ruthven, Ont. 10-6

Certified Green Mountain potatoes, No. 1, for sale; free of disease, $1.50 per bag, f. o. b. here.—ARTHUR HARTWICK, Walford Station, Northern Ont. 11-3

Red Bobs Supreme—Seed direct from Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, $1.50, f.o.b. Tugaske.—T. W. RUSSELL, Tugaske, Sask. 12-6

Selling—Midland hay, $8.00 ton. Red top, upland, timothy, prices on request.—B. I. SIGVALDASON, Arborg, Man. 12-6

White Blossom Sweet Clover, thoroughly recleaned. No. 1 Government standard, $5.50. No. 2 Govt. Standard, $4.75. Bags 40c. Freight paid any quantity. Samples on application. Dewart Bros., Peterboro, Ont. eow

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale—Eight-room house with bath, city water, gas, electric lights, barn and garage. All buildings first class. 83-100 acre land. On State road and trolley. Climate mild, location ideal. Price $3900. Write owner, F. B. AMES, Millville Manor, Millville, N. J. 8-6

Genuine Bargain—$8500 will buy building containing seven furnished compartments and store on main business street of Nelson. Yearly rents over $1,800. Property steadily increasing in value. Terms, Owner, Box 858, Nelson, British Columbia. 9-6

For Sale—Business corner, 50 by 130, on Main St., 100 ft. wide, opposite post office, between 2 railway stations. Particulars write Box 413, Red Deer, Alberta. 11-6

EDUCATIONAL

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

Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ontario; spring term April 2. Recent records:—Last October, Frieda McKinley on Civil Service examinations took 99 p.c. in Typewriting; last December, Cecil Brown stood highest in Ontario on primary examinations of Chartered Accountancy Course; March 9, Reta Spencer won Inter-Provincial Typewriting championship. Commercial, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.—W. T. ROGERS, Principal. 21-6

NURSING

Private Nurses earn $15 to $30 a week. Learn by home study. Catalog free.—Dept. Fourteen; ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada. tf

TEACHERS WANTED

Two Protestant teachers for Wakefield village school, one for principal holding a model school diploma, to teach grades 5 to 9 inclusive. Salary $100 per month. And one holding an elementary diploma to teach grades 1 to 4 inclusive. Salary $60.00 per month. Apply, stating experience, to J. B. YORK, Sec'y-Treas., Wakefield, Que.

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 9—53

PRINTING

100 Envelopes, 100 Paper, both printed with your name and address, all postpaid, only $1.00.—CONCRETE PRINTING COMPANY, Beebe, Que. 8-6

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards printed to order satisfactorily. Send for prices.—THE OUTLOOK, Middleton, Nova Scotia. 12-6

Shipping Tags, Letterheads, Envelopes, Posters printed. Send for prices delivered.—THE OUTLOOK, Middleton, Nova Scotia. 12-6

RAZOR BLADES

Razor Blades—We sharpen them all, Gillette 35c doz. Single edge 25c.—THE RAZOR BLADE SHOP, 70 Power St., Toronto. 12-7

TAXIDERMY

Deer heads, animals, birds, fish, rugs mounted. Wanted, deer feet, animal skulls.—J. S. CHARLESON, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 11—6.

FARMS FOR SALE

Send for list of Maritime farm bargains. VALLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. t.f.

For Quick Sale—$9,000.00 buys a first class grain farm. A half section, all fenced, 3 miles from school and railway, good buildings. For particulars apply, BOX 127, Rapid City, Man. 7-9

For Sale—103 acres, 5 cleared, on auto highway, 5-room house, $1,500. Apply, J. MacKENZIE, Auldgirth, B. C. 8-6

480-acre stock, dairy and grain farm. 80 acres broken, balance mostly open prairie, rich soil; 66 miles from Winnipeg, 1-2 mile from railway station, abundance water and fuel. Buildings insured for $4,000; furniture for $500. Implements, including tractor and ploughs, included with farm at $25 an acre; small mortgage. $3,000 cash payment required. Reduction in price for all cash, or would exchange for Ontario or Nova Scotia property. No better proposition in Western Canada. DAVIDSON, 115 Adelaide Street, Winnipeg, owner. 8-6

300 Acres—For sale at sacrifice; splendid home, 200 acres, 150 cleared and 150 bush. Will sell cheap. Reason for selling, old age. Write for particulars, ALFRED BEVAN, sr., Kearney, Ontario. 9-6

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Highly improved 6.66 ac. adjoining station on Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry., with house, barn, chicken houses, sheds, 2 wells, small and large fruit, 200 bearing trees, good market. Milk is seldom used in winter. Price $3,300, including equipment.—J. STEWART, R. 1, Nanaimo, B. C. 11-6

Ninety acres—Okanagan Lake shore, Kelowna, B. C. CHAPLIN, 34 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont. 11-6

300 acres—Glenhurst Farm, in high state of fertility, with 240 acres under cultivation, 25 acres maple bush, and balance pasture. Farm is well fenced, drained, has four never failing wells, and a good set of buildings, in first class condition. Will carry 100 head of cattle, and is located convenient to stations on both G.T.R. and C.P.R. Priced reasonable for immediate sale. Apply to JAMES BENNING, R.R. 1, Williamstown, Ont. 11-6

160 acres—Good improved farm in Saskatchewan, settled district, cheap. Apply, WM. PATCH, Owner, Star Route, Winchester, Va., U. S. A. 11-6

100 acres, sandy loam, sugar bush, brick house, good barns, between Merrickville and Smiths Falls, on river road. Apply, MRS. E. L. TELFORD, Merrickville, Ont. 12-6

Maine Farms—Free catalog, containing fifty-four different properties.—J. K. RICHARDS AGENCY, Farmington, Me. 12-7

195 Acres—About 50 cleared, balance bush, with a lot of good timber, well watered; barn 40 x 40, stabling underneath; house 18 x 24, stone basement, spring water at house; 1-4 mile town; $3,000. Fuller description on request.—J. G. BEATON, Kearney, Ont. 12-6

Thirty acres unimproved, on state road, near Atlantic City; cheap.—CHASE, Holmdel, N.J., U.S.A. 12-6

For Sale—160 acres in the famous clover district of Dryden. About 60 acres under cultivation, the rest bush, free from rock, clay soil, unfailing well, house and outbuildings, wire fenced, partly equipped. Write for particulars.—ROBERT MacGREGOR, Dryden, Ont. 13-6

Eight acres irrigated land near Kamloops, six-roomed house, barn, garage, chicken houses, implements, 6 cows, milk route; horse and rig. Orchard, 50 large apple trees. Electric light and phone. Price $4,800. Write MRS. E. BARRACLAUGH, Kamloops P. O., B. C.

Farm For Sale—480-acre block, north of Eyebrow, all broken, clear of weeds, good barn, five-room house, granaries, hen house, garage, two good wells. $40 per acre includes stock and equipment. Land only $37 per acre. Half cash, balance arranged. Apply, GEO. FOULSTON, Tugaske, Sask. 12-6

For Sale—100-acre dairy farm, level, on main road; running water to house and barn; plenty of wood and timber; fully equipped; $7,000; two miles to railroad and creamery.—JAMES McDONOUGH, Sanford, Broome Co., N. Y.

Strout's

Farms

New Catalog

Throughout Canada. Just out, illustrated, filled with general agricultural information and describing farm bargains offered by an organization selling in the 22 years of its experience 35,000 improved farms throughout the States and Canadian provinces where it maintains branches. Farms on easy terms with stock, tools, furniture,—ready for the spring planting,—assuring pleasant self-supporting homes, steady jobs and bright futures.

On page 34 you will find 10-acre poultry-truck farm near village; comfortable house, barn, poultry house; horse, cow, calves, pigs, tools; only $1800, part cash.

225-acre farm only $3900 described page 43; horses, 16 cattle, sheep, implements, tools; 6-room bay-view house, 80-ft. barn; 125 acres tillage, estimated 300,000 ft. timber; about half cash.

Then on page 24 see 51-acre farm convenient Toronto; productive tillage, good orchard; excellent 9-room house, 50-ft. barn, stable, poultry house. To settle affairs $6900, horses, 6 cows, 3 young cattle, tools, implements, crops included. Part cash.

Fruit, truck, poultry, potato, stock, dairy and general farms; small farms near big cities, large farms in Dominions leading agricultural sections. The farm you want at price you can afford. Get your free copy now. You can save time and money through our helpful, experienced service. Address me personally.—E. A. STROUT, President, STROUT FARM AGENCY, 13E King St., West, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars.—D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A lady, trained nurse will take into her home paying guests, or invalids requiring care, at moderate terms. Apply, MISS ALCOTT, Salmon Arm, B. C. 10-6

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE LEGEND OF THE OLIVE TREE

There was once an aged hermit in the Egyptian desert, we are told, who thought it would be well with him if he had an olive tree near his cave. So he planted a little tree; and, thinking it might want water, he prayed to God for rain; so rain came and watered his olive tree. Then he thought that some warm sun to swell its buds would be advisable; so he prayed and the sun shone out.

Now the nursling looked feeble, and the old man deemed it would be well for the tree if frost were to come and brace it. He prayed for the frost, and hoarfrost settled that night on bar and beam. Next he believed a hot southerly wind would suit his tree, and after prayer the south wind blew upon his olive tree and—it died.

Some little time after, the hermit visited a brother hermit, and lo! by his cell door stood a flourishing olive tree.

"How came that goodly plant there, brother?" asked the unsuccessful hermit.

"I planted it, and God blessed it, and it grew."

"Ah, brother, I too, planted an olive, and when I thought it wanted water I asked God to give it rain, and the rain came; and when I thought it wanted sun I asked, and the sun shone; and when I deemed it needed strengthening I prayed, and the frost came—God gave me all I demanded for my tree, and yet it is dead."

"And I, brother," replied the other hermit, "I left my tree in God's hands, for he knew what it wanted better than I."—Christian Endeavor World.

THE CONQUERING OF THE DRAGON

Across the sunny vista of Edith Bartlett's six months of married life, says a writer in the Youth's Companion, there had been but a single shadow—the always possible and often imminent, although as yet unrealized, appearance of Will's Aunt Sarah.

Will himself could say little to dispel Edith's fears, since all through his boyhood his Aunt Sarah's visits had been honors dearly paid for, and he had many memories of the trepidation, anxiety and even tears that preceded her arrivals and followed her departures.

"You can't explain such things," he said; "She isn't rich, and she has no reason to claim any special social position, yet every one defers to her. One would fancy that in some previous stage of existence she had been a Grand Mogul, and hadn't got over the habit."

"Well," Edith finally declared, with spirit, "I'm not going to worry any more over Great-Aunt Sarah! When she comes, I'll give her the best I have, but I'm not going to treat her differently from other people, and I'm not going to let her spoil the whole year."

But in spite of her brave declaration Edith would have been reluctant to confess how many days she had dressed for her possible guest, or how many loaves of cake she had baked for Aunt Sarah. Then one morning, when her younger sister had come over to help her put up jelly, the blow fell.

"It's a terrible old lady!" Milly whispered, excitedly, after answering the bell. "She's coming right out here; she insisted, and I couldn't do a thing with her."

Edith turned fairly white; then apron, grape-stained hands and all, she advanced to meet her guest.

"You are Will's Aunt Sarah, I know," she said. "I am Edith, and this is my sister Milly. If you won't mind, I'm going to entertain you right here in the kitchen, Aunt Sarah, until this grape jelly is done."

Aunt Sarah surrendered her wraps and accepted a kitchen chair, and her sharp eyes took in everything. Edith, her hands trembling, finished her jelly and set the table for luncheon. There were only poached eggs, fresh gingerbread, jelly and tea, but Edith offered it without excuse or apology. After luncheon she showed Aunt Sarah the house and her pretty linen and china. It was only when her guest had finally departed by the afternoon coach that she broke down.

"My apron was stained, and the library wasn't dusted, and she doesn't eat gingerbread!" she sobbed. "Oh, why did she have to come today!"

The next morning a note arrived from Aunt Sarah. It was brief, but wonderfully satisfactory, and banished the shadow forever.

"Dear Nephew William. I like your wife. She has common sense. Give her my love.

"Yr. aff. aunt,
"Sarah Williams."

A BAKING-DAY TIME SAVER

It is not the measuring of materials and mixing them into spicy blendings that takes the time of the house mother on cooky-baking day, says A. D., writing in Successful Farming. It is not even the rolling thin and cutting out of the cookies that absorbs so large a part of her morning or afternoon. It is the filling of the square baking pans, and the task of watching the contents as they brown into the perfection required of "mother's kind."

None but a very inexperienced beginner tries to bake a batch of the tempting cakelets with only one cooky pan to serve her. Two are needed, if her time has any value at all. But in too many cases the size of the pans has only a casual relation to that of the oven. Cheap sheet-iron pans, eleven and a half inches square on the bottom, can be found at the "five and ten," and a pair of these is frequently considered an ample equipment.

The wise mother is she who measures the shelves of her oven, both ways, and buys for her baking the largest pans that they will accommodate. The usual kitchen range oven will take in with ease pans measuring sixteen inches square, which will allow comfortable room for three dozen cookies in each. The same oven heat will bake three dozen that is required for half as many. A pan filled and set in the lower part of the oven starts baking while the second pan is being filled. Then it can be turned and shifted to the upper shelf when the second panful is ready to go in. If the full recipe used makes twelve dozen thin and crispy cookies, filling each pan twice disposes of the cooky-baking. The same number, baked in the smaller pans, would require several pan fillings. In a word, the larger pans, which cost less than a dollar for the pair, cut the time required for cooky-baking almost in two. And the pans will last, with average care, for a lifetime, the sheet iron being far superior to tin.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

If pages of the children's books become torn, they can be put together with strips of waxed paper, or any transparent paper, mucilaged on one side, if you have none of the regular mending tissue that comes ready to put on. The words can be seen quite plainly through these. This is a good time to go over the school books to see what repairing they may need. By constantly watching and mending any little tears, books may be handed down from one child to another. Never allow a child to mar or in any way destroy books. Even a very little child can be taught that books and pictures are to look at and enjoy, not to be made into scraps or torn for the pleasure of hearing the sound. If a child wants to tear up paper take away the book or magazine and give him an old newspaper saying, "Here is a fine piece of paper to play with," or, if older have certain magazines or catalogs for cutting out pictures, making stores, etc.

THE TWO FREEDOMS

Down in the green heart of Surrey I have been strolling through the Duke's park by beautiful footpaths winding under old trees.

Five years ago I met some American soldiers here. They were curious about the freedom they had of the great man's demesne, and eloquent over the hardship to the people of this one man being able to keep land—ripe for development—off the market. "But there, this was a deaden-alive country!"

It seems so. For here am I wandering about the Duke's park—a thing I am sure no one ever suspects his grace of doing—and noting no difference in anything anywhere. It is a sanctuary for birds, beasts, animals, and the lovers of a green thought in a green shade.

I ought to feel resentful. This feudal tenure that prevents speculation in what would evidently be a rich field for the man with an eye to real estate possibilities is out of date, of course.

But, then, I am not used to such notices as this, which a friend copied from an American board nailed to a gate-post in a wood: "Keep out. This means you!"

That makes a difference.—Chronicle.

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HOME COOKING

SALADS AND SALADS

As the days lengthen and the sun grows stronger we are apt to tire of our having winter fare and long for the fresh green vegetables and acid fruits of summer. We may or may not live in cities where all such things are to be obtained for wonderfully moderate prices considering the distances they are brought, but we can all treat our family to good salads.

Egg, meat or fish salads may take the place of a hot meat dish, while lighter fruit or vegetable salads are served as an accompaniment to richer dishes. A green salad and cheese or an omelette, served with crisp bread rolls, makes a perfect meal.

Perhaps you have got out of the habit of making salads and if so you will appreciate the following suggestive recipes:

Good French Dressing.—1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon pepper, 4 tablespoons oil, 2 tablespoons vinegar. Put the salt and pepper (or paprika) in small bowl. If you like, rub the inside of the bowl with a clove of garlic. Put in the oil, stir it all well, then add vinegar and stir all until no separate globules of oil show. The proportion of oil and vinegar is largely a matter of taste. This French dressing, which is used oftener than any other, can be varied by the use of lemon or lime juice, other fruit juices or spices.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—Break the yolks of 2 raw eggs in a deep plate, beat smooth and add oil, a few drops at a time until it begins to thicken, when it can be added in larger portions, but the stirring must be kept up constantly and rapidly. When it grows thick, add a few drops of vinegar, beat smooth again, and then add 1 teaspoon of salt, a level saltspoon of mustard, and a dust of cayenne. The vinegar should be added a little at a time until 2 tablespoons have been used. The amount of oil depends on the quantity of dressing required, but a scant cupful will be an abundance for an ordinary salad. Should the mayonnaise curdle or crack take another egg, add oil in small quantities until it thickens, and then stir in the curdles mixture, which will soon grow smooth in appearance. Everything should be cold, ingredients and utensils.

Cream Dressing.—Rub the yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs fine with a spoon, stir in a tablespoon of melted butter, 1-2 teacup of thick sweet cream, a saltspoon of salt, a dust of cayenne, and vinegar enough to reduce all to a smooth, creamy state. Add a little mustard if liked, and pour it upon salad when ready for serving.

Good Boiled Salad Dressing.—2 eggs, butter size of egg, 1 tablespoon mustard, a little milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup vinegar (mild), 1-2 cup cream, pepper and salt. Mix beaten eggs, sugar, mustard (mixed with the little bit of milk) and salt. Add vinegar and heat in double boiler until smooth and creamy. When cold whip in the cream. If liked whipped cream may be used.

Mixed Vegetable Salads.— Vegetable salads can be made of any kind of cooked vegetables, but some kinds combine better than others. Peas, string or shell beans, cauliflower, asparagus and young carrots combine well. Turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, spinach and tomatoes make another combination, but it is generally best to use potatoes for the body of the salad, adding other vegetables to give color and flavor. Each vegetable should be cooked separately, then mixed lightly in a bowl with French dressing and set on ice to cool before serving. Rub the salad bowls with a cut onion before arranging the salad and if it is liked very moist and lightly seasoned, double the quantity of dressing or send a bowl of mayonnaise to the table with it. Garnish with sliced gherkins or pickled beets.

Pot-Pourri Salad Dressing.—1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 4 tablespoons salad oil, 1 green pepper, 1 orange, 1 small bottle stuffed olives, lettuce. Beat together the salt, pepper, vinegar, and oil, and add the pepper chopped fine, the orange chopped, using all the juice, and the olives chopped. Mix all the ingredients and pour over quartered hearts of lettuce.

Fruit Salad.—Prepare the dressing by cooking 3 level tablespoons of butter with 2 tablespoons of sugar and 3 beaten egg yolks in a double boiler until thick, then add the juice of a lemon, seasoning of salt, paprika and celery salt, and cook a few minutes longer, stirring mixture constantly. Remove from fire, beat well and cool. When ready to use, add a cupful or more of whipped cream.

For the salad, combine sections of oranges with half their bulk each of white grapes (halved and seeded), sliced bananas and pine-apple. Add some cut pecans or walnuts and garnish all with cherries and whipped cream.

Pear Salad.—Thoroughly chill stewed or canned pears, and arrange them on lettuce leaves in flower effect. Fill the core cavity in each section with a mixture of finely chopped nuts and candied ginger. Serve with mayonnaise mixed with a little whipped cream.

Tomato Jelly Salad.—1 can stewed and strained tomatoes, 1 teaspoon sugar, 4 tablespoons granulated gelatine, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cup cold water. Soak gelatine in cold water. Heat tomato juice and seasonings, and dissolve gelatine in the hot liquid. Pour into small moulds and when set, turn out on lettuce leaves, place a small ball of cottage cheese beside the jelly, and serve with boiled dressing.

Banana Salad.—Remove skins and cut in half lengthwise as many bananas as are needed, allowing 1-2 banana for each person. Mix salad dressing with whipped cream, roll banana in the dressing, then in chopped nuts. Walnuts, peanuts, or pecans, may be used. Serve on lettuce leaves. A small spoonful of the dressing may be placed on the side of the plates.

Pond Lily Salad.—Quarter 6 hard boiled eggs lengthwise, remove yolks and with a fork mash fine. Arrange lettuce leaves on a platter, place the whites of eggs for petals, put yolks in the centre. The arrangement much resembles a pond lily. Serve with French dressing.

Fish Salad.—Drain the canned or boiled fish from the liquid and separate it into large flakes with a fork. Set it on a bed of lettuce leaves and pour the following dressing over it: Mix one teaspoon scraped onion, 6 tablespoons salad oil, 3 tablespoons cider vinegar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, and 1-4 teaspoon cayenne pepper. Shake all the ingredients together in a corked bottle. Any other favorite dressing may be used instead of this recipe. Olives make an attractive garnish for a fish salad.

Cabbage Salad.—1 1-2 cups cabbage (chopped very fine), 1-2 cup chopped walnuts or butternuts, 1-2 cup cream, juice of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon of sugar, salt. Beat cream, sugar and lemon juice together; then pour over walnuts, cabbage and salt which have been thoroughly mixed.

Sardine Salad.—Mix the contents of a can of sardines with 1 cup cold mashed potatoes, 1 minced onion. Pour French dressing over all and serve on lettuce leaves.

Fresh Beef

Housewife:—Yes, the lean of the beef if fresh should be light red in color and streaked with spots of clean white. Both fat and suet should be firm and white. If the fat is yellow and the lean a dark red the beef is not fresh. Always avoid any meat that is soft and slimy.

Angel Gingerbread

Subscriber:—Is this the recipe wanted? Half a cup of molasses, one cup sugar, half cup butter, two level teaspoons soda, two heaping cups of flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, lastly, add one cup of boiling water. Bake in two loaves.

Little Ham Custards

B. L.:—Why not serve little ham custards in your small custard cups? They would be dainty and easily made, yet substantial:

Little Ham Custards.—Scraps of cold boiled, lean ham will do nicely for this dish, but avoid the smoky pieces. Chop the ham fine and to each half cup allow a cup of milk, four well-beaten eggs, a tablespoon of flour and seasoning of salt and pepper and little minced parsley. Butter well some little custard cups and heat them quite hot. Pour in the mixture and bake in a quick oven until the custard is set, then serve at once.

THE WELL OF HUMOR

The well of humor is an inexhaustible one, but the man or woman who would draw from it must bring a vessel.

Like many simple truths, that is often forgotten.

Humor is the elixir of life. It is a wine that slakes the thirst of souls parched by mundane things. To laugh sometimes at the world is delightful. To laugh often at oneself is sanity.

You cannot draw from the well of humor without the spirit of humor.

If you have a nature that hugs melancholy, and feeds on the unfairness, the drudgery, the wickedness of the world, spare yourself the effort of travelling to the well. It will be as dry as sand for you.

But if you go your particular way, with a mind keenly alert to the glittering rays of nonsense and incongruity and merriment and humanness that cuts across the path . . . then humor is yours.

Yet, if your laughter depends on the discomfiture and embarrassment of others, you will find more labor than pleasure at the well. Your vessel is so badly cracked.—Daily Express.

The bill for printing The Congressional Record during the recent session of the sixty-seventh Congress, comprising seventy-five legislative days, will exceed $300,000.

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SEALED PACKETS ONLY EVERY LEAF PURE

A LABOR-SAVING FLOOR

From a labor-saving and economical point of view the kitchen floor in most homes leaves much to be desired. To be really efficient it must, writes Mary Greymore Howell in the Daily News, possess four qualifications:

1. It must be sanitary.
2. It must be comfortable to stand and walk upon.
3. It must be durable and not easily damaged.
4. It must be easily kept clean and require little care.

For these reasons the housewife seeking perfection will decide that (a) a stone or tiled floor is the worst possible; (b) a composition floor is not to be recommended because it is not comfortable to stand on, and also wears badly in places; (c) an uncovered wood floor is not a permanent floor because it will spoil with much scrubbing; (d) a tacked down linoleum covering is not sanitary because water gets under the seams and dirt in the cracks, and consequently the board floor beneath rots.

Perfect Coverings

What, then, constitutes perfection in a kitchen floor? An inlaid linoleum covering—(a) cemented to the floor, and thus rendered watertight; (b) with the surface pores wax filled, and thus rendered practically dirtproof. By this method a warm, sanitary, durable, and easily cleaned floor covering is obtained, and once adopted will give entire satisfaction.

An amateur can easily undertake the task if the directions are carefully carried out. The materials required are:

Linoleum to cover the floor.
The same quantity of deadening felt.
Two brushes.
A sharp knife.

Paste and cement—two gallons of linoleum paste to every 100 square feet of linoleum, and a gallon of cement for 50 to 60 square yards.

Method.—Measure the floor carefully, and cut the linoleum and felt to size, cutting the felt to fit the short way of the room and the lino the long way, and in both cases leaving an inch or two for final trimming.

Paste the felt to the floor, and drag a box of heavy bricks or the garden roller over it to insure firm adhesion.

Next lay strips of linoleum—putting a coating of paste on the felt beneath—leaving 2 1-2 inches from each edge of the lino strip unpasted. These edges must be well cemented, care being taken that they fit tightly together, so that no cracks are left. The cement should be "set" by placing heavy bricks or weights on the joins, and leaving for 24 hours or longer.

The linoleum should then have the appearance of an un-cut surface—firmly adhered to the floor beneath.

Dirt Proof

To render the surface dirt proof it should be treated in the following manner:

Scrub once quickly, and with very hot water. Dry each part rapidly, and while still warm apply paste floor wax by placing a flannel filled with wax over a scrubbing brush and working it backwards and forwards. Let the linoleum take up as much as it will until the pores are filled up with wax. After this treatment never allow washing powders, soda, or alkalis in any form to be used. When it needs it, mop the floor with warm water and any good soap, and once a week apply enough wax to brighten the surface. If no weight is used, a slippery floor will be avoided, and the linoleum will take on a lustrous surface that repels dirt. The daily care then becomes merely a five minutes' task with a mop, and involves no aching back and shoulders, nor pails of hot water.

OUR DAILY FARE

Give us this day our daily loaf of cheer,
Glad laughter, rosebud hope to shut out fear,
And comrades kindly on the common way,
To scatter crumbs of all that's goodly gay.
Give us the daily fare of pluck and strength,
The hardihood to trudge the high road's length,
With springing footstep and with singing voice,
Knowing we say life's grace when we rejoice.

—Woman's Magazine.

He is to be pitied who never reads the Bible stories with his imagination as well as his eyes, who takes in the bare words of the record and does not picture the crowds around our Lord, the astonishment on the face of the woman at the well, nor see the eyes of the mothers misty and smiling with rapturous content when their little ones were received and blessed.

A SECRET

Something each day—a smile;
It is not much to give;
And the little gifts of life
Make sweet the days we live.

The world has weary hearts
That we can bless and cheer,
And a smile for every day
Makes sunshine all the year.

—Jewels.

A COAST PROVINCE JUDGE

Judge J. H. McGill, of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver, has contributed much to the betterment of Canadian laws and is keenly interested in the development of the Canadian consciousness, as is indicated in her association with several of the largest women's national organizations. Though born in Ontario, she has long resided in Vancouver.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

In a family where there are several small children it is sometimes a puzzle to know how to dress them prettily, yet economically. They have to have so many things! Yet, writes Mrs. Ruth Howard in the New England Homestead, there are many ways of using small pieces and cheap materials to easily make charming clothes.

Where cheapness is essential one naturally thinks first of the now-popular unbleached cloth, or flour bags may be used. This material makes charming little dresses or rompers when bound with checked gingham or bright percale. The little bloomer dresses are good, and the bloomers may be made either of the unbleached or of the material used for trimming. An appliqued dog or cat adds to the appearance and is very little work. The piece-box usually furnishes enough left-overs for binding and cut-outs. But—do not use the unbleached for rompers at the creeping age—something dark is much more practical.

In making dresses one sometimes has long strips of material left over. These may be used in a charming way for a little girl's dress. A charming pattern for an apron dress has panels front and back with side pieces of contrasting material. Sashes like the panels tie at either side. The result is lovely—and may be made partly or wholly of left-overs. If the pieces you have are too short for panels, but wide enough for a whole skirt, button them up squarely over a little kimona waist of a contrasting color, trim top with buttons or a little embroidery, and you have a pretty dress.

Sometimes you see a remnant with just half a yard in it and wonder how it could be used for a two or three-year-old. My solution is this. Cut an inch-and-a-half strip off one end. Double the rest up and cut a little kimona blouse from it. Bind neck, sleeves, and bottom with unbleached. Make little pants or knickers of the unbleached, binding the legs with the strip cut off from the blouse. Add running stitches of black or contrasting color to the bindings and the cute little suit is finished, looking not at all as if made of pieces. Black sateen may be used instead of the unbleached and cretonne remnants are charming for the little blouse—the gayer the colors the better.

For rompers I have found it a great economy to have a good pattern and lay my material on so as to plan the piecings. Bloomers and suspenders of one color may be stitched on to blouse of another color. Side panels like the blouse are cunning on little Dutch rompers when one is short of bloomer material. A few running stitches of gay wool adds much to a romper and a patch-work bunny or kitten in outline stitch is sure to please. Be careful of colors and piece evenly.

And one thing more! If baby needs a bath-robe, make it of a piece of gray blanket—doubled if you wish—and embroider it with bright wools in blanket-stitch. It will be lovely.

Turn Them Upside Down

Shirts that have soft collars and cuffs wear out just at the place where collars and cuffs are folded, and where they have to be rubbed so hard on wash day. To renew the life of a shirt of this type, rip off collar and cuffs, turn them upside down, and then stitch them in place along the same seam lines that you just ripped. You will probably not need to do any basting in making the change if you will use plenty of pins.

In basting with pins it is a wise precaution to place them always at right angles to the seam line; have them all headed the same direction, too, and you can remove them from the path of the sewing machine needle with your right hand while you guide the work with your left.

When Crocheting

Before crocheting lace on cloths, take the cotton out of the machine needle and put on the biggest stitch and a coarse needle and machine around the edge of the article to be trimmed. The machine needle will pierce evenly spaced holes in which the crochet hook can be inserted.

Dark Skin and Grey Green Eyes

M. C.:—In Paris they have a saying, "Dress up to your eyes," that is, consider the color of the eyes first; and they also say that no hat is becoming or complete in which there is not some little touch of the color of the eyes. Try grey greens and blue greens, not yellow greens; try browns on the greenish shades, not cinnamon or tobacco or red brown; try navy blue with a piping of red on the neck, or a row of red buttons or sequins to light it up. As a rule, purple is not becoming to those who have greenish grey eyes. You would have to be sure it was just the right shade. Why not change the rose or blue pink by dipping it in a pale yellow or cream colored dye, thus making it a warmer pink, which would tone in better with the dark complexion. Try a bit of the cloth first and see the effect, before dipping the whole.

With a slender figure you can wear any of the new styles, but the more simple the lines the better. Straight lines or soft falling panels are more becoming and the voile will be more effective if made with a ribbon lattice or binding or facing than with lace.

Lawn, nainsook, duck and crepe all shrink in the making, some of them more than an inch to the yard.

Keep well, keep clean inside and out. Get exercise in the open air; let the fresh air into your bedroom; eat vegetables and fruit; drink plenty of water; bathe regularly, and the tawny skin will be beautiful.

One worn-out sheepskin coat furnished the material for a pair of wool mittens, one to apply furniture polish and the other to rub it glossy.

If your sewing-machine needle becomes blunt and you have no extra ones on hand, stitch through a piece of sandpaper till the point is sharpened. This is emergency treatment till you can buy a new paper of needles.

In many homes there is a great hunt when any pattern is wanted. Next time you are in town step into the stationery store and get a package of big manilla envelopes. Put one pattern in one of these and write on the outside what it is, or paste on the picture on the pattern envelope, and so on, till you have them all filed away. Then set these envelopes up on edge in some drawer. Ten cents will cover the cost and save many hours of hunting and lots of vexation.

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS

A Mother's Teeth

Mother:—For that very reason, because during pregnancy faulty nutrition of the teeth and resulting rapid decay often occurs, you should go to a good dentist, and have your teeth put in perfect order. Go as often as necessary. You may find it a slight strain; you may, as most of us do, dread the going, but with good modern methods absolutely no harm should come of having the work done. More than that, for the coming child's sake as well as for your own, it must be done. Contrary to all the old superstitions the great danger lies in neglect of the teeth. A decayed or ulcerated tooth is a very serious danger, and blood poisoning and death may result from its neglect. Have your own physician's advice as to whether a local or general anaesthetic should be used, and, if necessary, get the teeth out as quickly as possible.

Cleaning Indian Tanned Leather

J. B.:—Put the soft finished Indian leather gloves on the hand and rub them well with Fuller's earth, applying it with a small brush. Stuff the handbag with a cloth or other soft material, then proceed as with the gloves.

Steel Ornaments

S. C.—Make a paste of emery powder and sweet oil; rub it well onto the steel ornaments, taking a fine brush to get it into all the parts. Polish well; rub with an oiled rag, and again polish with a clean soft cloth.

Scrubbing Mixture

Old Country Woman:—The following directions will make a cheap and good scrubbing mixture for unfinished wood floors and tables, but personally I do not believe in them; they mean back breaking work if kept perfectly clean, and are not hygienic if not scrubbed every day. Better put on a good soaking in of oil and paraffin and repeat until the floor is impervious to liquids and mud, crumbs, etc., can be easily swept or wiped up with no scrubbing. Scrubbing sand:—Mix half a pound of whiting, half a pound of soft soap, half a pound of clear sand, and a half pint of soft water. Boil all together 20 minutes until it thickens.

Salting Butter

B. F.:—Too many people salt their butter with a heavy hand as the old folks say and hardly twice get the same amount. For butter to be used immediately half an ounce to the pound is sufficient though for those who like a salt butter three quarters of an ounce may be used for each pound. For butter for packing use one ounce per pound. In creamery butter-making salting is done almost entirely in the churn. If the amount of butter can be fairly well estimated this is the best method. Add the salt as soon as the washing water is drained off. Sift on half the salt evenly over the butter; then turn the butter over with a wooden ladle, or by turning the churn partly over, and sift on the balance of the salt; put on the cover of the churn and revolve slowly until the butter is gathered into a solid mass and allow it to lie in the churn for ten to twenty minutes before working it. If the salting is done on the worker, the butter can be weighed and the salting done accurately. Take the butter out of the churn in the granular form, after weighing it, spread it evenly over the worker and sift on all the salt before working is commenced.

Brushes when not in use should be suspended by means of a string passed through a hole bored in the handle in varnish contained in a large-mouthed glass or earthenware vessel.

Never put varnish brushes away in water or turps, as the brushes are liable to become hard.

An essential in varnishing is to make sure each coat gets perfectly dry before applying the next. Also each coat should be properly levelled by the aid of fine glass paper or a polish-rubber pad.

COAL AND RUBBISH

(Municipal Review of Canada)

It is satisfactory to read in a circular received from the U. S. Fuel Distributor that steps are being taken to prevent the shipment of rubbish adulterated with a small percentage of coal. Those who take any interest in the coal used in their houses realize the awful swindles perpetrated on the public by some mine operators.

The general economic loss is great, for if even twenty-five per cent. of rubbish is mixed with the coal, it means that one car out of four—one train out of four, is being hauled uselessly. More, it means that the twenty-five per cent of rubbish has to be shoveled into carts, out of carts into coal bins, out of coal bins into furnaces, and then back again. It is nearly equal, in cumulative effect, to the Business Tax.

A Very Old Man

The Peking Press reports the existence of a man living in Manchuria who was born in the 25th year of the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung, which makes his present age 163. With notable generosity considering the financial difficulties of the country, he has been granted an annual pension.

A Russian friend, referring to this report, recalled that during the centenary celebrations of the victory over Napoleon in 1812, four soldiers who had fought that year were present, their ages averaging about 130. When the Tsar asked if any others were living he was told that there were many, but they could not be brought to St. Petersburg for fear that they would fall to pieces during the railway journey.

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The 'Witness' Pattern Service

A YOUTHFUL STYLE

4079. Here is a new and very unique version of the one-piece dress. Belt portions over which the tab extensions on front and back are fastened, hold the fulness gracefully at the sides. Added width is given to the skirt portion by plaits that form a panel over back and front. This is a good model for gingham, and also for the new tub silks in check and stripe patterns. Organdy or linen may be selected for trimming. The sleeve is cool and pretty in the short length, and in wrist length it is the latest style feature.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 5 yards of 32 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot with plaits extended is 2 3-4 yards.

A PRETTY GOWN WITH STYLISH FEATURES

4279-4287. Figured silk is here portrayed. The model is also attractive for satin, taffeta, crepe weaves, and jersey. It is comprised of blouse 4279, and skirt 4287. The blouse is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt in 6 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure. To make the costume for a medium size will require 5 1-2 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 3 1-4 yards.

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A MODEL FOR SERVICE AND PROTECTION

4163. This "easy to make" apron model is nice in unbleached muslin with facings of contrasting material, or, in gingham, chintz or percale. The side seams are free below the hips, but if preferred may be closed their entire length.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 3-4 yards of 27 inch material.

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

A PRETTY HOUSE OR PORCH FROCK

4270. Checked gingham in brown and white is here illustrated. It is trimmed with white pique. Figured voile or percale will also be good for this model. Taffeta or tub silk would be very pleasing, with stitching or embroidery for trimming.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1-4 yards of 32 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1-2 yards. To trim as illustrated requires 3-4 yard of 36 inch material.

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Name .....
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For Blouses, etc., give BUST MEASURE in inches .....
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The Home Circle.

A Page for Boys and Girls.

LEISURE HOUR CAPITAL

Two girls came out of a downtown office and paused at the corner of the street before they went their separate ways.

"Will you go to the movies with me tonight, Alice?" said Miss Tam O'Shanter. "There's a good picture on at the Alhambra and they have a wonderful orchestra."

Alice was tired. The droop of her shoulders and the set of her lips showed that she had been working all day at top notch. Her eyes brightened as though she saw, just for a moment, the fairyland behind the doors of the theater and heard an echo of the music. But she drew herself up with a determined "No".

"I can't," she explained. "I joined a bookkeeping class at the continuation school that meets three evenings a week, and this is one of them."

"Bother continuation school," said Miss Tam petulantly. "After you have worked hard all day you need to rest and have some fun and not go bothering your head with figures and more business."

"I know," answered Alice. "But some day I want to do something besides file and tend switch. Continuation school is a sort of ladder between me and—thirty dollars a week."

"But you need rest," objected Miss Tam O'Shanter.

"I get to bed at ten o'clock and mother calls me at six-thirty. That's long enough to snooze," she laughed.

"Well, I want a good time, and I mean to have it while I'm young. I hate being a drudge all the time." She gave her head a toss and caught a passing car, while Alice looked after her rather wistfully and wondered if, after all, the way she had chosen were the wiser one.

The little conversation brings up a very vital question. Are the hours that are one's own, that are not paid for by some one else, to be used as capital or as spending money?

It has been said that "7 p.m. is the hour of fate in a young man's life." Is it not equally true of the girl who has her own way to make in the world? In the rest of this paragraph from an article by Victor Murdoch, use the masculine or feminine as applies to your case and see how it fits you.

"There are twenty-three other hours in a day, but there is no hour so potent as this 7 p.m. Why? This is the answer: A young man's waking hours are divided between industry and leisure. To a majority seven in the evening marks the end of work and the beginning of leisure. It is the hour when the boy makes the choice of the kind of leisure he is to have. If he turns to the leisure that means improvement to his mind, body, and soul, he wins; if he turns to the pleasure-feeding frivolities, he loses. It is a cold-blooded proposition, but it is true. Genius is ninety-nine per cent. hard work and the best of leisure is a shift from one kind of work to another kind of work. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men who win in this world use the time, when they are not at work, in activities which look like work to the loafer."

Is one, then, to have no pleasure and relaxation? Does investing leisure hours as capital mean that the way to success is to grow miserly? By no means. There is no more gilt-edged security than Youth, and Life like a wise banker tempts its investment with big-paying dividends. It is entirely possible to put one's leisure hours to such use that they will count up solidly for the future, and yet yield by way of interest all the recreation and pleasure that could be desired.

Of course, such an investment calls for intelligent study. These dividends are paid in kind, not in convertible cash, and you have to find the kind of leisure-time activity which will both add to the kind of capital in which your stock is lowest and will give pleasure to you.

Some boys and girls find their relaxation in the study of music, and the glee club, orchestra, or trained chorus adds to the resources of the community as well as enlarges their own lives. Some even find an unexpected pleasure in so learning the business in which they happen to begin that their part in it is no longer a dull routine to be escaped from but a fascinating share in meeting some big need of the world.

Some girls find that tired nerves lose their tenseness in fashioning dainty bits of lingerie or a stylish blouse or hat from "scraps of nothing". One girl who likes to cook and to "fuss with a stew pan" put up the winter's supply of pickles and preserves out of office hours, and is as proud of her corn relish as of the neatly-typed letters she turns in to her employer.

Others like to delve into the earth. A young man employed in a bank became equally proficient in sound principles of finance and in soil analysis. He used a rented vacant lot for his experiment station, and when his savings warranted it, invested in farmlands and made them pay a good living both to himself and the formerly discouraged tenants. A girl who turned her backyard into a paradise of flowers and vegetables also brought bloom to her cheeks, straightened her stooping shoulders, and added substantially to the family food supply and her own income.

Young people who learn languages readily find pleasure in studying Spanish or Italian or French. There is the delight of a new literature; speaking requires practice for fluency, and hunting up ambitious young foreigners to converse with begins many a stimulating and informing acquaintanceship; and when the firm's business expands to Europe or South America, it need look no further for a correspondent!

What about those boys and girls at the "awkward age" who need some one to direct their excess energies and good spirits? There is an opportunity for investment that pays fifty per cent. dividends in good times, and a hundred per cent. in prolonged youth, and then still more in health and practical wisdom and good judgment and loyal friendships.

Your leisure hours are capital that may, indeed, bankrupt you if wasted or wrongly invested, but may bring you rich returns of "abundant life". Take stock of yourself; see where your capital is lowest—in health, in broad interests, in human companionships—and then invest your leisure-hour capital to supplement the earnings of your "regular job".—Classmate.

THE WILD DEER-MICE

I became acquainted with the white-footed deer-mouse when I was on a large wooded island in Lake Minnetonka, writes Professor D. Lange, in Our Dumb Animals. I tapped a dead tree into which a woodpecker had drilled a hole, but instead of a wren or nuthatch, a timid wee animal peeped out of the open door.

That dead tree crumbled into mould years ago, but I can still see the wistful black eyes; the delicate ears, large for a mouse; and the finely chiseled head.

Whether the mouse had a nestful of young in the tree, or whether it was just her sleeping place during day, I do not know. The hole was some ten feet up and I could not investigate its interior without destroying the little forest home; and being only too well aware that the woodfolk from log-cock and racoon to wren and deer-mouse and wild bees live under the handicap of a serious housing problem, I left a question of mere science undecided; for hollow trees are becoming more scarce every year through the clearing of wild land and the setting of fires.

My next meeting with the deer-mice was in the northern pine woods. After a long, hard tramp, I had pitched my camp, and in search of dry fire wood, drove my axe into a dead pine stump. No sooner had I split off a big slab than a drove of scared mice fairly swarmed out of a large nest of dry grass. I counted nine or ten of them before I replaced the slab as well as I could, for there was plenty of dry wood around my camp and I did not need to break up any wild creature's home for my personal comfort.

Some years later, however, I had an experience with the deer-mice which was not limited to a passing glance; nor was the number of the little people limited. On the contrary, it made me think that the story about Bishop Hanno and the mouse tower at Bingen and the still better known story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin might be literally true. If I had not previously taken a kind of mouse census, I should not have believed that so many wild mice could find food and shelter in the woods. I saw none in the daytime, but after dusk had settled among the pines, the forest was alive with them.

My first camp was in a tent with dry grass for bedding, and all night the mice rustled about in the hay. They scrambled noisily through my tin pails, they nibbled my provisions, they played hide and seek in my suit case, which I had left open to save them the trouble of cutting holes into it.

The next evening I placed all my provisions in a canoe moored in the lake.

In a cabin close by, a forest ranger had been camping for nearly two months. He had three mouse-traps and he had caught three mice every night. Not until the end of the third month, when he caught only one, did the little white-footed stock begin to run low. Up to this time he had by actual count caught about 150 white-footed mice.

I do not think they came to the cabin from more than a five-acre space, which would mean at least thirty mice to the acre or 19,200 to each square mile of forest.

These census figures appeared to me grossly padded until I moved into a lone forester's cabin on the edge of a large beaver meadow. This cabin seemed to possess some secret charm for attracting all kinds of woodfolk. Never did I find a place where deer and beaver, rabbits and porcupines, chipmunks, owls, and hawks seemed so fairly gathered around me as my next door neighbors. But most amazing in number were the smallest of the wildfolk, the white-footed deer-mice, with their soft coats as brown as those of the deer, and their feet and undersides pure white. A short walk brought me to a populous beaver lodge; an antlered buck snorted his challenge at me as I sauntered along the trail at night; and the porcupine clacked his teeth in protest at my disturbing him, while he made his dessert off my discarded cracker-box.

For the tawny little white-feet I did not have to seek. They came to me. In fact, while I was cooking my supper I began to feel that I was an intruder. It seemed as if a big indoor meet had been scheduled at the hitherto vacant cabin for the very evening on which I moved in. From everywhere came the members of the timid tribe; through the chinks between the rough logs, through the open door, through holes under the roof and through tunnels under the foundation.

To my supper of bread and bacon they came as self-invited guests, scurrying off with crumbs and rinds and bits of crust. They would have whisked my bacon off my plate, if I had not vigorously protested by means of a little switch kept handy as for a crowd of naughty children.

And after supper, till midnight and later, what fun and play! Races along the old rough logs! Climbing matches up the walls! And on the roof outside they held eaves-to-gable hurdle-races and three-yard dashes.

I knew the runners were only little white-footed pigmies, but the silent summer night magnified the sound of their tiny feet as if they came from wildcats and other nocturnal beasts. Of vocal sounds there were almost none. Only a fine squeak now and then, when the contestants and players, as I suppose, tweaked one another's tail in a game of tag; a game, it seems, played by all small wild creatures that are intelligent enough to play.

I fell asleep before the meet was finished but during the week I learned that every white-foot meet lasts from dusk till dawn, and that the track managers staged seven meets a week, if the nights were warm and fair. One night when there was a heavy storm, with rain and thunder, the meet was called off.

It was impossible for me to treat the crowd of contestants, for I had to bring all my provisions a distance of five miles, so I kept everything eatable in tin cans or in a box suspended by a wire from the rafters. I never set a trap for them. If they attempted to stage a race in my bunk, I drew the mosquito screen around it, which was enough to keep them out.

I believe with Professor L. H. Bailey that the wild mice are the most interesting of all wild creatures. What part these myriads of little creatures play in the big household of nature is not so easily answered.

THE HYENA'S CRY.

The shrill falsetto scream of a spotted hyena coming in to feast at a "kill" is one of the most uncanny sounds in nature—so writes Maj. J. Stevenson-Hamilton, who has had many interesting opportunities of observing these animals while warden of the Transvaal Game Reserves, in his book, "Animal Life in Africa."

Soon after dark the hunter who is watching near a carcass will hear a long-drawn howl coming from somewhere far away in the forest. It is answered from another side, and presently the chorus is taken up from all directions. As the night draws on, the cries approach, until at last one issues from the bush close at hand. Now a stealthy shape shows itself for an instant on the edge of the bush, a maniacal shriek smites the ear, and is followed by an interval of dead silence. Suddenly there comes a babel of the most extraordinary noises—weird chucklings, screams of eery laughter, and occasionally the typical long-drawn "Whoo-oo!" the first syllable pitched in a deep bass key, while the second rises to a piercing scream.

One hyena, bolder than the others, rushes forward and seizes a portion of the carcass, and then, if the watcher does not betray his presence, the whole troop closes in upon the bait. A gunshot may disturb nobler game, and the hunter must therefore drive away the scavengers with stones.

I was fishing in the Sabi one evening a few hundred yards from the compound fence, and the shadows had already gathered before I began to retrace my steps. Just as I was leaving the bank, a most extraordinary series of sounds came from the recesses of a bush fifty yards away. There was a shriek as of some human being in distress, followed by a number of low gurglings and chucklings, and then another shriek.

Knowing that no natives were in the bush, I stood wondering what it could be, and as I listened to the noise, several of my servants, with assagais and lights, came running at top speed through the compound gate. They stopped on seeing me, and said, "We thought some one had been taken by a lion."

The sounds still went on, now resembling the wails of an infant, when suddenly the familiar "whoo-oo!" set all doubts concerning the nature of the animal at rest.

DISCOURAGING AN ADVENTURER

Many a good story has come out of Bath, that most famous of English watering-places, a century ago. This amusing tale of an impudent man's discomfiture is retold by "Thornaby" in his book called "Sporting Stories":

Among the adventurers at Bath on the lookout for impressionable heiresses was a certain Captain O'Flanagan, who followed with great assiduity the daughter of a rich soap-boiler, who was taking lessons of Seffart, the riding-master. As a recent sensational elopement had already got Seffart into hot water, he kept a sharp look-out, and enforced strictly his rule of separating the sexes during exercise hours. One day Captain O'Flanagan, who had purchased a ticket for the season, strolled in at a quarter to twelve.

"You can only ride fifteen minutes, sir," said Seffart.

"All right," was his reply.

Doubting his sincerity, however, Seffart put him upon a tricky horse called Fortunatus. As the clock struck twelve, the trainer said, "Time's up, captain!"

"I shall not go. I pay for two hours, and two hours I shall have," was the cool reply.

"But you agreed to go at twelve."

"Then I've changed my mind."

"But I haven't," said Seffart, quietly. "Now am I to treat you as a gentleman or a blackguard?"

"What do you mean, you scoundrel?" roared the captain.

"The ladies are waiting," pursued the trainer. "Will you go?"

"Not till I'm quite ready," was the angry response.

Seffart said no more to the captain, but called, "Hi, Fortunatus! Up, lad!" and made a sign with his whip. In an instant Fortunatus reared bolt upright, and the next moment was on all fours again, striking out with his hind legs. The most perfect equitation could not stand such a trial, and the captain alighted on the tan on his head.

"Now take that fellow out!" said Seffart, and before O'Flanagan knew where he was, two grooms caught him up in their arms like a bundle of straw, and carrying him thus through the waiting ladies, dropped him into the road. When he picked himself out of the mud, he had the mortification of seeing "Miss Soap-Boiler" laughing heartily at his discomfiture.

TAMING A WILD HORSE

Even an outlaw bronco can appreciate that it pays well to curb his equine temper for a master that handles him gently and speaks kindly. In his new book, "Reminiscences of a Ranchman," Mr. E. B. Bronson gives this instance of taming a horse known as "bad", a fighter every time he was saddled.

It took a lot of time and patience, and nearly wore me out, but finally I worked up the rope, hand over hand, until, dodging his strikes, I succeeded in slipping a half-hitch over his nose, and then there was another long tussle before I could approach him.

When at last I got within arm's reach, I began gingerly to rub his nose, scratch his head and pat his neck, and wonder of wonders! he actually stood still in sheer astonishment to meet a puncher that neither yelled at, struck nor jerked him.

Presently I got a lump of sugar into his mouth, and then a second. It tasted good, and the wicked eyes glared less balefully, the nervous ears drooped lazily, the resentful muscles relaxed, and old "'Bars" stood quiety at ease.

Then I softly slipped my bridle from the back of my belt, slowly approached it to his head, gently, very gently, pressed the tongue of the bit into the side of his mouth, and he received it along with another lump of sugar, and a moment later I had the head-stall over his ears.

Once during the saddling he came out of his trance and fought me, but with patience and more patting and another lump of sugar, he was again quieted till the saddling was finished.

And when I led out old "'Bars", while the boys sat their horses at a little distance, swung myself into the saddle, and quietly fastened my rope with the horn string, a wild yell of approval rose from the boys.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Diamond

A Consonant
Not Cold
A Girl's Name
A Wise King of Israel
To Induce
To Refuse
A Consonant

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Riddles 1. Because no man has furnished more stock quotations. 2. Alphabet. 3. Alpha-bet. 4. Because it makes ill will. 5. Because though always first in pity he is ever last in help. 6. Slow. 7. Because we cannot get ON without them.

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The Chocolate Bush

April Fool Story for Young Folks,

By Anna B. Bryant.

"Chocolates don't grow on every bush!" teased father, slipping out of four pairs of hands that clung like burrs to his coat and his collar and his furry fingers. The children always pounced on him for a kiss when they saw him go whisking out of the door and trying to catch the car for the "office."

"Wouldn't it be fun if they did!" giggled Marion, curling up in a corner of the sofa when he had got away from them. "Like huckleberry bushes, you know! My! wouldn't I like to 'go berrying!'"

"Wish I could!" said Connie. "We could make-believe a tree if we wanted to—an April Fool tree. Let's do it tonight—to father!"

Every year when April Fool's Day came around they always had had some funny joke "on" father. Sometimes the joke was the other way, for mother helped them, and mother was the best fun in the world to help you think up little jokes that couldn't hurt anybody. One year it was stuffed eggs in all the lunch boxes—oh, if you could only have seen the rice and oatmeal "stuffing" that flew all over the office when father opened his! It made the children giggle again to remember what he had said about it at supper-time.

"Mother would help us—let's ask her!" cried the other children. "We could get a bush and fix it up with paper chocolates the way we made the paper oranges, you know, and tied them on. Mother can show us."

"I think it would be great fun," said mother. "You two boys go and find your bush—a good scraggly one, with lots of sharp twigs and thorny tips all over it. I'll show you why when you bring it."

"And what can we do, mother?"

"Why, up in the garret, Connie, is a great heap of brown tissue-paper, in behind the big trunk where the boxes are. You can get some of that and take it down into the kitchen, and get Myra to let you smooth it out with a warm flat-iron. On a shelf in my closet, Marion, you will find some bits of jeweller's cotton, all colors. Here is some paste (or a drop of mucilage is just as good) to finish the chocolates with, and when you come back I'll help you make a fine supper-table ornament."

"Don't they look just e-zactly like the candy ones!" admired Connie, as the soft brown balls grew under their fingers. Each one was stuffed tightly with cotton till the thin brown outside was plump and smooth and looked good enough to eat. A drop of paste on the under side made it nice and firm, with no edges showing. On some of them mother stuck a little snip of red paper to look like a bit of candied cherry. Others were topped with a piece of broken walnut.

It did not take long to make them, and then there was the fun of sticking them on the tree. First mother made a place in the middle of the table for the big green jardiniere, and filled it with nice white sand and stuck the bush in it. Next they carefully pushed a paper "chocolate" on to every sharp little twig and thorn till the scraggly thing looked as if it had blossomed out with big brown berries. It was a beautiful bush, and almost made the children's mouths water.

"If it was only a really-and-truly!" sighed Connie.

"Then there wouldn't be any April fool to it!" returned Marion. "And it's April Fool Day, and somebody always has to be."

It must have been overhearing this that made mother think of turning the joke on them. A few minutes after, when they were busy over a game, she went to the telephone. All I can give you is what she said at her end of the line, but perhaps you can guess what the other person said, or part of it.

"You—papa?"

"You're going to be dreadfully April-fooled tonight!"

"You know what you said when you went away—about chocolates growing on bushes?"

"Well, they've made a bush! Paper chocolates, stuffed with cotton. Understand?"

"Um-huh! That would be fine. A pound would do nicely. Could you take off the paper ones and change them for real ones in ten or fifteen minutes? All right, I'll get them singing round the piano or something. Come home early."

Now you can guess, can't you? That was just what happened. When they were called out to supper, the candles were lighted and the children all stood with shining eyes to see how father would look when he saw the chocolate bush, and especially how he would look when he tasted one of the chocolates.

"You see they do grow on some bushes!" teased Marion.

"I see!" said father. "First time I ever saw such a bush in my life! Are they good to eat?"

"Just try one!" screamed the children.

"Fine!" said father, trying one obediently. "Have one yourself," he urged politely, reaching one to Marion. "No?" as she drew back. "Why, they aren't all for me, are they? This is delicious!"

The children began to look doubtful. He didn't seem to mind the cotton a bit, but kept on tasting. Mother looked on with twinkling eyes, but said nothing. Suddenly the boys shyly reached out a hand and helped themselves to one apiece.

"They're real! They're real!" they cried out both together. "It's father fooling us! He's changed the paper chocolates for real ones!"—Zion's Herald.

APRIL-FOOLING GRANDPA

(By Daisy D. Stephenson.)

"Well, we've fooled everybody but grandpa," boasted Charles, the brown-eyed twin, as he and Clare started home from school that pleasant spring day.

"Yes, and wasn't it fun?" laughed Clare, her blue eyes dancing. "Teacher couldn't stop smiling over the April Fool banana and string beans we gave her for lunch."

"Glad mother thought of it," nodded Charles, chuckling at thought of the crisp brown roll teacher had found inside of the yellow banana skin. The string beans had proved to be jelly beans on a thread. The twins had resolved to fill this April 1st with new and original kinds of tricks and surprises.

Daddy had been the first to be fooled, and in order that he might be, the children had spent time and effort the day before, cleaning and shining up the mud-spattered car which their Daddy had left in the garage until he should find time to turn the hose on it. He had been so pleased at this novel kind of fooling that he paid them back promptly. In their lunch-pails each had found a fat brown date, which being bitten into hungrily was found to contain not a common seed but a silver dime.

Dear old Aunt Lou Sawyer, the twins' special friend down the street, had found a mysterious basket at her back door that morning. A tag tied to the handle said:

We hope they'll please—
These fresh green peas!

Under a paper Aunt Lou found a number of green paper "p's" which the twins had cut fresh the day before. How good-natured Aunt Lou did smile over the next joke, which was explained in another jingle:

A lunch for April 1st is next,
All planned for you; now don't be vext!

"A package of tea" turned out to be merely a big cardboard "T" in a tiny sack. Then there was a "little lamb," Mary's perhaps—at least it was a nice picture of somebody's cunning pet lamb, clipped from an old picture book. There were dates—a page from a calendar, and "canvasback ducks" made from scraps of gray lining canvas.

"The funny little tykes!" murmured Aunt Lou, stopping to wipe her glasses, then hurrying to explore further. The next note said:

And now within each magic shell
You'll find—but wait! We mustn't tell.

There in a layer of sawdust near the bottom the old lady found two big walnuts and six beautiful eggs. Of course the walnuts had been opened and glued together later. In one Aunt Lou found a fat chocolate cream. In the other—oh, how glad she was to spy her lost gold thimble! Charles had found it safely tucked away in the weeds near the fence, where no doubt Aunt Lou had dropped it from her bag when she squeezed through to go to a neighbor's.

One egg was a joke. Its contents had been carefully removed and the twins' mother had cleverely filled it with cooky dough, then baked it. But the others were just plain good eggs from the twins' fat white hen, and wasn't Aunt Lou glad to have them!

"You know we must stop at Mr. Cain's for mother's surprise," said Clare, as the two raced through the park. Mr. Cain was the kind old florist who looked like Santa Claus' brother. He was fond of the twins and had promised them a pretty plant for a quarter. "It'll fool Daddy and mother both," explained Charles. "'Cause Daddy thought we'd spend our dimes on ourselves."

"And we'll get home before mother is back from her committee meeting," giggled Clare, "and hide the plant in the pan-and-kettle closet. Then when she starts to get supper, won't she be surprised to find a flower in with the frying-pans?"

"But there's grandfather," reminded Charles, wrinkling up his whole face in an effort to think of some trick they could play on the jolly old man who had declared they couldn't possibly fool him—no sir-ee-sir! As they neared the broad boulevard that ran past their cottage they saw an old car turn in from the road that led to the hills, and come full speed toward them. And what was in that rattle-trap of a car—well, if it wasn't the most surprising sight imaginable! Clare and Charles shouted as did the driver, then all laughed as the twins climbed in, and then it was that grandpa's April surprise was planned in a jiffy. But we can't tell yet! Not until grandpa knows.

Except that both were rosy and breathless and apparently in the throes of "the giggle-tickles," as mother called it, the twins rushed into the house just as noisily as usual. But instead of shouting in a single breath, "We're hungry!" they called instead, "Where's grandpa?"

"Present," replied his cheery voice from the little room where he read, and wrote letters, and napped. As they flung themselves upon him like two young cyclones he warned with twinkling eyes, "Now if you youngsters think you can play tricks on your old grandpa Wise—"

"Oh, we're not thinking of tricks!" Charles declared solemnly.

"Just play a little game with us, grandpa," coaxed Clare, hugging his left arm tight. Then she fished a little slip of paper from her pocket. "Just s'posin' something real magicky could happen, grandpa," she went on, "and you could say—wait, I don't know it by heart." With Charles' lusty voice to aid her the two fairly shouted at grandpa:

"A big baboon or a bumble-bee,
A buffalo or a banyan-tree;
A beaver, badger, bear—whoop-ee!
Some curious things I'd like to see!"

Grandpa stared suspiciously. "You're up to tricks," he decided. "That sounds like some of Bob's nonsense." Bob was grandpa's son who lived in the mountains. Clare dimpled at Charles, who winked back.

"Well, please say it, grandpa! Say it after me!" begged Clare. "Then whirl around twice and look out of the front window quick!"

"You'll see something that begins with a 'B'," grinned Charles. Grandpa gave in, and then with a twin at each elbow he turned to look out of the window, fully expecting to hear, "We fooled you—April Fool!"

But at the first glance grandpa ejaculated, "Well, I declare!" and blinked as if positive his glasses were fooling him. Another look assured him he really was seeing his son Bob in the old car, and standing up in the back, gazing seriously about him, the funniest little baby burro! Then out rushed the twins just as mother arrived for her share in the surprise, but, old though he was, grandpa was spry and reached the car first.

"I brought the twins a present," explained Uncle Bob, helping the little brown, long-eared, long-legged burro to the ground. "He will grow like a mushroom, and they can ride him before long." Grandpa kept saying, "Well, I declare!" while the twins both told at once how they had spied Uncle Bob driving along, and how they had schemed to surprise grandpa.

"You surely did that very thing," confessed grandpa, beaming at them and Bob in turn. "I wouldn't mind if you fooled me this way oftener than just on the 1st of April."

Then the grown-ups went in to visit, while the twins proudly led their new pet over to call on Aunt Lou, who was waiting for them with their April Fool gifts—little saucer pies, the crust of which hid a new whistle for Charles and a wee doll for Clare.—The Congregationalist.

THE ZEALOUS GUARDS

In certain parts of the Malay Peninsula the natives have a reputation for treachery and thieving. Mindful of the fact, says Mr. Charles Mayer in his book on "Trapping Wild Animals," our party, having stopped for the night near a village, engaged one of the local natives to act as guide and guard.

A few hours after dark the most unearthly yell I have ever heard wakened me. I jumped up and called the boy whom I had brought from Calcutta. He was trembling with fright. Remembering all the tales I had heard about the people of the district, I ordered him to bar the doors and windows and to lay out my guns. I was well armed, and I prepared for a fight. Presently there was another yell, which was answered on all sides of us. With my guns loaded and ready, I sat there waiting. Every few minutes the yell was repeated; it seemed to be coming closer and closer. But as nothing else happened, in spite of the noise I fell asleep, exhausted.

In the morning the sounds the cook made in bringing my breakfast and the jingling of the ankle bells of a mail runner who was passing the house on his fifteen-mile run wakened me. After I had finished eating the cook returned with the native whom we had hired to guard us. The fellow salaamed and spoke to the boy, who acted as interpreter.

"What is he saying?" I asked.

"He says," replied the boy, "that he is the head watchman, and he wants to know whether you slept well with him watching over you."

The yells that had kept me up most of the night were the "all's well" of the watchmen!

If Baby is Fat—

watch well for chafing and irritations of the skin. Many skin troubles will be avoided by careful washing with

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

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HIS DOG

Can your dog waltz on his hind toes,
And flip a cracker from his nose,
And open doors 'most like a man,
And bring the muzzle that he wears,
And be "dead dog," and say his prayers?
My dog can!

And will he go when he is bid
And look for something where it's hid,
Across the road and up the hill,
By sniffing of the trail you've made,
And find the place where it is laid?
My dog will!

And does he creep upstairs at night,
And snuggle up against you tight,
Ev'n though he hears the door bell buzz
When someone comes? He feels, you see
That he would rather be with me.
My dog does!

And when you've somehow lost your sand
Does he just somehow understand
That you don't feel so very good.
And would he stick through thick and thin,
Whatever trouble you were in?
My dog would!

Oh, other dogs are good enough,
I s'pose; but my dog—he's the stuff.
I wouldn't boast, but he's all this!
'Course anybody's dog seems fine
To him—but—well, you see he's mine.
My dog is!

—Life.

THE DAY OF REST

From physicists, psychologists, chemists, and biologists we hear in plain language that nightly rest affords only partial recovery from daily labor, and that the supplementary rest of one day in seven is necessary in order to maintain the physical power at the level of the highest efficiency. There is a gradual decline through the week, which can only be lifted by a prolonged rest of one day in seven. There is no physiological nor hygienic fact better established. An eminent physician, Dr. Willard Parger, says:—"This I do not state as an opinion, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as fixed as the law that he must take food or die." For one to deny himself the benefits of this day is to approach suicide, and for one to deny them to others is more disastrous than scrimping the small wage earner of his wages or denying bread to the hungry. No legislature has the moral right to bargain away this day for labor or sports. The people themselves cannot do it and maintain the proper standard of literature.—"Great Thoughts."

PROGRESS

My little girl with her skipping rope,
A gift of yesterday,
Has brought a thought to her old gray dad,
A thought she gleaned from play.

'Tis along the line of the "Coue" plan,
Tho' changed the form and letter—
"If I know it a bit, and do it a bit,
I get better and better and better."

—J. H. Macleod.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to mothers who have little ones in the home. Conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds, constipation or colic and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Helping Hand

Or, The Recovery of Steve Williams.

"I think, wife," said farmer Rogers, "I'll take a trip down to the City before the busy season begins. I need a few articles I could buy to better advantage there, and when I am there I think I will hunt up Steve Williams. The last time I heard of him he was not able to work —completely run down, they told me."

"All right," said his wife. "The boys and I can manage nicely for a day or two, and you can get the supplies I need for the house instead of my having to send for them as usual. Did you remember to ask where the Williams' lived"? she continued.

"No; but I know the name of the firm he worked for and possibly I may be able to trace him up that way."

"Poor Steve!" he said to himself as he went away to his work, "neither his father nor mother had a constitution worth shucks, and he was always a delicate chap."

So a few days later Farmer Rogers set out on his trip. A fine specimen of humanity was he, with his broad shoulders and round, happy face. Strangers, as well as friends, were unconsciously drawn to him. Arriving in the city in due time, he transacted his business, and, finding himself free, set out to hunt up the Williams family. At an earlier hour in the day, in passing the place where his friend had formerly been engaged, he had gone in and made inquiry concerning him.

"Steve Williams, you are looking for?" said an old employee, as he heard Mr. Rogers asking a boy about him. "He lives at 32 Addison Street. I was in to see him last night. He is in pretty bad shape, I can tell you."

"I heard he was not well," said Mr. Rogers; and, thanking the man for his direction, started off to his friend's house.

He had no trouble in finding the place, and when he had knocked, a weary-looking woman opened the door. For a moment he thought her a stranger but soon recognized her as Mrs. Williams, whom he had seen only a few times long ago. He asked if Steve was in.

"Yes," she said sadly, "but he is ill," and led the way to the living room.

Two children, a girl of ten and a boy of eight, sat at a table over their lessons, and upon a couch near the fire lay the father, pale and worn-looking, and with a look of hopelessness upon his face, which went straight to the heart of Mr. Rogers.

He responded with some weariness to the greeting of his friend, but it was not long before he began to talk freely of the old days when they had been boys together.

Mr. Rogers learned by-and-bye that he had not been able to work all winter, and had had to draw upon the little he had saved to live on, so that he was anxious about his wife and children. He had hoped at least to leave them what he had saved if he should be taken away.

"But why," he said apologetically, "have I bothered you with all my worries on this your first visit to our home?"

"Now, Steve, old fellow," said Mr. Rogers, "I would like to know what friends are for if they cannot be used occasionally to tell our troubles to? But I think you are taking far too gloomy a view of things. To me you do not look to be quite dying yet. Cheer up, and come home with me for a few weeks, and see what country air will do for you."

Steve shook his head sadly, but Mr. Rogers saw the sudden look of hope come into Mrs. Williams face as he spoke. He said no more on the subject that night, but remained with the family, thinking out the matter, and in the morning renewed the invitation.

Mrs. Williams was anxious that her husband should go, and between the two they managed to persuade Steve.

At a little distance from the Rogers' house on the farm, was a little cottage where Mrs. Rogers' father and mother had lived for many years before their death, and which had since been standing empty. They often said they wished it was occupied. It looked so lonely standing unused. Mr. Rogers thought it would be beneficial to the Williams, if the family moved out there for the summer, but reserved saying anything about it until he had talked the matter over with the folks at home.

A kindly welcome awaited them on their arrival, and Mrs. Rogers at once set the fears of the invalid at rest that he should be thought a trouble. The boys took him out for a drive whenever the weather was fine, and they were, in a short time, rewarded by seeing signs of returning health in their guest.

Mrs. Rogers had heartily agreed in offering the cottage, and it was a happy day for the Williams when they received word to pack up and come along. Soon the family were established in the little cottage and words could not express the children's delight as they ran from place to place, revelling in the liberty and room, and making friends with all the animals about the farm, from the big lazy cows in the barnyard to the little kittens in the haymow.

They took special pleasure in hunting the eggs, and no "speckled hen" was allowed to "lay astray" that summer. But one day as Benny was searching in the barn a hen suddenly flew at him, and pecked his bare legs until she drove him yelling out of the barn. He ran to the house to tell Mrs. Rogers how badly the hen had acted, but she only laughed and said, "I guess she would better be given some eggs to hatch," and forthwith took some and marked them, Benny standing by.

"What do you mark them for?" said Benny, who always wanted to know everything.

"Oh, just to know them," she said absently as they went away over to the barn.

Three weeks later Mrs. Rogers called to Benny, "Come on over to the barn. I am going to put the hen and little chickens in the coop."

Benny approached the place very carefully, remembering his late experience with biddy, but was surprised to see Mrs. Rogers lift her gently off the nest, disclosing a nest full of fluffy chicks. "Oh, oh!" exclaimed Benny, "what beauties! Look at that one with all the black spots. Was that why you marked the eggs—so the hen would know how to make 'em?"

Laughingly she replied that she did not think that had much to do with it.

Another thing Benny liked immensely was to bring the little calves up from the field to be fed. He was not allowed to chase the cows hard, for "cows must be treated like ladies," Mr. Rogers told him, but "it would give the calves an appetite for supper." So Benny would get one by the tail and come tearing up the lane at breakneck speed until he found that two short legs were not a match for four and he would be forced to let go, only to try the same caper next night.

As soon as he found time Mr. Rogers ploughed the little plot of ground around the cottage, and Mrs. Williams and the children planted potatoes and some late vegetables, the season being well advanced. The neighbors all had a kindly word for the children, and one lady in particular would give them fruit and flowers in passing. They were especially fond of the ripe, fresh strawberries, and one day they saw her thinning out her strawberry bed and throwing the runners away.

"Would those grow if they were put in the ground?" Elsie asked timidly.

"Why, yes," she said, "would you like to try some? You may have as many as you like." And, sending in for a basket, she gave them a lot of plants, with instruction how to set them and sent them home triumphant.

Their father was by this time able to do a little gardening, and the fine country air was doing wonders for him. When the children came running in with their spoil, an idea came to him, which ultimately led to the success of the family.

"What if we should start a market garden, Mary?" We are near ——— where all we could raise could easily be sold." And his wife, who was only too glad to see his returning purpose, heartily seconded him.

The garden plot was extended, Mr. Rogers willingly renting them an acre or two of his large farm. And so, though never very robust, Mr. Williams was able to support his family, and was ever ready to say that but for "a helping hand" he would not have been in the land of the living.

And Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are well repaid for all their kindness as they look at the happy family who live in the little house near by.—A. J. H.

God Liveth

God liveth ever!
Wherefore, Soul, despair thou never!
Say, shall he slumber, shall he sleep,
Who gave the eye its power to see?
Shall he not hear his children weep
Who made the ear so wondrously?
God is God; he sees and hears
All their troubles, all their tears.
Soul, forget not 'mid thy pains,
God o'er all forever reigns.

Zihn. (1682.)

Through Good Friday

You can only come to Easter through Good Friday. It is so easy to sing Easter hymns, it is so easy to put away sad thoughts, to think that our religion bids us be happy. Easy, yes, but fatal unless you have put away those things which bring death, those sins of pride and anger and selfishness and sharp words, those unkindnesses that make home miserable; ay, and those sins of which it is a shame even to speak.—William Holden Hutton.

You are sure of being nourished if you take Bovril

THREE GOLDEN ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The exquisite group, consisting of Port Cros, Levant, and Porquerolles, lying off the picturesque peninsula of Giens, are to most people who visit the Riviera practically unknown, owing to their being right off the beaten track. Each of the three is a perfect little gem, possessing unique charms.

The biggest and most beautiful is Porquerolles, the Queen of the "Iles d'Or." Being the nearest, it is more accessible than the others. The only means at present of reaching Port Cros is to charter a sailing boat, the sea voyage, given a favorable breeze, taking about a couple of hours. To get to Porquerolles one can make use of the daily motor-boat service starting from La Tour Fondue on the peninsula, a short twenty minutes' run. These lovely islands derive their name "Golden" from the extraordinary metallic sheen of the rocks and the mica-impregnated sands.

They are in beauty alike to the Orient and the Isles of Greece. In olden days they were a haunt of Moorish pirates. Some say that the legendary island of Calypso was none other than that of Porquerolles.

A Miniature Corsica

In all three islands there are distinct traces of Roman and Arabic occupation. Porquerolles may be likened to a miniature Corsica, save for the mountains, for it is rich in all the aromatic shrubs of the "Maquis." Tamarisk, arbutus, cystus, wildthyme, rosemary, lavender, broom, and heather flourish exceedingly, while giant eucalyptus, palms, and tropical growth are to be seen on all sides. It is covered with pine forests, and with its ravines, picturesque coves, blue sea, sunshine, and delicious climate is an ideal spot in which to live.

You must not labor under the impression that Porquerolles is like a desert island only fit for a Robinson Crusoe. It is quite the reverse. The primitive little port at which one lands is a fairy-bower, gay with flowers and golden mimosa. Near at hand are rustic little hostelries, scrupulously clean and comfortable, where an excellent lunch is always obtainable. The chief industry of the island is flower cultivation, it being one of the most important centres on the Mediterranean, exporting hundreds of tons of cut blooms annually.

If you sojourn for a while in this paradise, with its perfumed air, glorious beaches, simple peasant-folk and hardy fishermen, you will not feel an exile from civilization, for everything possible for your daily needs can be obtained from the mainland, including your morning paper. The pretty little village of Medes supplies all that is necessary from a post-telegraph and telephone office to fresh bread and butcher's meat.

Delightful Scenery

One must not forget the well-stocked farmsteads scattered over the island, from which delicious new-laid eggs, fresh milk, cream, butter, and poultry are forthcoming at extremely moderate prices. This wonderful island is five miles in length and about two miles wide in its broadest part. A good road, bordered with shady trees, and affording a superb view, traverses its entire length.

There are delightful walks, either among the pine woods, ravines, or along the shore, while comfortable little "voitures" may be hired to make the entire tour of this beautiful Eden. Dainty little tea kiosks are to be met with hidden away in enchanting nooks in various out-of-the-way corners, where one can enjoy a rest under the welcome shade of the umbrella palms. Wild boars used to abound in the forests, but they are now extinct, their place being taken by legions of rabbits.

Levant, the third island of the group, and next in size to Porquerolles, although also inhabitated, is seldom visited, owing to its being so far away. For those who do not mind roughing it a little, and putting up with humble though clean quarters, this fascinating isle of Porquerolles is the ideal place in which to seek tranquility and rest from the worries and cares of everyday life.

It only needs to become better known by health and sunshine seekers to become one of the most sought-after of the many peaceful retreats on the Riviera, and fully merits its poetical name of "Queen of the Golden Islands."

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

"Oh, doctor," cried a wild-eyed man, "I am dreadfully afflicted! The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all around my yard when dusk is falling. I can look out into the gloaming any evening and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting, waiting. What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," replied the physician.

MARCH WINDS!

—London Gaiety.

Little Junior, aged four, was the son of a radio enthusiast. Together one day they went to visit a neighbor who had a particularly screechy phonograph. The neighbor insisted on playing it. Junior listened to the scratching of the needle for a few minutes and then, turning to his father, gravely inquired: "Ith that Pithsburg?"

A company promoter arrived from South Africa to float a gold mine in England. He brought with him a large piece of quartz dotted all over with nice little bits of gold. This proved so attractive that the necessary capital was quickly subscribed.

At the first meeting of directors, in order to inspire confidence and boost the shares, he dispatched a cable to his friends in South Africa saying, "Company successfully floated. Start crushing at once." The reply came back: "Congratulations. Will start crushing when you return the reef."

Agent: "I was told just now by your next-door neighbor that it was no use trying to sell you this splendid silver-cleaning paste, as you do not keep silver."

Lady of the house: "Oh, she said that, did she? I will take three boxes, please."

In a Pacific coast town there had been a slight earthquake shock, and Messrs. Clancy and Callahan had both felt it. "Patrick," said Mr. Callahan solemnly, "what did ye think whin first the ground began to trimble?" "Think?" ejaculated Mr. Clancy with scorn; "what man that has the use of his legs to run wit' and his lungs to roar wit' would be after thinkin' at a toime like that?"

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The Unknown Wrestler

By H. A. Cody.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

(To be continued)

"Do you intend to help him?" Douglas asked as calmly as possible. He would have been more than human had he not thrilled at the news he had just heard. Here was a chance, perhaps, to get even for his harsh treatment at Simon Stubbles' hands.

"That is the trouble which has been perplexing me all day," Garton replied. "Before you came I had about made up my mind to do so. I did not know anything about that reckless son of his then. Neither had I any idea that he is such a tyrant at Rixton, nor how he has treated the clergymen who have been there. I thought he was an active and earnest Church worker, and that was one of the reasons in his favor. But now I see things in a different light."

"But his reign will soon be over, though, if you do not help him," Douglas replied. "I had no idea that assistance would come to me in such an unexpected manner. But, say," and he leaned suddenly forward, "now I understand something. Strange that it never occurred to me before."

"What is it?"

Douglas then told about the mortgage on Professor Strong's place, and how Stubbles was about to foreclose as he needed money. He said nothing, however, about Ben's part in the affair with Nell. He could not trust himself to mention this.

"Who is this Strong?" Garton asked. "his name sounds familiar. There was a professor by that name at Passdale."

"He is the same man, but he is blind now, and helpless, depending upon his daughters for support. He lost what money he had saved, so I understand."

"You don't tell me that Professor Strong is living in Rixton!" Garton exclaimed in astonishment. "Why, he was considered a very able man when he was at Passdale. I have heard a great deal about him. But how did he come to lose his money?"

"He invested it, like so many other simpletons, in that Big Chief mining concern. I did the same, and so lost what little I had."

"No, you haven't," and Garton picked up one of the letters by his side. "I have good news for you and the professor. The Big Chief has revived and is going stronger than ever. This is a letter I received today telling me about it. I invested largely in that concern, and so am greatly interested."

Douglas made no reply to this most gratifying information. His mind had gone back to Rixton and the little cottage by the river-side. He pictured to himself the expression upon Nell's face and the look of joy in her eyes when she heard the good news. How he longed to start right off and tell her. What a relief it would be to her to know that the little place would be saved from Simon Stubbles' grasp, and that all the gnawing financial cares would be ended. It seemed almost too good to be true.

"How much did the professor invest?" Garton at length enquired.

"I do not know. But it must have been quite a sum. Anyway, it was his all, and failure means so much to him and his daughters."

"He can sell now at a good profit, as the stock is higher than ever it was before. You can tell him to come to me if he wishes to dispose of his interest."

"I can hardly believe that what you have told me is true," Douglas replied, "as it will mean so much for the Strongs. Simon Stubbles won't be able to worry them any longer."

"Indeed he won't. He's got his own troubles to attend to, and they will be much heavier than they are now, if he isn't careful."

"What do you propose to do? Help him out?"

"That all depends upon you, Stanton."

"Upon me! Why, what can I do?"

"Say the word, and I will refuse to assist him. He can go under, and the parish will be rid of him. Isn't that what you want?"

For a while Douglas was silent. It would be a choice revenge to see the blustering and impudent bully crushed by a single word. He thought of Ben and the haughty and sarcastic sisters. How delightful it would be to see them wince under the blow of financial failure. This temptation was only of short duration, however, for it was succeeded by a nobler feeling. He must not allow the spirit of revenge to affect him in the least. All that he wanted was justice, and freedom for Church work in Rixton. The Stubbles were in the way, and if pressure could now be brought to bear, either to bring them to their senses or to force them out of the parish, then it was right to do so.

"Is it hard to decide?", the lawyer asked, noting his hesitation and preoccupied air.

"Yes, it is. I wish to do what is fair. The tempter's advice is to get even now for the injury that has been done. But a nobler voice bids me to rise above such a feeling and do nothing in the spirit of revenge, but merely for the welfare of Rixton."

"But should not the Stubbles be taught a severe lesson? Is it right that they should escape all punishment?"

"I suppose not, but punishment should not be carried out in the spirit of revenge. When the State punishes a man, say with imprisonment, for some crime, it is not done in the spirit of revenge, but in order to safeguard society in general, as well as to teach a severe lesson. The same applies to parental authority over children. Now, I want to do something similar to that in this affair. I wish to do it without any vindictiveness on my part."

"I see your point, and I admire you for it. But we must do something."

"Certainly. But let us do nothing hastily. Let me think this over tonight, and we can discuss it again in the morning. You have told me so much that I am anxious to consider every point very carefully. Will that do?"

Further conversation was interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Garton. She was delighted to see Douglas, and at once began to question him about his adventures at Rixton.

"Let us have a cup of cocoa first, Kit," her husband suggested. "And a piece of your nice cake, too," he added.

"Starving as usual," Mrs. Garton smilingly replied. "Didn't you have your dinner?"

"Why, yes, but it's nearly eleven now, and you promised to be home at ten."

When the cocoa had been made and brought into the study, Mrs. Garton looked quizzically at Douglas.

"If I met you on the street I would not recognize you," she remarked.

"So that's the way you treat your friends, is it?" her husband bantered.

"Oh, I don't mean that, Charles," she protested. "But I never saw Mr. Stanton dressed that way before."

"No wonder you wouldn't recognize me," Douglas smilingly replied. "It is a splendid disguise at times. Even Dr. Rannage didn't know me when he came to Rixton."

"What, were you at that meeting?" Garton asked.

"So you heard of it, then?"

"Sure. Why, Dr. Rannage was furious when he came home, and at a recent session of the Board of Missions he expressed his opinion in no uncertain manner, so I understand."

"And he is not over it yet," Mrs. Garton remarked. "I was talking to him for awhile to night, and he told me about his terrible experience up there. He said that it was not a fit place to send any man, and that the people were most ignorant and uncouth."

"They were too much for Dr. Rannage, though," Douglas replied. He then told them in detail about the meeting that night at the Corner. "Dr. Rannage made a fool of himself," he said in conclusion. "He was not the proper person to send there."

"Won't you tell me something about Rixton?" Mrs. Garton asked, "and what you have been doing since you left the city?"

"Tell her about your wrestling bout with Jake Jukes," Garton suggested, "and the widow and her news-bag of a son, and also about the old shoemaker and his wayward daughter. Yes, and about the old professor and his daughters."

"You have given me a big contract," Douglas laughingly replied.

"I know I have, but Kit must hear it."

It was late when the three at last rose to retire. But Douglas did not mind, for he was glad to have such interested listeners. But the part of his story that was nearest his heart he did not tell. Not even to the Gartons would he reveal his love for Nell, and all that she meant to him.

Douglas walked with Garton down the street the next morning toward the lawyer's office.

"Well, what's is your decision as to the Stubbles' affair?" the latter asked. "I suppose you have it all cut and dried."

"Not altogether," was the reply. "I spent much of the night thinking it over, but am not fully decided yet. But there is one thing I would like you to do."

"What is that?"

"Come to Rixton and let us both meet Stubbles and have it out with him. What do you think of the idea?"

"It is a good one, and it has been in my mind ever since you told me your story last night."

"When can you come? Today? I am going back this afternoon."

"I cannot go until tomorrow. I shall go in my auto in the morning and not bother with the train."

"Come right to Jake Jukes' house and I shall get Mrs. Jukes to have dinner ready. I know it will be a good one, so bring your appetite with you. Don't be too late."

"Oh, I'll be on time. When we get through with Stubbles, I want to have a few words with Squire Hawkins. We mustn't let him off too easily."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Will of The People

It had taken the people of Rixton a long time to oppose the overbearing tyranny of Simon Stubbles and his family. It really began that afternoon at the close of the so-called trial. The men were incensed as never before, and talked and threatened in an alarming manner. Even then, nothing of a definite nature might have been done but for the leadership of Jake Jukes. He was slow to arouse to a pitch of fury, but when once stirred he was a formidable opponent, and this all knew. His affection for Douglas was something remarkable, and his wife had at times bantered him about thinking more of his hired help than he did of her. Douglas' courage in facing the Stubbles, combined with his ability as a wrestler, was what appealed to Jake, and when he saw what a miserable farce Squire Hawkins was making of the trial, and listened to Ben Stubbles' blasphemous denial of all connection with the night attack, his anger rose to white heat.

For a while he remained silent at the close of the trial, and merely listened to what the men were saying. He heard all kinds of suggestions and wild talk. Some advocated burning out the Stubbles, mill and house, and driving them from the parish. Others were for horse-whipping Ben and Squire Hawkins, while one went so far as to suggest that they hang Ben to the limb of a tree. Jake knew that all this talk would amount to nothing without a leader, and if no one else would act, he would. Quickly mounting a bench, he ordered the men to be silent.

"Ye'r all talkin' like a bunch of kids," he chided. "Let's git down to business, an' do something. I don't want this to end in nuthin' but talk as in the past. It's now or never. I'm willin' to lead an' take the hull blame, if yez don't funk on me at the last minute."

"Good fer you, Jake," several shouted. "We'll stand by ye, never fear."

"All right, then," Jake replied, "I'll bank on yez all. But yez better go home now an' think this all over, an' what is more important, keep ye'r tongues still an' don't blab this all over the place. When I want yez, I'll send for yez, an' not before."

The Stubbles family were at their late breakfast the next morning when news reached them about the indignation meeting in the hall the previous evening. It was Squire Hawkins who told them. He had received the information from an early caller at the store. All the Stubbles considered the affair a huge joke excepting Miss Mehetibel. She was angry and expressed her views in a most caustic manner.

"It's that horrid fiddler," she declared, "who is at the bottom of all this. Pa, I don't understand why you allow him to remain in the parish."

"Oh, he'll be out of the place soon," Stubbles senior replied. "You'll attend to him, Squire, won't you?" and he winked at Hawkins across the room.

The storekeeper grinned in reply. He was greatly pleased at the way he had managed affairs at the trial, and had no fear of the people so long as he had the Stubbles with him.

"They're all beasts and should be soundly whipped," Miss Mehetibel proclaimed. "Oh, if I were only a man!"

"Cut your hair and change your clothes, Hettie," her brother sarcastically replied, "and you'll pass for a man any time."

"I'd be ashamed to be like you, Ben," was the retort. "You haven't enough spunk to be in the catalogue of men."

"Maybe not, but I get there just the same. What about last night?"

"Oh, that's not ended yet. That indignation meeting may amount to something after all."

"Not a bit of it. It'll all end in talk. Why, the people in this parish haven't the spunk of chickens when a hawk is after them. Dad's the hawk in this case, and they're frightened to death of him. Come, girls, let's go for a spin."

If Ben Stubbles had only known what was really taking place in Rixton he would not have spoken so contemptuously about the people of the parish. The intense feeling which pervaded the community that day was ominous. Neighbors neglected their work as never before, and met in twos and threes near their line fences to discuss the one big question of the day. That they were determined to stand by Jake was most evident, and they impatiently waited for word that would stir them to action.

Their anger was further roused when they learned of what Ben had done to Jean Benton at Long Wharf. This was due to Empty, and the startling news spread from house to house with mysterious rapidity. No one doubted it for an instant, for Empty himself had heard it from Jean's own lips, and that settled it so far as the people were concerned. It was this which removed the last particle of hesitation in the mind of any one as to the necessity of action. When at last word came from Jake to be ready that night, the men were as one in their grim determination to take matters into their own hands.

The wharf near the store was the stated place of meeting, and there, just after sundown, the men of Rixton gathered. They came in little groups without any noise or clamor. Squire Hawkins, at first, had no idea of their intentions, but thought that they had come merely to meet the evening steamer. But as the crowd increased, he became somewhat uneasy as reports of impending trouble drifted to his ears. In his anxiety, he sent word to Simon Stubbles, telling him of his fears and advising him to come and disperse the men.

It was Ben who received the message just as he was about to head his car through the gate of the driveway leading up to the house. With a curse he swung his car to the right and started up the road toward the wharf. He would attend to the crowd, and send the men about their business. His father could make an example of the ringleaders later. But for once in his life Ben Stubbles had reckoned without his cost. As he drew up near where the men were gathered, he ordered them to clear out and go home.

"I know your plans," he told them, "but what do you think you can do? Do you know what will happen to you? Have you all gone crazy, you d—— fools?"

The only reply to these words was a roar of anger as the crowd surged toward the car. Ben, seeing them coming, and realizing for the first time the seriousness of the situation, endeavored to escape. But he was too late, for in an instant he was lifted off his feet and placed astride a pole which was carried upon the shoulders of two strong men. Cursing and raving, Ben threw himself to the ground but was immediately hustled back again by a score of rough hands.

"Set still, ye beast, an' stop ye'r wrigglin'," Jake ordered. "Ye'r only gettin' what's comin' to ye. Ye'll git a darn sight more if ye don't keep quiet."

Away from the wharf and the main highway Ben was borne, and across an open meadow to keep a deep slimy frog-pond on the edge of a large swamp. Here he was dumped unceremoniously upon the ground, and ordered to remove his clothes. When he hesitated and looked helplessly about as if seeking for some avenue of escape, rough hands seized him and in a few minutes he was standing as naked as the moment he was born. Ben's face was now pale and he was trembling in every limb. His cursing and raving had ceased and the cowardly heart of the man showed itself. He pleaded for mercy, and begged his captors to let him go.

"Not till we're through with ye," Jake told him. "Ye've had ye'r own way in this place long enough, an' it's our turn now."

"We'll teach ye a thing or two, ye black liar," Tom Totten roared. "Ye'r heart's as black as ink, an' ye'r body'll be jist as black in a few minutes. Bring on the stuff, boys."

At once a pail of coal-tar was produced, and seizing the brush which was handed him, Tom dipped it into the tar. At the first daub upon his naked body, Ben emitted a yell of despair and made a frantic effort to escape. But he was instantly seized and laid on the ground.

"Ye'd better keep quiet, me hearty," Tom warned, as he rapidly smeared Ben's body from head to foot. "If ye'r not careful I'll do ye'r face an' head at the same time."

While this was taking place, several of the men were ripping open an old feather bed they had brought with them. Into this Ben was plunged, and rolled over and over until he looked more like an unsightly feathered creature than a human being. He was then made to stand on his feet for general inspection. The men shouted with laughter at the ludicrous spectacle he presented, and all kinds of uncomplimentary remarks were made.

"Who's your tailor?" asked one.

"Is that the latest fashion?" questioned another.

Presently Jake raised his hand, and the babel of tongues ceased.

"Now, look here, Ben," he began, "this is a nasty job, I know. But it was comin' to ye, an' it had to be done sooner or later. Ye were altogether too fresh an' there was no livin' in the parish with ye. This is jist a warnin' to you an' all connected with ye, that the men of Rixton won't stand no more tom-foolery. We're going to take things in our own hands after this, an' we're not goin' to allow you nor ye'r father nor anybody else to treat us like a bunch of mean curs. Isn't that so, boys?"

"Hear, hear!" came from all. "Give it to him, Jake."

"An' look here, Ben," he continued, "We've all heard what ye done to Jean Benton at Long Wharf. By the great jumpin' punkin! I kin hardly keep me hands off ye'r measly body fer doin' that to a woman, an' her nuthin' but a girl. Now we're goin' to give ye a dose of ye'r own medicine, an' as ye dumped Jean into

the harbor, you ye'rself can jist flop around in that frog pond, an' see how it feels. Come on, boys."

As Ben was seized and lifted from the ground, he shrieked and begged for mercy. "Don't drown me! don't drown me!" he yelled. "For God's sake don't——"

His cries were cut short by the water which closed over his head as he went down on his back beneath the leaves, spawn and slime. He came up like a cork, choking and sputtering, and started to wade to the shore as the water was only up to his arm-pits. But as he attempted to scramble out, he was pushed back and forced to stand in his wretched plight for several minutes. At length he was allowed to leave the pond, and with teeth chattering with cold and fear, he was told to dress himself as quickly as possible.

Mud and slime mingling with the drenched feathers and tar made him look more grotesque than ever as he struggled into his clothes.

"Now clear out," Jake ordered, when Ben was at last dressed, "an' thank ye'r stars that we didn't skin ye alive."

Ben waited for no second bidding, but darted away and ran as he had never run in his life, followed by the shouts, jeers and laughter of the crowd.

The men were now in a dangerous mood and ready for any mischief. The fire of pent-up passion had at last burst forth, and the mob spirit was upon them.

"Squire Hawkins," shouted some one. "Let's give him a dose."

"The Squire, the Squire," passed from mouth to mouth. "His turn next."

What would have happened is hard to tell, had not Douglas at that instant stepped forward. His sudden appearance arrested the men, and they at once stopped their clamor to hear what he had to say.

"I wouldn't do anything more tonight, men," he advised. "You are greatly excited now, and if you are not careful you might do something that you will regret. You have taught Ben a severe lesson, and one he thoroughly deserved. But do not lay hands upon a Justice of the Peace. He can be dealt with in another way."

"How?" asked one of the men.

"I have just come from the city," Douglas explained, "where I have been in consultation with one of the ablest lawyers there. He is a special friend of mine, and he will be here tomorrow. He will deal with Squire Hawkins far more effectively than we can."

"Who is he?" several asked.

"Charles Garton, head of the firm of Garton & Tracey. I think you all have heard of him. It was he who rounded up that bunch of Government grafters last year and forced them to disgorge their ill-gotton gains."

"Sure, sure, we know him," was the cry. "Hurrah for Garton! He'll settle with Hen Hawkins all right."

Seeing that his words were having the desired effect and that the crowd was slowly dispersing, Douglas turned to Jake and told him to come home. Without a word the latter obeyed, and together the two crossed the field to the main road. Once there, Jake's tongue became unloosened.

"Where did ye drop from, John?" he asked. "I didn't know ye was anywhere around."

"I came from the city on the afternoon train, and when your wife told me what was going on, I hurried to the wharf as fast as possible."

"An' did ye see it all?"

"Only the dip in the frog-pond, but I could easily guess the rest."

Douglas did not go home with Jake, but parted from him at the road leading to the professor's house. He wished to see Nell, as he had many things to tell her.

He received a hearty welcome, and felt very much at home as he sat by the professor's side and told him about his visit to the city, and of his return to Rixton just in time to see Ben's plunge into the frog-pond.

Nell's face grew white and a startled expression came into her eyes as Douglas related what the men of the place had done that night. Her concern was not for Ben, but for those responsible for his punishment. She felt sure that Simon Stubbles would take some speedy method of revenge, and that the first object of his attack would be the man sitting near her father. She wished to warn him of his danger. But how could she speak and not reveal her keen interest in his welfare?

"Have you had any supper?" she asked so suddenly that Douglas looked somewhat surprised.

"No, I have not had time to think of eating," he replied.

"Then you must have something right away," and Nell rose to her feet, glad of an opportunity to be moving about in order to hide her excitement.

Douglas begged her not to mind as he could get a bite when he went home. But Nell would not listen to his protests, and in a short time she brought in a tray containing a fresh, boiled egg, several slices of excellent home-made bread, cake and tea.

This act of thoughtfulness touched Douglas deeply, and the look that he gave Nell brought the color back to her cheeks and made her very happy. As he ate, he told about his visit to the city, and especially about the evening he had spent with the Gartons. He said nothing, however, about what the lawyer had told him concerning Simon Stubbles' financial difficulties; neither did he say anything about the recovery of the Big Chief mining concern.

It was about ten o'clock when Douglas bade the professor good-night.

"I am anxious to hear how you are getting on with your book," he told him. "But we can have a long talk when I come again."

Nell accompanied Douglas to the front door, and for a while they stood there looking out upon the beautiful night. Then Douglas told her about Simon Stubbles' financial embarrassment, and how he had appealed to Garton for assistance. By the light of the moon he could see Nell's face which, so he thought, was more beautiful than ever, owing to the serious expression depicted upon it. He could not divine the nature of her thoughts, but when he mentioned the good news of the Big Chief mine, she gave a cry of joy, and her face brightened.

"I can hardly believe it is true," and she clasped her hands before her. "Are you sure there has been no mistake?"

"None at all. Mr. Garton will be here tomorrow, and he will take over your interest in the mine, providing your father agrees."

"Oh, he will agree all right. What a joy it will be to us all," and she turned her grateful eyes toward her companion's face.

It was difficult for Douglas at that moment not to reveal to Nell all that was in his heart. He longed to tell her of his love, to clasp her in his arms, and to claim her as his own. But no, he must wait. He would not speak to her until he had thrown off his disguise. He believed that she cared for him, perhaps loved him. But what would she think if she knew who he really was, and what a deceiver he had been?

These thoughts flashed through his mind with lightning rapidity. He could hardly trust himself to speak, so they both stood there strangely silent.

"I must go now," and Douglas reached out his hand. "I shall see you tomorrow."

As Douglas' hand closed over Nell's he held it for a few seconds, and it was a great joy to him that she did not try to draw it away. Quickly stooping, he touched her hand with his lips, and then without another word he left her and walked rapidly away from the house.

Sometime later, in the solitude of her own room, Nell's lips pressed the spot where the kiss had fallen. Her eyes were bright with a new-found joy, and her face was radiant with the happiness of love.

(To be continued)

CHINESE CEREMONIAL

"The ceremonial form of Chinese conversation," says Lady Susan Townley, wife of a distinguished British diplomat in her recently published Reminiscences, "always amused me. It abounded in flowery compliments and quaint self-deprecatory remarks, as shown by the following questions and answers which invariably passed between us, through the intermediary, of course, of the interpreter:—

"'Distinguished and aged Wu, what is your honorable age?'

"'Alas, honorable lady, I have wasted fifty years!'

"'How many worthy young gentlemen sons have you?'

"'My fate is beggarly; I have but one little bug.'

"'How is Your Excellency's favored wife?'

"'Thank you, madam! The foolish one of the family is well'."

A most amusing account is given of the funeral ceremonies of Li-Hung-Chang.

"In the court-yard were arranged a whole menagerie of weird cardboard beasts, more than life-size, whose coats and plumage were represented by dried fir-twigs stuck on—I noticed an immense and most comically-shaped 'Pekinese' dog among others. There was also a regiment of life-sized horses, constructed on light bamboo frames covered with paper, and colored to imitate life. Each one was mounted by a cardboard Chinaman in correct official dress, with hat, boots, and pigtail complete. These stuffed cavaliers,, in their colored paper garments, appeared as life-like at a distance as almost to deceive one. Looked at closely, however, it was impossible not to laugh at the fixed expressions of man and beast. The comic side of them was still further accentuated when presently they were bodily hoisted up and carried away, topsy-turvy, with the horses' legs sticking in the air, to the place of their execution, for all were burnt in the evening in order that the deceased statesman might have the use of them in the spirit world to which he was supposed to have retired. In the same way were sent after him the effigies of his servants, Peking carts, family shrines, official chairs, and wives."

United States Senator Samuel D. Nicholson died at Denver, Colorado, on Saturday night, of cancer. He was born in Springfield, P.E.I., February 22, 1859.

IZAAK WALTON'S COTTAGE

To admirers of Izaak Walton, whether they be Brothers of the Angle or mere readers of the immortal book who never wet a line, it will be good tidings that the cottage at Shallowford is to be preserved as a shrine by the action of the friends of the late Julien T. Davies of New York. A plan to restore the quaint little house on the Trent had been proposed by Mayor Dunn of Stafford. Walton's birthplace, but the response in England was not encouraging. Is the cause the high rate of taxation? For that rosome reason relics are neglected in England. Sacred possessions decay there. Even Westminster Abbey was lately in danger, and American contributions ta restor it were welcomed. The good old man of Shalford (so the place is known in England,) friend of George Herbert, Sir Henry Wotton and Dr. John Donne, died 239 years ago in the odor of sanctity. The fate of Walton's retreat was in doubt until friends of Julien T. Davies, learning of Mr. Dunn's dilemma, went to his aid. The suggestion of placing a memorial in the cottage to Mr. Davies came from the mayor of Stafford. Restoration will cost £500, and for a little more the building can be acquired by trustees, under the terms of the Master Angler's will. The fund is to be raised by contributions in the United States and England. A library of piscatorial lore will be installed; and doubtless a museum of the fish of those rivers celebrated by the gentle philosopher — Thames, Severn, Trent, Medway, Tweed and Tyne—will be established.

While there may be better prose and work more polished in the "Lives" than in the "Compleat Angler," it is the small volume about the habits of fish and how to take them, the bait to be used, including familiar flies, propitious seasons and state of water and weather, on which Izaak Walton's fame rests. The first edition was published in 1653. After the long interval, 269 years, one may catch the chub, trout, grayling, salmon, pike, carp, bream, tench, perch and barbel in English streams with no later guide. It has been said that "Walton hooked a much bigger fish than he angled for when he offered his quaint treatise to the public." The author anticipated the scorn of the unsympathetic: "You know, gentlemen, it is an easy thing to scoff at any art or recreation; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence and malice will do it." Whether the book is immortal because of its fishing lore or because of its songs of the countryside, its melodious bits of Donne and Herbert, its pleasing stories, and its tranquilizing philosophy, doesn't matter. Millions have dipped into the "Compleat Angler" who have not read it through, but no one need hesitate to defend it as a classic. Many have kindled to the lines of Jo. Davors, Esq., beginning:

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place.

Never to be forgotten is the "honest ale house, where we shall find a cleanly room, lavender in the windows, and twenty ballads stuck about the wall." The milkmaid's song is in every anthology. Who but feels unrest lulled by the benediction at the close?—New York Times.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

McGILL UNIVERSITY

A six weeks' course in library methods will be given in the University Library from May 21st to June 29th. Fee, $60.00.

For circulars apply to

The University Librarian,
65 McTavish Street,
Montreal

PRESERVING A FISHERMAN'S SHRINE.

Isaac Walton's cottage at Shallowford, near Stafford, England, which has been secured by admirers of the author of "The Compleat Angler," and will be established as a memorial to him. This arose out of an effort on the part of a body of Americans to purchase the house and tranship it to the States. It will now be retained in England by a trust committee.

USE SIMPLE WORDS

Literary aspirants should religiously eschew polysyllabic orthography. The philosophical and philological substructure of this principle is ineluctable. Excessively attenuated verbal symbols inevitably induce unnecessary complexity and consequently exaggerate the obfuscation of the mentality of the peruser. Conversely, expressions which are reduced to the furthermost minimum of simplification and compactness, besides contributing realistic verisimilitude, constitute a much less onerous handicap to the reader's perspicacity. Observe, for instance, the unmistakable and inescapable expressiveness of onomatopoetic, interjectional, monosyllabic utterance, especially when motivated under strenuous emotional circumstances. How much more appealing is their euphonious pulchritude than the preposterous and pretentious pomposity of elongated verbiage. —Life.

THE PICTURES IN THE FIRE

Lonely I sit by the campfire's light;
It is nearly time to retire.
Watching the coals in my campfire bright,
I see pictures in the fire.

I see the faces of loved ones gone,
Examples that help and inspire,
I see their profiles pass, one by one,
In the pictures in the fire.

I see a mother with care-lined face,
Beside a grey-haired sire;
I see them kneel at a Throne of Grace
In the pictures in the fire.

I see the depths to which I fell,
The heights to which I aspire,
A glimpse of heaven, a glance of hell
In the pictures in the fire.

J. H. Macleod.

FACE A SIGHT WITH PIMPLES

Large and Red. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My face was itchy and broke out with large, red pimples. They were scattered all over my face and itched and burned so that I scratched which caused them to grow larger. I could hardly sleep at night. They were a real torture and my face was a sight.

"The trouble lasted about three months. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the first treatment stopped the itching and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Ora Goulette, R. F. D. 4, Box 86, Barre, Vt., March 24, 1922.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum exclusively for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SUGAR BOWL

How The Harvest of Sweet Cane is Gathered in Cuba

Cuba has been called the world's great sugar bowl because it produces more sugar than any other country in the world. In a single year the output of Cuba's sugar would make two piles larger and higher than the pyramid in Egypt which covers thirteen acres of ground and is more than four hundred and fifty feet high. If it were all sent to New York in one shipment it would take twelve hundred ships to carry it.

That Cuba is a rich country is shown by the fact that her exports amount to more than eight hundred and fifty million dollars per year. Perhaps no other city on earth has proportionately as wealthy a population as Havana, the capital city, according to a noted author. There is one hotel in this city where the rate for room and bath without meals is $25 per day. Havana boasts of a club that has forty-three thousand members and its clubhouse cost nearly a million dollars.

A Valuable Crop

As sugar is king in Cuba it will be interesting to recount some things regarding its production. Sugar cane requires about eighteen months to mature, but it will produce a dozen crops per year without replanting. Think of only having to plough one crop of corn to get twelve crops! It grows as high as a man on horseback can reach. The crop is largely tended and drawn to market by oxen and they can live a good share of the year on the leaves that are stripped from the cane. If we get a crop that is worth $50 per acre we are "going some," but the Cuban sometimes gets $500 per acre for his.

The harvest of sugar cane is during our winter months. In October the mills start grinding and for half a year they hardly stop. Cutters are in the fields and working with all their might, for they are paid "by the job." The harder and faster they work the more they earn. After the cane is cut it is loaded on great, two-wheeled carts and sometimes it takes a dozen oxen to drag them from the fields to the mills, or to the cars, as the case may be.

Some of these sugar mills are gigantic affairs. Cars loaded with cane are run into the mills and about all that is necessary to unload them is to press an electric button. Endless belts carry the cane to great crushers, the rollers of which are a dozen feet in diameter. The cane goes through so many of these rollers that when finished it is dry enough to burn—in fact, it is carried to the boilers by endless belts and burns like tinder, generating steam enough to run the machinery.

Whitewash is added

After the juice is pressed out of the cane it is strained and pumped into great vats, and would you believe it, a lot of whitewash is poured into it. When this is heated, the lime neutralizes the acid and purifies the juice causing certain parts to settle to the bottom while the heat brings other impurities to the top as froth, after which the clear juice is drawn off, put into evaporators and thus the process goes on until it is made into sugar and refined and made ready for market.

After the sugar is bagged, strong, burly Cuban negroes will pick up a bag that weighs two hundred and seventy-five pounds and trot around with it as easily, seemingly, as an ordinary man will handle a fifty-pound sack of flour. Of course, these men make good wages, but often they gamble it away or lose it by buying lottery tickets. While it is said that already the wealth of Cuba per capita is greater than any other country, yet there are vast stretches of this island as wild and unbroken as when Columbus discovered America. A Cuban forest is turned into a field, however, quicker than one would think it could be done. The weed cutters fell the trees big and little and beneath a tropical sun everything soon becomes dry as tinder. About March, fire is started, and enough heat to keep a city warm all winter goes up from this burning mass every day. The soil is so rich that it is not hard to get the sugar cane planted and growing in the district burned over.

Fire in The Cane Fields

About the greatest menace to sugar growers is a fire in the cane fields. Open lanes about fifty feet wide are left between sections of the field which serve not only as highways but protection against fire as well. Then there are small towers and during the dry season people are on the lookout all the time. When a fire starts, whistles are blown and everybody, gentlemen and laborer, planter and employee, Chinaman and coolie, Japanese and negro, white man and creole, all drop everything and rush to the scene. With all their might and with anything they can get hold of they attack the flames.

Guards on horseback race up and down the highways giving directions and at once the entire section is surrounded. It is very hot for any one who is found in the section and a good deal hotter for him after the fire, for one thing Cubans are all united upon and that is to punish anyone who by carelessness or otherwise starts a fire in the cane field.

But even when a field is burned over, it is not completely destroyed, for the stocks of cane still stand although all leaves are burned off. Then it is that all forces are put to work cutting this cane, as it must be cut and ground up quickly if the juice is to be saved for sugar.

One of these great sugar factories is a little world in itself. The National Geographic tells of one of these great plantations that has its own railroad system, its own police department, its own hospital and its own fire department. It covers two hundred and eighty square miles of territory, has a population of ten thousand people and has nearly twelve hundred buildings. Its railroad system has one hundred and twenty miles of track, twenty-five locomotives and nearly eight hundred cars. Besides all this, about five thousand head of oxen are used to haul the cane from the fields to the railroad tracks.—Successful Farming.

A PUPPET SHOW IN ITALY

(By E. Montizambert)

Many years ago travellers in Sicily brought back glowing accounts of the wonderful marionette shows, of the unending exploits of Roland and Oliver and other paladins well known to every Sicilian peasant.

So when I read under an Italian sky in Rome of the delightful puppet show given at the Art Workers' Guild in London by their creator, Mr. Simmonds, I mourned my absence till I caught sight of a sign in a narrow passage off the Corso, "Teatro dei Piccoli." In another incarnation I must have known that Piccolo meant marionette, for without hesitation I began with the driver of the little one horse carriage my usual ignominious conversation, consisting of a poke in his back and much gesticulation of the hands.

In a few minutes we were inside a theatre that looked like Lilliputia. The stage curtain was tiny and the majority of the audience was tinier. It was amusing to see how the babies copied older audiences, for before it was time to begin they were clapping and stamping to hurry things up.

The piece was "Fortunello," a marionette fantasy in three acts, prologue and epilogue, by Vincenzo Frasdietti, a young poet, author and journalist, who has written several plays for marionettes.

The playwright leaves the producer no leisure, for he gives him a cast of twenty-five puppets and a chorus of gnomes, beasts, both ferocious and domestic, dancers, Japanese and others. The puppets, worked from above by fine black cords, are about two feet high. They were fascinating affairs, with most life-like and comic movements, of which the audience thoroughly approved, and as I listened to the ripples of childish laughter I wondered if there were in Canadian nurseries any piccolo theatres—so easy to construct and manipulate and the source of unending amusement to any imaginative child.

THE MILLER OF DEE

Once a miller lived on the bank of a little river called the River Dee. He did not have much money, but he owned some land along the river, and on this he had built a mill. He worked hard all day, and in the evening as he was going home his children used to run out to meet him and all would go into the house where his wife was waiting for him.

So, in spite of his poverty, the miller was happy and contented. His hard work did not make him discontented because God had given him a wife and children and had kept him out of debt and misery. He used to sing to himself as he worked, and this is what he sang:—

"I envy nobody—no, not I
And nobody envies me."

One day as he was singing this song he looked up and saw before him a man handsomely dressed, sitting on a beautiful horse and followed by his attendants. This was the king. He was very powerful and very rich; and had many people to wait on him; but he was not happy for he had so many worries that he could not rest. He looked at the miller whom he had heard singing, and said, "How is it that you are so happy, though you are poor and have to work hard?" The miller answered, "I am happy because I can work and earn my bread. I owe no man anything and I have my wife and children who love me."

Then the king said, "Do not sing any more that no one envies you; for I would rather be a happy miller by the River Dee, than the king on his throne." He bade the miller farewell, and rode off with his attendants. It is well to be rich, but it is better to be contented than rich.—The Ohio Chronicle.

Vancouver as a grain port has "gone over the top" and is assured of achieving the 15,000,000 bushel objective set for the 1522-23 crop year, according to a statement issued by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange. Grain men are predicting that Vancouver's total shipments of grain for the year will approximate 20,000,000 bushels.

CHINESE JEWS

An Isolated Remnant

"Those fellows 'missed the 'bus,'" remarked my host, indicating a couple of passers-by, as we were sauntering through the streets of Amoy. They looked slightly different from other Chinese. The bridge of the nose was higher, though hardly aquiline, and the eyes were rounder and more prominent. "Jews," he continued. "They, or rather their ancestors, came across into China close on thirteen hundred years ago, as camp-followers of the last Sassanian King of Persia, when he was chased out East by the Caliph Othman. The Persian troops went home eventually, but a number of the Jews 'missed the 'bus,' and found themselves stranded in the middle of China. And there they have been ever since."

On making further inquiries I found that this was quite true. Up-country, clustered together in the town of Kaifungfu, in the inland province of Honan, there still exists the most curious little Jewish colony in the world. They even have a ruined synagogue, in which they used to worship up to a few decades ago, and they are trying to raise funds for its reconstruction. So far as I could gather, however, foreign Jewry was not responsive to their appeal, and the numerous well-known international Hebrew philanthropists had passed them over when distributing benefactions. This seems a pity, for from a purely historical and sentimental point of view so strange a colony of exiles might well be preserved, and rewarded for its pluck in holding its ground for so long.

The ruined synagogue, which was practically razed to the ground, in the early part of last century, at the instigation of the large colony of local Moslems, was more than 100 yards long by 50 broad, and had four courts. It had a hall of ancestors, where Moses, Joshua, Isaiah, and the rest of the famous personages of the Old Testament had the worshippers' respects paid to them, in Chinese fashion, at the equinoxes. The last rabbi died about 1840, while away on a journey in the province of Kansu.

There are about 600 Jews in Kaifungfu, and a few dozen more are scattered here and there about Honan. Most of them are poor, for the reason that the feeling against the colony has always been so strong, especially from the Moslems, that the more ambitious and prosperous have found it advantageous, from a worldly point of view, to dissociate themselves, and marry their children into Moslem and Buddhist families. The most popular trades in the colony are dealing in old clothes, and changing the money of Chinese wayfarers bound to and from other provinces with different currency. They manage to get, however, only the crumbs of money-changing.

A stone still stands in the ruins, with an inscription that commemorates the building of the synagogue in 1163, during the Sung dynasty; the arrival of the first Jews in the dynasty of Hon; and the rebuilding of the synagogue, 350 years ago, in the dynasty of Ming. There are touching, dramatic, and bizarre episodes in the history of these extraordinary exiles. Their holy building razed to the ground, at last, after they have held out for more than a thousand years, their last rabbi dead, despised and persecuted by the Buddhist Chinese, hounded by the Moslems, they still preserve, in hiding-places here and there, copies of their Scriptures, their ritualistic literature, and ancient records. I have heard, from a man who had business dealings with them, that they once displayed some of their documents in the bazaar of Kaifungfu, in the hope of catching the eye of a wandering co-religionist, for not a man of them any longer remembers a word of Hebrew. They talk Chinese, but the fervent among them, to whose breast the steady flame of nationalism has been transmitted from generation after generation of exiled ancestors, are eager to recapture their lost tongue. They realize that without it they are becoming submerged.

Six of the rolls of the Hebrew Law, and several small books (in Hebrew) of the Parashioth, or synagogue readings of the Law, were obtained, many years ago, from Kaifung-fu, and some of these are now in the Bodleian and the British Museum. They are precisely identical with those of Europe.—Morning Post.

THE LOST DREAM

I wish I had it back again!
It was too sweet to stay.
I've waited for it ever since—
The dream that slipped away.

There was a road, a curly road,
That twisted up a hill
And ended at a little gate
Above a mossy sill.

It was a little lattice gate,
And lilies grew each side;
I lifted up the silver latch,
And then it opened wide.

I can't remember what I saw,
But all at once I knew
Just what it was that held the stars
And what let down the dew.

I heard the song the sea shells sing.
At last I understood
The whispering the pine trees make
When winds wake up the wood.

The echo in behind the hill,
The waves that kiss the shore,
Were friends that walked old ways with me,
Not strangers any more.

There were no secrets in the world,
For when the breeze swept by
I understood the word it brought
From earth and sea and sky.

And then it went. (The gate swung shut.)
It was too sweet to stay.
If I could only get it back—
The dream that slipped away!

—Youth's Companion.

From 1911 to 1922 Saskatchewan farmers have won 229 prizes for their grain, grasses and vegetables at international shows held in Canada and the United States. Of these a total of 84 were either sweepstakes or first prizes. In addition a large number of prizes have been won for livestock raised in the province, the exhibition of which has been a prominent feature at all the shows where they have been shown.

Premier Bonar Law in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons states that the instructions basing estimates on the assumption that no great war is to be expected for a decade from 1919 are still operative, with regard to the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry.

SPRING IMPURITIES DUE TO POOR BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an all-year-round tonic for the blood and nerves. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills help to enrich the blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but does not help the blood. On the other hand, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood which reaches every nerve and every organ in the body bring new strength and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DISCOVERIES AT UR

Jewelry of Nebuchadnezzar's Time Found in Excavated Temple

The recent archaeological discoveries on the site of the ancient Ur of the Chaldees are particularly interesting in view of the recent expression of opinion by Professor Flinders Petrie that the treasures found in Tutankhamen's tomb were possibly transferred to Egypt from the Euphrates.

Four thousand years ago Ur was the southern centre of the worship of the Moon God, the position of the temple area being indicated by a brick pyramid crowning a mound. Part of the main Temple of the Moon was uncovered in the winter of 1918 by a British Museum expedition in the course of a breif examination.

The joint expedition financed by the British Museum and Pennsylvania University, which began work three and a half months ago, under the skilful leadership of Mr. Woolley, has laid bare the foundations of a second temple, that of the Moon and his consort. Mr. Woolley explains that the first temple was the bachelor quarters of the Moon God, while the second was his harim. On a fragment of an unearthed stone vase is a representation, carved 2,000 years B. C., of the god and goddess receiving the adoration of worshippers.

The earliest brick walls revealed by the excavations belonged to the Second Dynasty of Ur (3,600 B. C.) In the sixth century B. C. the temple was rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar, who carefully preserved the original plan of the sanctuary. The excavators have discovered some jewelry of Nebuchadnezzar's period in an inner room of the temple. Inscribed bricks are not numerous so far, but there are many alabaster vases and inscribed door sockets, one bearing the inscription "Bur Sin."

An agreement has been reached with the Iraq authorities that half of the ancient treasures found shall remain the property of this country and help to found a Baghdad museum; the other half being divided between Britain and America. Meantime, however, all the finds are going to England for decipherment and classification.

The work has not been without its dangers. The expedition's camp near the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates is on the frontier line between two tribes, and there has been a good deal of trouble with Beduin. One night the camp was attacked, and one of the native diggers was killed.

NEW COURT SYSTEM IN RUSSIA

The Dreaded "Cheka" And Other Revolutionary Tribunals Have Passed Into History

The revolutionary tribunals which, along with the dreaded "Cheka," were instruments of red terror during the worst period of the Bolshevist revolution, passed into history the other day when a new and permanent court system was inaugurated throughout Russia. While founded upon lines not unlike those of the court systems of some other European countries, the new Russian courts have some particularly communistic features all their own.

The Supreme Court of Russia, which will sit in Moscow, will have three branches. One will be for criminal cases one for civil, and the other a courts of appeal. There will be also district courts to try cases of local importance, and the "peoples" courts,, corresponding to police magistrates, will operate in each village and city district to try minor offenses.

Peter Stuchka, Lettish lawyer who gained fame as the Bolshevist dictator of Latvia when Riga was in the hands of the communists, has been named as chairman of the Supreme Court.

A peculiar feature of the new system is that a species of "juror" is introduced There will be two of them in each case, sitting beside the judge and having full powers to question witnesses and attorneys. They will retire with the judge to decide upon the guilt of innocence of the accused, a majority vote of the three serving to convict or free the prisoner. Panels of these prospective jurymen are now being selected throughout Russia. The various trade unions and professional organizations select them from their own numbers, and they must be ready to go into court at any time they are called upon. The Moscow quota of jurors is 4,000. When they sit in trials the jurymen are paid, not by the government, but by their employers, receiving their regular days' wages for the time spent in court.

When the new court system is in full swing, it is expected that most of the lawyers appearing will be men trained in the law courts of the old regime. Professional unions of lawyers are being organized, subject to the approval of the Soviet authorities.

MAY BROADCAST LEARNING

W. J. Dunlop, director of extension work for the University of Toronto, who is investigating the possibilities of broadcasting lectures by radio from the University, by Professors who now travel throughout the province on extension work. Hundreds of thousands would benefit.

WORLD'S OLDEST TREE

Unless the comparatively few regions of the globe as yet botanically unexplored have some unsuspected wonders to reveal in the way of ancient trees, it is not likely that any tree, or indeed any living organism, exists that is older than the Big tree of Tule. It grows in the churchyard of Santa Maria de Tule, which is about 18 miles south-east of Oaxaca and 250 miles from the City of Mexico. Although a calculation of the age of such a tree as this must be largely conjectural, there are data on which an estimate can be based. On other and younger trees of Taxodium mucronatum the annual rings have been counted and found to number about two hundred in a section twelve inches wide. It seems safe, therefore, in the case of the Taxodium of Tule, with its diameter of 50 feet (that is, 25 feet from centre to circumference,) to calculate its annual rings at 200 to the foot and to put its age at 5,000 years. In spite of its age, it appears to be still in perfect health. Mr. C. J. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, states that when he saw it a few years ago there was not a dead twig in sight. He goes on to say: "Before the Pyramids of Egypt were built it was a sturdy tree; and before Moses led the children of Israel out of the wilderness it must have reached the usual size of the species; when Rome was founded, it must have been known as a big tree; in the days of King Arthur and his round table, its reputation as a giant among its kind must have been established; and ever since there have been Mexican traditions, Indians have made pious pilgrimages to the Big Tree of Tule."

Plenty of Sunshine Aid to Health

Sunlight, along with fresh air, is one of the best disease preventives known. Investigations are being made to determine the relation between sunlight illness. The popular theory is that sunlight not only destroys bacteria but is also a stimulant and its absence brings depression and lowered resistence. Copenhagen specialists declare sunshine is a food—not potential food through its growing power, but an actual food. Dr. Saleeby, of London, claims sunlight puts phosphorus in the blood and is "better than cod-liver oil." Sir Oliver Lodge has already proved that sunlight kills bacteria and its beneficial effects in tuberculosis cases have long been accepted.

The food theory recognized in plant life is the basis of experiments in relation to human beings now going on in London. The records obtained there strengthen the idea that sunshine has a positive relation to many diseases. The medical fraternity argue against the wearing of too much clothing on the ground that such styles exclude light and "suffocate" the skin.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS

One of the first essentials in a community is a supply of water, and this is logically followed by some system for taking away the water which has been used.

Hence waterworks and sewers are the basis of community life, and hundreds of years ago, the problem of water supply was solved.

In Babylon and other ancient cities remains of water sewer systems have also been found.

Ancient Rome was supplied with water through the splendid aqueducts whose architecture still excites admiration, and these were necessary, as the laws governing the "inverted syphon," under which water enclosed in a pipe regained its level, were unknown. Hence the water was carried in a gently descending trough from the distant hills to the public fountains within the Eternal City.

The enormous Cloaca Maxima, 14 feet in diameter, built by Tarquinuis Priscus in 600 B. C., was thought to be a sewer, and has become one; but it was originally intended to drain the swamps behind the city.

In France, many years ago, boring for water was undertaken with great success, and Artesian wells (so named from the District of Artois) were dug. The most noteworthy was that at Grenoble, driven 1,802 feet, which gave a flow of 800,000 gallons daily, and from which the water at first rose 122 feet.

Well-boring was undertaken for London, Eng., but the demand necessitated the impounding of water in rivers.

The oldest waterworks in Canada is at St. John, N. B., constructed in 1837; next is Toronto, Ont., 1841; Halifax, N. S., 1848; Montreal and Quebec, Que., 1857; Victoria, B. C., 1875; Charlottetown, P. E. I., 1888; Brandon, Man., 1893; and Craven, Sask., 1900.

Waterworks are generally considered—because a necessity—as likely to be publicly owned, yet an analysis shows 132 private systems against 388 municipally-owned ones. The largest percentage of privately owned systems are in Quebec, where 74 out of 178 are privately owned, and in British Columbia, where the proportion is 24 out of 51.

There are in the Dominion 279 sewerage systems, of which 155 are combined house and street sewers and 124 are separate. The total mileage reaches the enormous figure of 4,223 miles. In only 75 systems is the effluent treated; the rest turn out the contaminating and dangerous sewage in a raw state to produce disease in other communities. But there is no doubt that legislation will be enacted before long that will compel all sewage to be purified before it is allowed to enter a stream which is often used as a source of water supply lower down.—Municipal Review of Canada.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

One Third of Palestine Barren Land

"Approximately one-third of the area of Palestine proper," says Addison E. Southard, American Consul at Jerusalem, "or roundly 3,000 square miles, is barren land capable of little, if any, agricultural development. Fully an additional fifth of the total area, or more than 3,000,000 acres, has definite agricultural possibilities; but irrigation and other more or less expensive requirements will considerably prejudice the profits to be obtained from farming. The country is sparsely settled, and much of the land has been left fallow for centuries. At the present time the estimated area under cultivation in all Palestine amounts to fewer than 1,000,000 acres."

THE HONESTY BOOK*

Hitherto the most recent illustrations in schoolbooks of business honor have been taken from such remote and unchildlike examples as Benjamin Franklin and Peter Cooper. "The Honesty Book" begins with a talk about a modern office-boy, it tells how a young man today gets a bond, and it is replete with references to the business practices of our own time. Refreshing is the fact that the National Surety Company, which originated this plan of reviving the Commandment—"Thou Shalt not Steal"—in the schools, had the stories and methods tried out successfully in real schools by teachers with actual pupils. The stories are crisp, pointed and avoid being conventional. The book, and the campaign of which it is the instrument are to be heartily commended.

* "The Honesty Book," prepared and published by The National Honesty Bureau, 115 Broadway, New York

Eczema Covered Arms of This Healthy Child

Mrs. Alex. Marshall, Sprucedale, Ont., writes:—

Baby Marshall.

"When my little son was three months old he broke out in sores on his chest and arms. We did all we could to heal those terrible sores, but nothing did him much good. Finally I ventured on a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and kept on using it. At last we were rewarded by the steady healing of the sores, and finally he was completely relieved of them. He is now three years old, and has had no return of the trouble since."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT STRIKES AT BRITISH MOTOR TRADE

Dr. Patrick McCartan withdrew in the Dail Eireann on Friday his motion endorsing the recent peace proposals from Munster, stating in explanation of his action that hopes for peace had not been abandoned, but that speeches in the Dail on such a motion might mitigate against a successful issue.

Sir James Craig, representing Dublin University, declared a panic had been caused in the motor trade by the announcement that the Free State would, from April 1, impose a 33 per cent ad valorem tariff on British-made motor cars, and in consequence of which, he said, numerous orders had been cancelled.

The tariff, declared Sir James, would help the United States, French and Italian automobile manufacturers, but no Irish industry would profit by it, except the Ford plant in Cork.

Thomas Johnson, Laborite leader, said he was amazed at the solicitude of the members for the English makers of luxury cars, as against the United States popular cars.

President Cosgrave said the legality of the Government's position was upheld by Article 74 of the Constitution, and that the Government must be guided by that article until it was repealed.

Explosion in Dublin

A violent explosion late in Dublin on Friday night, was followed by an outburst of revolver, rifle and machine-gun firing. The explosion was due to a mine which wrecked the lobby of a motion picture theatre. No one was injured by the explosion, but a man was seriously wounded in the course of the shooting.

An 80-year-old woman and her daughter were shot dead at Aughafin, Longford, by a raiding party. The daughter's husband is a National officer and it is believed he was being sought.

General Sweeney, commanding in County Donegal, has issued a proclamation declaring that if the irregulars do not cease burning property the death sentences that have been imposed on seven men now confined in Drumboe Castle in the county will be carried out.

Habeas Corpus Refused

Justice Sir Horace Avery and Sir Arthur Salter today refused an application for a writ of habeas corpus made on behalf of Art O'Brien, president of the Gaelic League in London, that he might be brought up to test the validity of the recent deportations of Irish subjects from London. Mr. O'Brien was one of those taken in the raids early this month and transported to Dublin.

In dismissing the application for the writ, the justices pointed out that counsel had not produced an affidavit from O'Brien.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BOYS

Mr. Geo. H. Buchanan, formerly of Chatham, Ont., and now a successful magnate of coal in Detroit, Mich., attributes his success to an offer once made him when he was a boy, that he would have a trip to Europe if he saved up a third of the cost. The offer was made by a friend who promised to lend a third provided George's father lent the other third, the loans to be repaid when George could afford to do so. Here was a real incentive for saving, and when the trip was made it proved of an educational value that has stood him in good stand all his life. Last year Mr. Buchanan made a trip to Alaska, and the idea occurred to him of making the same kind of offer to other boys that he had himself enjoyed in his own youth. But the trip should be to Alaska and not to France. As soon as he made the announcement, he was inundated with applications, and a large party of Detroit boys has already been booked to sail from Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Louise, on July 14th, next. Mr. Buchanan will personally conduct the tour which he is thus helping to finance. He says that such a trip would have been worth $50,000 to him if he had taken it himself in his own boyhood because of its educational and broadening influences.

Detroit men including the Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, pastor of the Central Methodist Church; William Livingstone, president of the Dime Savings Bank; and Circuit Judge Joseph A. Meynihan, have indorsed Buchanan's scheme as an unusual opportunity for boys to learn the value of thrift and industry. But the trip will have still other benefits, as Mr. Buchanan has said. These lads cannot cross the continent and take that wonderful trip up the island-sheltered waters of the Pacific Coast without its having a tremendously stimulating effect upon their imagination, and upon their future modes of thought and life. From Vancouver to Skagway and back is a nine-day trip that can never be forgotten. The yacht-like Princess Louise glides over a still sea among countless islands that rise forest-clad or mountainous on either side against a snow line of snow-capped peaks. The Indian villages of Alaska, with their totem poles, are unique, and they, too, will have a special charm for these fifty fortunate boys.

TOO MANY RADIO STATIONS CAUSING INTERFERENCE

Expansion of the wave lengths assigned to broadcasting stations from 330 to 550 meters and staggering their use so that the lower and higher wave bands will be assigned to inland transmitting stations well removed from coastal stations which use 300 and 600 meter wave length is urged by the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, United States.

The chamber also recommends that, due to commercial ship and shore use of the wave lengths, 300, 450 and 600 meters and in some localities 525 metres, wave lengths of 360, 400 and 505 metres be considered for coastal broadcasting stations, which use 300 and 600 meter wave lengths and that for inland stations the wave lengths of 330, 345, 380, 418, 440, 460, 485, 535 and 555 meters, differing by 5 per cent be considered and selected alternately when assigned in the same radio district so as to make the percentage of separation of contiguous stations as large as practicable.

It is suggested that recourse to wave-length bands higher than 600 meters be taken only after exhausting every other solution. "Should higher wave-length bands be considered necessary," said a statement issued by the Chamber, "it is earnestly urged that the public interest be protected by granting sufficient time to the manufacturers to produce and the public to purchase the necessary apparatus to extend the wave-length range of receivers already sold and in the hands of the public."

The statement declares that the interference in the air has produced a situation intolerable to the nation's 3,000,000 radio users, and emphasises that it is absolutely necessary that immediate relief be found. A nation-wide survey by the body's broadcasting committee, it is said, discloses that "congestion of radio communication has increased to such an extent that the value of this medium to the public is seriously endangered by the resulting interference."

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS

The following resolution originated by the United Farm Women of Alberta, Craigmyle, is being sent by them to all the higher church courts of the province, also to the Salvation Army, the W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A., Women's Institutes, and Social Service Council, with the request that it be discussed at the next provincial meeting, and a committee be appointed to study up the need for Biblical instruction for the children of the Prairies.

"Inasmuch as it is becoming more and more recognized by the world's best minds that mankind needs a religion, and that the maintenance of the present day civilization depends upon his having one; and inasmuch as the Bible is the basis of true civilization, and is wrought into the fabric of our laws, our speech, our literature, our conceptions of right and wrong, duty and so forth; and inasmuch as it is practically excluded from our schools, causing a vast majority of our prairie children to grow up in complete ignorance of its teachings—We the United Farm Women of Craigmyle, do urge upon the legislature that a law be enacted, whereby all public schools be opened by reading without comment a portion of Scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and also that a well written Life of Christ, Bible history, and Stories from the Bible, be made available for public school libraries.

JEAN STEVENSON, President
LILITH E. VERNON Vice-President
MARY E. MACCRIMMON Secretary

WORDS ON THE DOWN GRADE

(By Dr. Edwin F. Slosson)

Language is a circulating medium, as money is, and words, like coins, are apt to lose their value in the course of time. A decline in the exchange rating of a word may be due either to too promiscuous application or to a growing popular suspicion of the soundness of its backing.

The seven wise men of early Greece were called "sophists" as an honorific appellation. But later a "sophist" came to mean a man who pretended to know more than he did or one who sold his wisdom to the highest bidder for the basest of purposes, that of making a wrong cause seem right. Pythagoras repudiated the title of sophist, and assumed the more modern sounding term of "philosopher," a lover of wisdom. But this term has narrowed, if not degenerated. Philosophy, once the sum total of human knowledge, has come, in common parlance, to be confined to speculative metaphysics. When Plato said that states should be ruled by philosophers he did not mean by professors of metaphysics.

This degenerative process has gone so far that we have no word in good repute and common usage to apply to a group of competent and learned men. The word "scholars" would once have served, but this has come to mean "pupils," those who are being schooled instead of those who have been schooled. To call a man a "sage" calls up in the average mind the picture of something gray and pedantic. The word "scientist" has become so narrowed and lowered and misapplied that men of science hesitate to use it longer. The titles of "professor" and "expert" are distinctly losing caste, and to call a man a "fellow" is not safe nowadays outside of the campus of a university.

It is hard to arrest a word when it is on the down grade and almost impossible for a word to regain a reputation once lost. The dictionary is crowded with words that once moved in the highest circles, but now are outcast and marked "obs." or "vul."

The man who knows comes to be considered a "knowing man," with the suspicion of knowing too much for his neighbors.. The "kenning man" becomes the "cunning man." A master of arts gets the reputation of being "artful." A craftsman is regarded as "crafty." A politician has come to mean—well, a politician.

Four hundred years ago the word "virago" meant a heroic woman. Nowadays no one would dare call a woman a virago to her face if she were one. "Hussy" has degenerated in a hundred years from a thrifty "housewife" to quite the opposite.

In Australian newspapers today you may see a lonely bachelor advertising for a "homely wife," not because he has an aversion to feminine beauty, but because he desires domesticity.

A "wretch" was not at all wretched on the start. Othello calls his beloved Desdemona "Excellent wretch." A modern maiden would not feel complimented by such a term of endearment. A "prude" was merely a prudent person. A "villain" and a "boor" once meant simply a countryman. A "knave" was a simple servant. A "varlet" was a candidate for knighthood. A "miscreant" meant one who differed from you in theology.

In 1548 it was proper to express the pious wish "that his son, Prince Edward, that good imp, may long reign over you." How is it that "imp" has since come to mean a little devil?

So, as we see, words generally degenerate as they grow old. That does not matter much, for we can always make new words so long as the alphabet holds out. I am not concerned over the loss of a name, but I am with the loss of the type that the name once signified. If an ancient and honorable title falls into disrepute it is not altogether without reason. It means that some at least of those who bore it have not lived up to its true meaning.—N. Y. Evening Post.

MAY BE MODERATOR

Dr. Alfred Gandier, principal of Knox College, Toronto, who has been nominated as moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Appetite Keen and Bowels Relieved

You can relish your meals without fear of upsetting your liver or stomach if you will put your faith in Carter's Little Liver Pills. Foul accumulations that poison the blood are expelled from the bowels and headache, dizziness and sallow skin are relieved. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Heat and inhale Minard's. Rub it on throat and chest. It clears the head and breaks up the cold.

Minard's prevents—relieves 39

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

That Alberta is eminently suitable for the growing of corn is demonstrated by experiments conducted by E. B. Doten of the Gleichen district. Last year, he reported having grown 90 acres of corn, harvesting more than 1,000 bushels of perfectly matured seed. This gave him feed for his hogs and other stock, leaving him a surplus for sale as seed.

The war damages in the devastated region of France are fixed at 85,750,000,000 francs in the revised figure, announced by the Minister of Liberated Regions in answer to a parliamentary inquiry. France has paid her war victims 41,225,000,000 francs, or 48% of the entire amount, largely in Government securities.

She Suffered for Twenty-Five Years

Then Mde. Arbour used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Quebec Lady who Suffered from Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy Restored to Good Health by Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

White Head Perce, Que., March 28.—(Special)—"For twenty-five years I have suffered from various forms of kidney disease which includes Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy. I had pains in my back and was always tired and nervous. At times I found it difficult to collect my thoughts and I had sharp pains on the top of my head."

"I took fifteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me a lot of good. I am now enjoying good health."

Madame Francois Arbour, who lives here, makes the above statement. All over Canada, Dodd's Kidney Pills are recognized as suffering women's best friend. They act directly on the kidneys, making them strong and healthy. Diseased kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of all the ills women are heir to. Sound kidneys mean pure blood. Pure blood means good health.

Weak, nervous, run-down women should ask their neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

DEAF FRIENDS

Would You Believe It?

Did you see a little time ago a notice in this paper of Advice on Deafness, to be given FREE by an Ear Specialist?

You would hardly believe it, but the requests have come in very fast. This is true not only of readers of this paper but of other papers where the offer has been made. From every part of Canada and the U. S. many of the people who received advice have followed it and are now rid of this affliction; many others are well on the road that leads to that happy ending.

One man says, "I am still hearing as well as when a boy, thanks to you." Another writes, "Those fearful pains and noises in the head have entirely disappeared and I can now hear as good as ever." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received.

Here is YOUR opportunity! Deafness Specialist Sproule, *(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, and formerly Surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service)*, 286, Boston, Mass., who made the previous offer of a Book and Advice on Deafness FREE in this paper, now offers again to Readers

ADVICE FREE

You also can have this book on Deafness FREE by just asking for it. All you have to do is just to get a postal card or a piece of note paper, with a pen or even a pencil, write "Advice and Book on Deafness—Wanted," address the card or letter and mail it.

Join your neighbors in taking advantage of this generous offer. Learn for yourself about this Method of Treatment. Many people right around you, whom you never suspected, perhaps, have written. They are on the Road to Good Hearing. Why don't you join them?

Don't wait, therefore, or hesitate, but write for FREE ADVICE and a BOOK, if you wish it.

Remember it won't cost you a cent. Many people who have accepted the offer are now very grateful for the help received. You won't regret looking into this Home Treatment Method.

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
286, Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 24

With a light offering at Montreal a few choice steers brought $7.50, choice heifers up to $7.00, and really good heifery cows up to $6.00. Butcher steers of good quality brought from $6.50 to $7.00 and medium steers $6.00 to $6.50. Common steers ranged from $4.50 to $5.50. With few exceptions, the best heifers were weighed up with steers of equal quality. Medium heifers brought around $6.00 and common thin ones from $3.00 up. Good fat cows brought from $5.00 to $5.75, medium ones $4.00 to $4.50, and common thin cows from $3.00 up. Canners sold at $2.00 and cutters $2.25 to $2.75. Three or four choice bulls sold with choice cows and heifers; good bulls were $5.00 and better and common ones around $3.00.

Calves were the dominating feature of the market, with the bulk of sales from $5.00 to $5.35 and really common calves down to $4.25. Confiscations were heavy and the market closed very unsettled. Sales of selects and good quality butcher hogs of local origin were made from $10.25 to $10.50 but mostly at $10.50. A few lots of coarse hogs sold at $10.00 and thick-fat heavy hogs from $9.50 and $10.00. Sows moved from $8.00 to $9.00. Present indications are for a steady market next week. Good light sheep sold up to $7.25, common ones around $5.00 and lambs $10.00 to $11.50.

A few lots of good heavy steers sold at Toronto for $7.25 to $8.00. Choice butcher steers advanced 40c to 50c per hundred on the week's trading, closing from $6.50 to $7.25 for the bulk with others of lesser quality downward to $5.00 per hundred. Cows and bulls also advanced 25c to 50c per hundred with good butcher cows closing from $4.50 to $5.25 and good heavy bulls within the same range. There was a good demand from country points for fleshy feeding steers, from $5.50 to $6.50 per hundred, while exporters picked up weighty feeders from $6.75 to $7.25 or a shade higher than during last week. Milch cows and springers were mostly selling about $10.00 per head lower than during last week. Good Holsteins brought $75.00 to $90.00 each, with an odd sale up to $105.00. Most of the good cows went to Quebec.

The calf run was heavy and included a considerable number thin and immature. In spite of the increased offering, the market advanced $1.00 per hundred with choice closing from $12.00 to $14.00 per hundred and common selling as low as $5.00 per hundred. Hog prices opened at $9.50 fed and watered and closed uncertainly at $9.75 to $10.00 with sales about evenly divided between the two prices.

Sheep and lamb trade was very strong, some western lambs selling at $16.00 per hundred. The small number of Ontario lambs offered also sold higher at $14.00 to $15.00 for the majority. The sheep supply was very small. A few choice light sheep brought from $8.00 to $9.00 per hundred. Spring lambs are beginning to arrive in small numbers; prices ranged from $12.00 to $19.00 each.

A few heavy butchers of desirable quality at Winnipeg sold from $5.75 to $6.00. Straight loads of weighty steers suitable for export feeders sold at $5.75 and the balance, medium to good heavies moved from $5.00 to $5.50. Best handy weight killing steers sold at $6.00 and the medium to good quality mostly from $5.00 to $5.75. Lower grades made $4.00 to $4.50. The general run of good butcher heifers sold from $4.00 to $5.00, fair kinds from $3.50 to $4.00. Most of the good butcher cows sold from $3.50 to $4.00 and medium and fair from $2.75 to $3.25. Canners and cutters ranged largely from $1.50 to $2.50 and bulls from $2.00 to $3.00.

The calf market held about steady. Good to choice light vealers sold from $7.00 to $10.00 and plain and medium from $3.00 to $6.00. Feeder steers of medium to good grading sold $3.75 to $4.50, and $4.85, if fleshy. Plainer stores made $3.00 to $3.50 under a limited demand. The hog market gained considerable strength with prices advancing 75c. Thick smooths opened at $8.25 and closed at $9.00. Sheep and lamb offerings were barely sufficient to establish a market. A handful of good killing lambs sold at $11.50 and a few good light weight sheep at $7.50.

Good quality stock at Calgary commanded steady prices. Choice butcher steers sold from $5.00 to $6.15, fair to good from $4.00 to $4.85, medium from $3.00 to $3.85 and common from $2.50 to $3.00. Choice heifers made $4.00 to $5.00 and $5.50. Fair to good sold from $3.00 to $3.95 and ordinary stock $2.50 to $2.85. Canners sold from $1.50 to $2.00 and good bulls $1.85 to $2.25.

Choice calves sold at $5.00, good from $4.00 to $4.50 and common around $2.50. Good stockers made $2.75 to $3.50, good feeders $3.50 to $4.75, and common around $2.50. Good stocker heifers sold from $2.00 to $3.00. Hog sales opened at $7.75, declined to $7.50 and closed at $8.10 on thick smooths, fed and watered basis. Select bacon 10 p.c. premium. Sheep receipts were light and prices steady. Lambs made $10.00 to $11.75, ewes $7.00 and yearlings $9.00.

The market at Edmonton was active and considerably stronger, especially on choice stuff. Choice steers sold generally from $5.50 to $6.00 and a few at $6.50. Medium made $4.00 to $5.00 and common to medium from $3.00 to $4.00. Good choice butcher heifers sold from $3.50 to $4.50 and up to $5.50. Good to choice cows made $3.00 to $4.00. Common to medium sold from $2.00 to $2.50 and canners and cutters $1.50 to $2.00. Choice bulls made $2.25 to $2.75 and common kinds at $1.50. Good to choice feeders made $3.50 to $4.50 and medium $3.00. Good to choice stockers sold from $3.00 to $4.00.

Fancy vealers made $7.00 to $8.00 and good calves from $3.00 to $5.00. The hog market was decidedly stronger at $8.75 to $9.00 off cars for thick smooths. The sheep market was firmer. Good to choice lambs made $9.50 to $11.00 and $11.25. Yearlings $8.00 to $9.00, and ewes $4.00 to $6.50.

British Cattle Market: Glasgow reports no Canadians. Scotch 12c to 13c per lb on foot. Demand stronger. Two hundred and fifty Irish made 12 1-2c to 13c. Birkenhead reports no Canadians. Irish 20c to 21c in sink. London quotes Canadian dressed sides 18c to 20c, and reports later, 1,340 Canadians at Birkenhead 20 1-2c to 21 1-2c in sink.

British Bacon Market: Canadian leanest 76s to 95s, lean 70s to 85s, prime 70s to 80s; prices slightly better. American 64s to 76s, Irish 112s to 122s, Danish 98s to 105s. Better demand for all classes. Danish killings 47,654 head.

BANK ACT REVISION

Mr. Fielding Outlines New Legislation to Safeguard Depositors.

In introducing the decennial legislation to revise the act respecting banks and banking in the House of Commons, Hon. W. S. Fielding said an endeavor would be made to improve the Bank Act, while not making any radical departure from its general framework.

With regard to Government inspection of banks Mr. Fielding expressed his opposition on the ground that it would create the impression in the minds of the people that the Government was guaranteeing the transactions of the banks.

Shareholders' Audit

He said, however, that it would be the purpose of the Government to improve the present system of shareholders' audit, which he would make more rigid so that the public would have a better guarantee of audit than they had at present. He proposed that the Bankers' Association should still prepare a list of those who desired to be auditors, but that that list should be confined to chartered accountants who had practiced their profession for a period of six years in a city or town in Canada where there was a head office of a bank.

The Minister said that in no case should more than three members of any one firm be allowed a place on that list. He proposed, too, that every bank have two auditors instead of one, as at present, chosen by the shareholders. Both were not to be members of one firm and were not to be auditors for one bank for more than three years in succession.

Mr. Fielding dealt with the question of bank mergers briefly, and stated that he was willing to have the whole question fully threshed out before the Banking and Commerce Committee. With regard to Section 88 of the Bank Act, which gives a prior lien to the bank in certain cases as security for loans, the Minister said this section had been the object of much criticism both in Canada and outside of Canada. It had been claimed that merchants abroad, and even those at home who sold goods in Canada and were not able to look after their own interests, often found when trouble occurred that the bank had prior claim to everything and that though the unpaid vendors came and asserted their claims, the bank by its prior right had possession of the goods.

Loans Under Section 88.

The Minister stated that he was opposed to the repeal of section 88, but proposed that any merchant or manufacturer in Canada who desired to borrow from the bank under that section should give notice in the office of a registrar, who would be the assistant receiver-general in each province. A merchant who would not register would not receive any money from the bank. A merchant who thus registered would give notice that he had accorded a priority of claim to the bank. If a merchant did not register, the bank would enjoy no priority of claim. The Minister also announced that he was making provision that no bank should declare stock dividends.

On the question of bank property, the Minister announced a change. The Government would ask that a bank, in dealing with the value of its property, report not only the property which stood in its name, but also the properties standing in the name of the company it controlled.

"The banks have formed subsidiary companies which are practically branches of the bank," the Minister said, "and are controlled by the bank in every way. We propose that as respects the holding of property and assets and liabilities, the returns shall show the operations of these companies the same as the operations of what I may call the bank proper. That will apply to any corporation that is controlled by a bank."

The Minister announced that hereafter, under the new legislation, banks would not be permitted to invest money for their pension funds in their own stock or in the stock of any other bank. The reason for this stipulation was that in the case of a recent bank failure it had been found that money intended for the protection of the pension fund was invested in bank stock.

Bank Directorates

Mr. Fielding announced a change in the provisions governing bank directors. In future, he proposed to require that a record be kept of every bank board meeting showing the directors who had attended. He also proposed that before the next annual meeting that record should be placed in the hands of the bank shareholders in order that they might be in a position to judge whether or not they wished to continue the directors in their service.

On the much discussed question of a bank lending to its own officials money from the bank's funds, the minister announced that the new legislation would require that no general manager, assistant general manager, bank manager or any official, clerk or servant could have a loan exceeding $1,000 without the consent of the directors, and could not have more than $10,000 even with the consent of the directors.

The last provision of importance, the minister said, dealt with the meaning of the word "bank." The bank law as it stands, states that the word "bank" shall not be used by any person or corporation other than a chartered bank. Nevertheless, the minister said, there were men engaged in what was practically a banking business who did not come within the operations of the law. More than once disastrous failures had occurred. The minister proposed that whoever would desire to receive money on deposit in Canada should obtain a license from the municipality in which he proposed to do business and that he would have to make a substantial deposit with that municipality as a guarantee of his good faith. Certain co-operators and agricultural corporations and organizations, the character of which was well understood, would be exempted from the operation of the section.

The bill was introduced, read a second time, and referred to the standing committee on banking and commerce.

THAT FREE LIBRARY FOR THE HOME

Not every one wants a great many books, but every one should have a shelf of useful helpful catalogues showing where to get, how to use or how to make the desired things. And some of the ablest yet plainest, simplest of these works are issued in the shape of catalogues, free for the asking. The up to date man is so, because he is always ready to learn and apply some new idea. And these free catalogues are time and money savers. The firms who issue them know that they must be really helpful or they will be chucked away. One or two such books are advertised free for the asking in this issue. We understand that this is the last advertisement of the free cement booklet—so that coupon on page 16 for one should not be overlooked.

IMPERIAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

It is definitely, if unofficially, announced that the Imperial and economic conferences will both be held in the autumn, probably in September. It is expected that all the Dominions will be able to send their prime ministers. The conferences will probably be most interesting and possibly the most important in the Empire's history. There will be the new Dominion, the Irish Free State, participating in the deliberations. There will be new men from the other Dominions and Canada and Australia particularly will send young statesmen whose policy cannot be predicted from past performances, and whose course will be watched with interest.

Wild-Cat Financial Schemes

That "we have a long road yet to travel before we will be back to normal conditions" and that there was a real need for rigid economy in public as well as private affairs was stressed by Honorable Dr. J. E. Hetherington, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, in his budget speech in the N. B. Legislature on Friday afternoon. Embodied in his speech were some suggestions as to the needs of the province.

First of these, he mentioned protection for the people against "wild-cat financial schemes," in connection with which he mentioned the collapse of the L. R. Steel Company to buy stock in which many people in this province had been induced to exchange Victory bonds.

Canada exported meats and allied products to the value of $30,752,000 last year, and imported to the value of $10,265,000, leaving a favorable balance of $20,487,000, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is expected that shipments to the United Kingdom in 1923 will show a substantial increase over those of 1922, in view of the lifting of the embargo on Canadian cattle by the British Government.

The first step towards the forming of the more than 250 bee-keepers of Carleton county into a part of a $100,000 incorporated company to be known as the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Ltd., were taken at a meeting of the Carleton County bee-keepers in Ottawa recently. Ontario now produces on an average between six and eight million pounds annually, which is about one-third of the total production in Canada.

The average value of occupied farm lands in Canada for the year 1922 is $44 per acre, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This included improved and unimproved land, together with houses, barns, and other buildings on the farms. The average value in 1921 was $40 per acre, while it was $48 in 1920 and $35 in 1915. Average values are higher in British Columbia, where the figure is given as $120 an acre. The other provinces vary from $64 in Ontario to $24 in Alberta.

ONE 50c BOX BROUGHT HEALTH

Years of Constipation Ended By "Fruit-a-tives"

The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

Anyone who suffers with miserable health; who is tortured with Headaches; and who is unable to get any real pleasure out of life; will be interested in this letter of Mrs. Martha de Wolfe of East Ship Harbor, N.S.

Mrs. de Wolfe says, "For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicine seemed to help me. Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and the effect was splendid; and after taking only one box, I was completely relieved and now feel like a new person".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and you are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands.

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 2030 B, Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
2030 B, Main St., Adams, N. Y.

You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

State .....

Pro. .....

RHEUMATISM REMEDIED

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Remedies Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins of back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price $1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.
Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

SHE RID HERSELF OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-470, Bloomington Ill., is so thankful at having treated herself to recovery, that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by this simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Internal and External Pains
are promptly relieved by
DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL
THAT IT HAS BEEN SOLD FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS
AND IS TO-DAY A GREATER SELLER THAN EVER
BEFORE IS A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITS
NUMEROUS CURATIVE QUALITIES.

FARMERS MARKETS

THE PROVISION MARKET

The tone of the market for live hogs was firm with Ontario selected lots quoted at $10.50 and heavy rough stock at $9.50 per 100 lbs weighed off cars. The trade in dressed hogs in a wholesale jobbing way was steady and prices were unchanged with sales of city abattoir fresh-killed stock at $15.50 to $16 per 100 lbs.

Sales of 8 to 12-lb. hams were made at 26c per lb, heavy weights at 24c to 25c per lb, cooked round hams at 37c per lb, cooked square hams, partly skinned, at 39c per lb; cooked square hams, skinned, at 41c per lb, while smoked breakfast bacon sold at 27c per lb, and Windsor boneless bacon at 40c per lb. A fair business was done in trimmed loins of fresh pork at 22c per lb, and in trimmed shoulders at 15c to 16c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The demand for eggs was fairly active in a wholesale jobbing way with sales of Canadian selected eggs at 37c, straight receipts at 34c to 35c, and American fresh at 33c per dozen.

The demand in dressed poultry was principally for cold storage poultry, and sales of turkeys were made at 37c to 40c per lb, broilers at 35c to 38c, select chickens at 28c to 32c, milk-fed chickens at 34c to 37c, ordinary ducks at 34c. Brome Lake ducks at 38c, and fowl and geese at 24c.

Sales of Green Mountain potatoes were made at $1.05, and Quebec No. 1 stock at $1 per bag of 90 lbs, ex-track. A firm feeling prevailed in the market for onions, with a steady demand for choice Quebec red stock at $2.25 to $2.50, and for Ontario yellow at $1.25 to $1.50 per bag of 75 lbs.

New York, March 23.—Eggs steadier. Fresh gathered extra firsts, 27c to 29 1-2c; do firsts, 24 1-2c to 28 1-2c; New Jersey hennery whites, locally candled extras, 41c; do uncandled, 40c to 44c; state, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 33c to 40c; state, and nearby hennery browns, extras, 33c to 34c; Pacific coast whites, firsts to extras, 33 1-2c to 35 1-2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The market was quiet with sales of finest held creamery at 48c to 49c per lb, and New Zealand fresh-made creamery at 50c per lb. A few small lots of fresh-made fodder creamery have come forward, which in most cases have graded seconds and sold at 46c per lb.

The demand for cheese was chiefly from the local jobbing trade for small lots of fodder made cheddars at 27c per lb.

New York, March 23.—Butter, steady, receipts 5,357. Creamery, steady, 49 1-2c to 50c.

THE GRAIN MARKETS

The feature of the domestic cash grain market was the continued good demand from local exporters and a moderate amount of business was accomplished, including sales of some round lots of No. 1 northern wheat at 13 1-2c per bushel over the July option, c.i.f. Montreal, for shipment from Fort William at the opening of navigation at that port, and sales of about 300,000 bushels of all grades of Canadian western oats were made at c.i.f. prices Montreal for the same shipment from the head of the lakes. The trade in car lots of spot supplies of grain was quiet on account of the continued limited demand from country buyers, but prices were maintained, with No. 2 Canadian western oats selling at 64c to 65c, No. 3 C.W. at 59c to 60c. No. 1 feed at 56c to 57c. No. 2 feed at 54c to 55c and Ameircan No. 2 yellow corn at 94c to 95c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices:—

Wheat—No. 1 nor., $1.14 5-8; No. 2 nor., $1.12 5-8; No. 3 nor., $1.09 5-8; No. 4, $1.04 1-4; No. 5, 97 3-4c; No. 6, 90 3-4c; feed, 84 3-4c; track, $1.15.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 50 7-8c; No. 3 C.W. and extra No. 1 feed, 45 3-8c; No. 1 feed, 44 3-8c; No. 2 feed, 43 3-8c; rejected, 41 3-8c; track, 50 7-8c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 56 1-8c; No. 4, C.W., 52 1-8c; rejected and feed, 48 7-8c; track, 56 3-8c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.44 3-4; No. 2 C.W., $2.40 3-4; No. 3 C.W. and rejected, $2.23 3-4; track, $2.43 3-4.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., 80 3-8c.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows: Sterling 4.78 3-8 (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York funds, 1 15-16 premium.

DEFINITE PROVISION

IN considering the life assurance you require there are certain definite things you would want that policy to do. This may include a monthly income for your wife, special provision for your children's education, the pension of an honored parent, a mortgage to be wiped out or any of the varied individual responsibilities that death accentuates.

If you will just indicate to a SUN LIFE REPRESENTATIVE who and what you should provide for, he will be able to present a policy designed to do just those things, and at the lowest possible cost. If you have some life assurance, so much the better—that need not be disturbed but can be considered as part of the plan.

See a Sun Life representative today.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

NEW GROUP IN U. S. CONGRESS

A powerful group of the progressive Republicans, led by the Wisconsin members, who are in close touch with Senator La Follette in the Senate, has begun the organization of an insurgent movement against the regular leaders. According to Representative Nelson, of Wisconsin, who is a leader in the movement, forty members of the new House are already enlisted, and this number is likely to be increased to sixty.

The progressive Republicans will refuse to be bound by caucus and will devote their chief efforts to liberalizing the ironclad House rules, taking control from the Speaker and rules committee, and other parts of the regular machinery, preventing the regulars from packing committees in the interest of special legislation, and putting progressives on certain important committees.

With the House closely divided between the Republicans and Democrats, the progressive Republicans hold the balance of power. They hope to accomplish progressive legislation on railroads, taxes and other matters.

A DELIGHTFUL INCIDENT

"A delightful incident," says the Glasgow Evening Citizen of Feb. 28, happened last night in connection with the evangelistic campaigns which are being carried on in Glasgow by Gipsy Smith and Gipsy Pat Smith.

"At his service in Westbourne U.F. Church, Gipsy Smith proposed that a message of affectionate greeting and best wishes for success should be sent to Gipsy Pat. The crowded congregation rose to signify approval, and Gipsy Smith offered prayer for God's blessing on the other campaigner. The message, endorsed by the United Evangelistic Association, and with a covering letter from Gipsy Smith, was sent by express messenger to Gipsy Pat Smith's meeting at South Shawlands U.F. Church, and was received with great delight. At once two members of Gipsy Pat Smith's executive raced across the city, and arrived at Westbourne Church just in time to deliver happy speeches, in which they reciprocated the goodwill that had been expressed. The unique incident created the liveliest satisfaction all round."

Butter Boxes in Berlin

Pocket butter boxes are again becoming popular with restaurant patrons in Berlin. Butter costs about 6500 marks a pound, and consequently it is beyond the reach of most persons. It is no longer served by restaurants, as they are endeavoring to avoid the criticism that they are forcing up prices by serving luxuries to wealthy persons to the detriment of the less well-to-do.

Ladies produce silver butter boxes from their handbags and men are provided with metal boxes made in imitation of a small book and resembling very closely many of the camouflaged hip bottles carried in New York. Fresh butter is available in abundance in the markets, but most persons are using oleomargarine.

Grain exchange authorities assert there are still not less than 72,000,000 bushels of wheat scattered over the West that must go to England either by the Vancouver route or the eastern channels. This figure takes into account some 75,000,000 bushels in the West that must be utilized for domestic seed and flour.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY AND U. S. MISREPRESENTATIONS

The naval debate in the British House of Commons on Thursday night ranged over many subjects. Carlyon Bellairs, an authority on naval affairs, complained that the British were being continually misrepresented in the United States with regard to naval policy and alluded to the withdrawal of a statement by Secretary of State Hughes and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., in regard to the alleged modernizing of British battleships. He was quite sure the statements originally were made in good faith, and believed that those responsible for them had been the victims of some insidious propaganda.

Mr. Bellairs appealed to the Admiralty to counteract this propaganda in the United States about British naval ambitions, in view of the fact that the British Government was doing its utmost to arrest the race for naval armaments.

Lt.-Col. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying for the Government, said it was not easy to deal with inaccurate statements in the press of Britain or any other country, but he thought a proper corrective had been abundantly shown in the present British naval estimates, proving that Great Britain was giving the lead to all the other powers in an act of faith with regard to the Washington treaty.

Trying to Harness the Sun's Heat

Every once in a while somebody comes forward with an idea to utilize the sun's energy. The latest addition is Bernard Grossman, a graduate of the N.Y. city college, who proposes that engines be run with power generation from the sun's rays. In a recent demonstration in the college laboratory he was able to operate a miniature engine. Parabolic copper mirrors caught and focused the rays on a test tube of water, the heat causing steam, which in turn, operated the tiny engine at high speed. Grossman intends to build a model to test his theory.

However, the idea of putting the sun to such use is not new. The discovery of some method of utilizing this energy is regarded by scientists as essential to continue civilization in the future when the earth's coal and oil supplies are exhausted. Grossman's feat contributes nothing to the solution of the problem. Many others have succeeded in doing the same thing. Even now lenses and mirrors are being employed for the same purpose in California and on the desert of Sahara with but nominal success. While the idea works out in small experiments it is not much of a success when attempted on a big scale.

Though Prof. Charles Abbot of Mt. Wilson observatory, Cal., believes that the sun's energy will some day be used for lighting, motive and heating purposes, he points out that one of the great difficulties faced is the problem of collecting the energy in parts of the earth freed from clouds and relaying it to other sections. The sun produces one horsepower of energy for every 20 square feet of surface and 1.95 calories of heat per cubic centimeter. It is through the work of Dr. Abbot, aided by the "bolometer", an instrument invented by Langley, that the energy and heat of the sun and other stars has been determined.—The Pathfinder.

Presenting a financial statement showing a surplus of $1,116,144 in all funds, the directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hall Association reported last year the most successful in the Association's history. Claims during 1922 were listed as $337,084, as compared with $1,762,886 during the preceding year.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid up of this Bank, and will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after Tuesday, April third, next, to shareholders of record Thursday, March fifteenth, next, at three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE.
General Manager.

Montreal, February 26th., 1923.

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