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and

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**THE WITNESS is working through
its readers in every province,
and they through it, to**

*make Canada
a land to love*
The Week's Outlook

The Chinese Ferment

IT is hard not to see the potentiality of war in the sending of another brigade of English troops to Shanghai. It is hard to see that war with China could be otherwise than fatuitous—the harm infinite, with no advantage to any one. Two different reasons are given for the expedition. Is it punitive, or is it defensive? One statement is that the Shanghai authorities estimate that the present force is not sufficient for the defence of the concessions if it is liable to be depleted by expeditions elsewhere. The other is that it is entirely due to the conditions involved in the Nanking outrage. The Shanghai demand for more troops is chronic. The reason alleged, that the garrison is liable to be depleted by calls elsewhere, implies a general state of warfare, if not war. The fear implied has certainly new occasion in the fury that has taken hold of the natives, displaying threatening insults and denunciations up to their very barricades. Still, let the circumstances be reversed, and we should ourselves probably do some gnashing of teeth, and should hardly be satisfied with angry words on paper streamers. From the speed with which the Nanking legend of wholesale slaughter of Nationalists was spread over the whole world there is every reason to think that there was a preconcerted determination, to which the local Nationalist command was a party to force a collision at Nanking with everything in train for exaggerating it to the whole Chinese people, making a really serious situation. It is indeed a situation into which it would be folly to plunge in a momentary fit of resentment—one to be shy of, even at the cost of admitting facts and even faults. Fighting for one's "face," when the facts are against one, is ignoble.

The Mailed Fist

IF the other reason advanced at headquarters be correct, the whole movement is on a point of honor, and that, with an unrecognized government—a government not yet installed—a government obviously unable to control its own followers—more afraid of those behind it than of Britain. After all, is there any very great honor about that? Britain seems to have had considerable difficulty in inducing the other members of the maritime triumvirate to join in this demand, one of the difficulties being the somewhat absurd one that there is no agreement as to against whom the protest lies, and to whom to send it. As for apologizing: expressions of regret by Nationalist leaders are already reported. They are no doubt very sorry for what has happened, just as much as we are for that deadly barrage. They are willing to accept blame, which we are not. But what is to be done with hundreds of millions worked up to white heat by falsehoods broadcast from Moscow to New York? Will the mailed fist, implying that an apology can only be extorted by terror—in itself an insult—make apology any easier? Will it make relations any more amiable? Will the British in the interior be any safer? Will Christianity, or international comity, or commerce, on which Britain's heart is set, be advanced, or retarded for a generation? The whole thing looks like a die-hard victory in the

cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the ordinary folk, whom he knows pretty well, has so far upheld the government in its defensive policy. Will the country uphold a terrorizing one? Why thrust one's fist into a beehive?

Dangerous Exaggeration

LAST week the Witness purposely refrained from giving details as to the Nanking killings. Reports by excited correspondents must always be accepted with reserve. All over China and wherever the lying voice of Russia could be broadcast, two hundred thousand Chinese were proclaimed to have been ruthlessly slaughtered, setting a third of mankind in a rage. The saucy statement of the guilty local authorities was that for every foreigner killed a hundred Chinamen had been slain. To tell the truth was not their purpose. Certainly reserve was wise in this case. When all the lurid stories of wholesale slaughter, rape, and destruction are boiled down to established facts, the following is something like the result. Half a dozen foreigners were killed, and about twice that number wounded in the entire Nanking incident. Almost exactly the same number of Chinese were killed or wounded by the protective barrage laid down by the foreign warships. More harm comes of automobile smashes in a day at home. This is not to say that the episode was unimportant. Wars have been fought for less cause before now. The murder of an Archduke was the pretext seized, only thirteen years ago, to precipitate a clash which cost ten million lives. But it does show the necessity of retaining, at all costs, a sense of proportion. The event was serious enough, as Sir Austen Chamberlain's measured statement shows. The outrages were apparently permitted by the responsible local Cantonese commanders. There is all the appearance that they were planned and executed systematically. It was not to be expected that the governments concerned would allow the event to pass without registering a vigorous protest. It was in the ordinary course of newspaper information that the papers should everywhere blossom with the fateful word "ultimatum." Any expostulation sent to the Nationalist authorities is a compliment to them in its assumption that they were the government. Chiang, after being convinced of the culpability of his own troops, readily offered what amends might be possible. What is even more important is to remember that to wage war, for such a cause, is to prescribe a cure ten thousand times worse than the disease—a cure which would benefit nobody and only abet the Bolshevik revolutionary.

A Students' Revolution

A VERY important letter from the Rev. Dr. McGillivray, of Shanghai, appears in this paper. Much has happened at Shanghai and more at Nanking since it was written, nearly a month ago, but that in no way affects the insight into the inwardness of the Chinese revolution of a veteran and close observer of unusual poise and intelligence. The revolution is, he says, a students' movement. Students in the west can leave statesmanship to their elders; but in awakening China there were no elders in touch with the age. The mission students were better balanced than those in the government schools, through respect for their teachers, who, of course, never mixed in political matters. But those in the government schools naturally rushed to the extreme of modern ideas, and their outcry against foreign intrusion found in human nature an appeal to the people generally. The Soviet idea has, however, taken possession of the Nationalist leaders, who have a craze for organizing every class, and, as with the students, so organized labor will naturally not know where to stop. Dr. McGillivray sees in this overturning a testing and a strengthening of the native Christian church, which is naturally restive at

foreign dominance and at the intrusion of western sectarian differences, and which should be encouraged in every step toward self-reliance and ultimately self-support.

"My Country, Right or Wrong"

CHINESE students gathered in New York, knowing nothing of the facts of the Nanking affair, and passed resolutions denouncing the British and Americans for firing upon the National troops, Secretary Kellogg and Senator Borah to be memorialized as to the matter. The news despatches of the press were denounced and the Nationalist government cabled to expel the correspondents from China and to use the "economic weapon" against American business there. These young men, the flower of their nation, who are thus giving orders to the old world and the new, will find their proceedings calmly chronicled in the very same columns which reveal in detail the extreme forbearance with which the vessels of the powers named bore every possible provocation before replying. Not only were the commanders extremely anxious not to come to blows, in view of the enormous possibilities of unmanageable rage that might be kindled, but in view of the immediate peril of their countrymen still at the mercy of irresponsible. If a hundred or two youths, the very pick of their nation, intelligent, and with every opportunity of knowing the facts, were thus abandoned through national passion to silly unreason, what is to be expected from hundreds of millions who have no information other than the blasphemous indecencies and malignities which have their ultimate springs in Moscow? We have here the best and the worst of the material out of which these nationalist leaders hope to build their New Jerusalem.

Nationalism Adolescent

IT is often said that if one would know the mind of the days to come let him seek for it in that of the students of today. Well, we have heard of the young college men of a former day running amuck in the streets of Dublin, seeing how many door-knobs they could break with their blackthorns. We have heard of students out in Montreal streets, tearing down signs and other things that came within their destructive reach. We are all liable, either individually or in herds, to go off at half-cock when we are overheated. None of us looks for a continuance of that sort of thing when the boys come to years of discretion. The youth who, for the pure joy of it, cuts off the light from a solemn assembly, may live to be in the most revered seat in that same hall. Still one does learn some things with assurance even from boyish swagger. One is that these most hopeful of the ancient nation are unanimously on the side of the Nationalist movement, and that those are right who have held from the first that, so far as China has a national heart, it is here, and that she has no other. It is also an unanswerable tribute to western freedom that these lads should be free to vociferate against the nation to which they have come for instruction and call down wrath upon its extremities. They may yet have a chance to compare this immunity with the sort of treatment they propose to give in their own country to those they do not like.

War Never Pays

WHEN Mr. Churchill introduces his next budget to the British house he will have to admit a deficit of nearly two hundred million dollars for the past year. It cannot but come as a staggering blow to British industry, which must in some way make it good. The causes of the misfortune are evident. Heavy government expenditures were necessary during the long-drawn-out coal strike.

Even more serious to the national treasury was the loss of revenue because of the trade stagnation consequent on the strike, leaving the nation the poorer by the total volume of inaction both of production and of commerce. It is easy now to show how much better off Britain would have been had the government continued the subsidy, had the owners not decreed the general and drastic wage cuts, or had the men accepted those wages before instead of after a long-drawn-out struggle. None of these things was done, for reasons which seemed convincing to those responsible. The government knew that it could not continue the subsidy without continuing the, even then, intolerable burdens on the taxpayers. The owners knew that they could not pay the old wage scale without the subsidy. The miners knew that they could not accept wage cuts without accepting even more disheartening living standards. They knew that they could not work longer hours without making mining disasters still more frequent, as has happened. So all parties acted as they thought best. All lost. The miners accepted the cut after months of the most cruel type of industrial warfare. The owners bore losses during the months of stoppage which would have made their past and future losses under the old wage scale appear insignificant. The public lost uncountably. The government incurred a really startling deficit. War cannot pay. "The worst agreement is better than the best lawsuit." Any settlement is better than any strike. Mussolini's system of settling all incipient wage disputes by local and immediate magisterial decisions may be arbitrary, but people are asking whether it is not better to be arbitrary before suicidal industrial warfare than sorry afterwards. Plainly some other system of coming to terms must be insisted on if nations are not going to commit suicide. Nature's cure would have been the gradual transplantation of labor till the owners found some methods of output more economical than slave labor. But that demanded more intelligent initiative both national and personal than was found.

Turned Tide or Eddy?

LIBERALS in Britain are described as "almost delirious with joy" at developments in the political situation. Twice within a week they have won by-elections. The first victory was in a normally Liberal constituency. But the second was a gain at the expense of Labor, and an indirect blow at the government party. Dr. Guest, refusing to censure the Baldwin policy in China, had resigned from the Labor party. He was re-contesting his seat with government support. The Liberals and Labor had both entered candidates. A certain group of labor men did their party deplorable damage and strengthened the Liberals by treating Mr. Lloyd George as dangerous enough to be met with organized rowdiness in his public meetings. Nothing could have pleased him better. Nothing could have been more effective in stampeding to the Liberal banner that mass of moderate electors who, after all, decide all elections. Possibly a more significant development in British politics is the defection of Mr. Wheatley from Labor's front bench to the ranks of the fire-eating Ishmaelites that call themselves Clydesiders. Labor held together splendidly during the long period of unbroken Labor successes. It may be a coincidence that these important defections come with the first reverses or the defections may be either contributing causes to those reverses, or results of them.

The Privy Council

HAD it not been for the alertness of the Prime Minister the Quebec Legislature would have passed a declaration of independence of His Majesty's Privy Council, simply for lack of any one to

oppose a motion to that effect. Though it was not alleged, probably no one doubted that the provoking cause of this proposal to cut the last link, but one, which gives us organic connection with the British fellowship of nations, was due to resentment at the decision recently given against Quebec, and against Canada as a whole, with regard to certain territory in Labrador. There was evidence of feeling in the fact that neither party dared to lift a voice against the motion to repudiate the court. Mr. Gault said some words in a contrary sense, but was immediately expostulated with by a fellow Conservative, and rose to explain that he had only spoken his personal view. It was, of course, very wise not to cite the case in hand, as it would have been exceedingly awkward to have had to say what the two dominions would have done to settle that case without that court. Was Canada, or was Quebec, going to picket six hundred miles of frontier to warn off any blue-nosed forest-ranger who might claim a responsibility for wood or game? It is at least obvious that the existence of such a court is of inestimable value as between sections of the empire. If it did not exist something would have to be done to supply its place. So plainly there is no reason for getting angry on that score.

No Substitute

IT is of the essence of civilization that parties to a dispute accept the findings of competent courts, thankful that they have no longer need to settle differences with fist or weapon. Courts may indeed err. The losing party generally thinks so; but they may at least be presumed to be right, whereas the opposite is the presumption under the primitive law of the strongest. Even arbitration generally means compromise, and compromise almost necessarily leans to the strongest or stubbornest. The tendency of today is not to abolish tribunals, but to erect them. How to find, as between classes, something better than bouts of stagnation and starvation; how to find as between nations something better than poison gas, and treacherous torpedoes, not, as we are constantly finding, something worse, is the anxiety of all well-willing people. The time is coming when nations will be accounted civilized according as they are coordinated with their fellow nations under agreed judicial authority. As for the immediate occasion, therefore, of the demand for the repudiation of imperial jurisdiction, it is entirely and powerfully on the other side.

Constitutional Obstructions

THAT is not to say that there is nothing to be said on behalf of the general proposal further to limit the right of appeal. The argument that it is against the dignity of Canada to allow appeals to the foot of the throne depends entirely for its force on the attitude of the people toward the throne. But the Labrador award is not the only one that has fretted Canadians. They had a labor law called the Lemieux Act, which was highly serviceable, which was accounted a model elsewhere and of which they were proud. That act was bludgeoned by a decision of the Privy Council which declared Parliament incompetent to pass it. That, however, was not the fault of the most competent court to which it could have been submitted. It is one of the disabilities of federal institutions to be under written compacts. British law and usage advance with the advance of society. If, as in the case of the United Church of Scotland, a legalist decision by the Privy Council does a manifest wrong, Parliament is there to correct the wrong by legislation. Canada has no such recourse. Sir John Macdonald wanted and intended to make parliament supreme in matters undefined. But the court has to go by what is written, and we are brought to a sharp check in the most beneficent of legislation. But the court did not impose that disability. It only exposed the fact that there are things that need national action which parliament cannot do, and further that Canada has no means of correcting this disability except through the imperial parliament which, in such cases might await the concurrence of the provinces. For the time being provincial jealousies would make such concurrence very difficult. From time to time in the past appeals from overseas have been limited at the behest of the dominions and colonies, the chief reason being the weapon that expensive process put into the hand of the money power as against peo-

ple who could not afford it. Speaking generally matters of small money value cannot be appealed. Great corporations are precluded from holding that expense as a club over the poor man who wins his case in the home court. From time to time in the past, appeals from overseas have been limited at the behest of the various overseas peoples. Canada, for nearly half a century, has denied the right of external appeal in criminal cases which has been called another instance of giving property more rights than the person. There have been cases of apparent abuse, such as when a great railway corporation, ordered to pay damages to a poor man severely injured by that railway, won a Privy Council case after appealing three unanimous decisions of courts ordering the payment. Nevertheless it is unlikely that Canada will request any curtailment of the right of appeal in cases involving the British North America Act, the rights of minorities, of language or religion. It is true that Australia has all but abolished all such appeals—and that no one can accuse Australia of being separatist in sentiment. But Australia is not Canada. Canada's problems of race, religion and language make the Privy Council appeal an institution as necessary as valuable.

Busy Divorce Mills

IF the Senate has its way Ontario will have a divorce court—like the rest of the provinces, other than Quebec. Since Confederation the Senate has been forced to act as the divorce court for Ontario and for the minority in Quebec, divorce being forbidden to Roman Catholics. A frequent jibe has been that the hearing of divorce proceedings was the only real contribution of that august body to the administration of the country. All the more the Senate would have been only too pleased to be relieved of its odious task. A practical plea for the change is that the Senate finds itself no longer able to handle all the applications with which it is being deluged. This year no less than fifty have had to be postponed for sheer want of time to deal with them. In this, Canada marches behind the white world. In the United States there is now one divorce for every seven marriages. In Britain the immediate effect of the law forbidding the publication of divorce court proceedings has been to flood the courts with new applications. Statistics are by no means as bad in Canada as in the Motherland; nor in the Motherland as in the United States. Nevertheless it is idle to disguise the fact that divorce is increasing at a rate rapid enough to challenge the attention of all those who regard the family as the foundation of every sound nation. Divorce naturally varies in proportion as public opinion tolerates it and provides facilities for it. All the same it may be a question whether increased divorce is an evidence of greater or less sensitiveness with regard to connubial faithfulness and fitness.

The Baptist Difference

HOWEVER necessary it may sometimes be, it is always regrettable when church organizations are forced to go to the secular powers for aid in settling their own disputes. The necessity can arise in this country only in connection with the legal tenure of worldly possessions. Christians of all communions being thus seized of the question, will regret the difference which culminated last week in the passage of a bill by Parliament granting the central Baptist convention power to expel, at any time, any congregation obnoxious to three-fifths of the assembled delegates. An attempted summary of the preceding events may help those not immediately interested to understand rather than to judge the controversy. Some years ago a Toronto divine, Dr. Shields, started a militant "fundamentalist" crusade. He expelled from his own congregation those who could not, or would not, satisfy him as to their orthodoxy—as determined by the written doctrines of his church. Later the combative pastor carried his fight throughout the denomination, fighting the heresy "even unto strange cities." Dr. Shield's campaign has centred about his assertion that the theology taught at McMaster University is contrary to traditions of the fathers and the written beliefs of the denomination. There has been a great deal of heat generated over this assertion. Dr. Shields is probably literally right. Yet it would seem that the University is in harmony with the views of the Convention, the representative body of the Baptist churches. Legally

every one may, and morally every one is bound to hold to what he believes to be truth. This must inevitably result in differences. Matters came to a head at the last convention of the denomination. Proceedings were turbulent in the extreme. The Shields group announced its intention of starting a staunch fundamentalist college, and of the formation, within the denomination, of a "Regular Baptist" association. The peti-

Christian Unity

By "Senex"

II.

ANY who find in the furtherance of the Kingdom of Heaven the one purpose of living, and who see in the manifestation of Christian unity a necessary condition of that triumph will naturally return with interest to any enquiry concerning the signs of its coming. If we find that this quest transcends human guidance we can at least seek to follow the gleam wherever it may appear.

Cooperation in Service

BEGINNING with the truth accepted by all that all are one, we must look for and hasten unto the visible appearance of that unity. But how? That aim is behind all the ecumenical councils of the Church whether at Edinburgh, Stockholm or Lausanne. Spiritual unity and bodily form are not synonymous; but it is futile to assert spiritual unity so long as the visible form belies it. Let the one be real, and the other must follow as the day the night. Who can tell how? How does the growing child reveal its ancestry? "How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?" We only know that "to every seed its own body." This progress toward the revelation of the sons of God will be spontaneous, and will reveal itself as it advances. What is already manifest is that it will begin with cooperation—along lines of service. All the benevolences of our day bring Christians into cooperation with each other outside the church, and not with church people only. Social service is indeed the only religion some people have. In seeking to carry out the Master's second commandment may they discover that the first is greater. But that there is a readier appeal for cooperation in the manward law than in the Godward one is a striking feature of our day. Indeed, it is still sometimes the Samaritan who shames the churchgoer. Here at all events is the most open way to cooperation and fellowship. Does it go far enough? A further development is when the churches cooperate as churches. Every denomination has now its social service department and these at least are free to cooperate. Practically all religions in the United States cooperated recently in the investigation of a chronic strike or lock-out on the Western Maryland Railroad. The greater part of Protestantism was represented through the Federal Council of Churches. The Roman Catholic Church cooperated through the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Jews through the Social Justice commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The investigation was thorough, the report elaborate and convincing to the press and country, laying the primary blame on the management and a secondary blame on the obduracy of the labor leaders. It was probably as morally weighty and effective as an enormously expensive government commission would have been. The religious bodies took the ground that so disastrous were the moral effects of the controversy that they were not free to ignore it. This is an illustration of very high service which religion can render in collaboration, but could not render apart but which might be dangerous if undertaken by a single body. It seems capable of unlimited extension. What its right limits are time must define. It seems fairly certain that in this process the church has started on a thorny road. How far it is within its sphere will be variously judged. "Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?" In the example quoted we have unity on even broader lines than those of the Christian Church Universal. The Jewish Church is not Christian; but it is the nest in which the Christian Church was born.

More Needed

BUT while we very heartily hail all and every intimation in fact of the communion of saints, we have to acknowledge that the church presents to the world a divided Christ, though it has been distinctly taught that the world cannot be

tion of the majority to parliament was one result of this move. One might think that seeing that both sides desire a separation, there could be agreement on the mode of it. Unfortunately that question is inextricably bound up with the disposition of joint property of the denomination on which both sides have a claim. It would seem, however, that that would have to come to equitable arbitration as in the case of the Presbyterian split.

expected to believe in Him till His people are one. That necessarily means one in a manner visible to the world. When it comes to seeking first the Kingdom of God, it necessarily implies to seek first that visible unity which carries conviction. Complete cooperation and plenary mutual recognition may not have seemed paramount in days when to get to heaven occupied pretty much the whole horizon of Christian purpose and experience. Of course in Heaven all would have to get on together, but there were a lot of mutually exclusive ways of getting there. But when it comes to seeking first the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, all that is alive in every Church is agreed that plenary cooperation and mutual recognition are primary conditions. So to agree in theory does not solve the problem of visible unity. But no one but the Pope of Rome seems to see a clear way to that. All is experiment. It is at least a good thing to know what we want.

How eager we all are to find ways to express mutual goodwill had illustration last week in New York when not only discordant Jews but discordant Christians met to dedicate a new synagogue. Bishop Manning, the head of the Anglican Church was there and pronounced the benediction. He declared that as "a constant symbol of close fellowship" the "menorah lights" presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Mr. Ochs, the Jewish publisher, would burn contemporaneously with those in this synagogue.

"Let us stand together as brethren against the strange recrudescence of pagan unbelief, the materialism, the breaking down of the sacredness of marriage and the home, the flood of indecency and obscenity which is now menacing our common life, and let us stand together in the demand that the children in our schools shall be taught to know that there is a God in whom we believe and trust, whose word is Light and Truth and Peace, and Whose law must be obeyed if our life as a nation is to endure."

A letter in similar tenor was read from Cardinal Hayes; and the Mayor, a Roman Catholic, saw in it all an omen of peace on earth. I am making no comment on these proceedings. They are cited to show how the thousand wars of old are being rung out.

There is what we may call the Canadian way as Canada is in the lead in it—a method dictated alike by practical sense and by the spirit of the age whose outstanding feature is the elimination of the friction and waste of rivalry by coalition or, as we now call it in commerce, merger, we may legislate as we like against it; so long as it reduces overhead, and still more the waste of rivalry, it will find means of going on. As between the churches, there is the sanction of religion, added to the economic impulse. There is the underlying consciousness that there is scandal as well as disadvantage in severance in view of the declaration: "By this shall all men know that you are My disciples that ye love one another."

The process of coalition in practice between similarly constituted bodies is simple and obvious. But instead of beginning at the big end, as in the cooperation for social service, it has to begin at the small end by the organic coalition of bodies which have become so assimilated as to have nothing left to keep them apart. Diverse bodies in the United States, assimilated by proximity and time, and taking note of what has been done in Canada, are looking longingly and more lovingly than of old over their denominational fences and wondering whether they could not do something like it. In Canada it has come about in detail by a continuous process. There had been a score or so of unions in Canada before the great one of 1925. Each of the uniting bodies was itself a conglomeration. So it will be with our neighbors. If the movement is slower in the United States

It is probably because of the larger scale on which it has to operate, and possibly on account of misgivings as to the goal to which it points, which as seen through the fog may take the somewhat appalling form of a dangerously powerful hierarchy. An example of the merger process at the moment in progress would have astonished our fathers. To them, Universalism was a heresy, denying as it did the eternity of hell, an essential article of faith. The new outlook of the Church toward world redemption turns not so much toward things unseen and heavenly as toward things seen and earthly. Men confess to small knowledge of what is beyond the veil of flesh, and are inclined to be tolerant of different views of the unknown hereafter. He would be bold who should deny that there are many in orthodox churches who hope "that good shall fall, at last, far off, at last, to all, and faintly trust the larger hope." At all events the Orthodox Congregationalists and the Universalists, being also Congregationalists, having forgotten to be dogmatic on that point, find no reason why they should keep apart, and are in process of uniting their forces. It is only part of a process which will naturally go on till right Christian relations evolve.

To What End?

SUCH coalitions come out of obvious conditions. But to what end do they point? There is apparently a limit to such organic coalition. Its logical fulfilment is nothing short of a universal church, governed, to use vivid secular similes, by a Mussolini, by a Soviet, or by a Parliament. The extension of any of those systems to a universality seems to most minds to condemn it. Of the three, what actually does exist in most Pro-

testant congregations is the middle one. Whatever be the forms gone through, control is as a matter of fact in the hands of a self-perpetuating committee of the elder men. It works fairly well in congregations which have any capable life in the membership. What is distinctly worse is where the local administration is practically in the hands of a central sanhedrin, through such ministers as it may send from time to time. Where the danger comes in is where the people are thus relieved of responsibility by a group who may be saints or may be scheming politicians. They may attain that eminence by divine call or by talent for precedence. The tendency might easily be to run the machine from a clerical point of view rather than from that of the best interests of the too passive people. It is obvious that the more alive the people are in the matter the better for the people. The bigger the machine stretching first to national, then perhaps to international dimensions, the more it will be practically in the hands of the higher clergy, which would be a reactionary and far from ideal state of things, atrophying the vitality of the people. Both for church and state that polity is best which makes of every community a self-conscious and free acting unit and of every member a live wire. How to coordinate individual and community liberty and spontaneity with the widest and fullest cooperation is the unsolved problem, which both in state and church is in slow process of elucidation. That is essential to true democracy. We have not got true democracy yet either in church or state by a long way. Of that, anon. The one thing needful would seem still to be the keeping of the ever "New Commandment."

The Chinese Upheaval

By Rev. Donald McGillivray, D.D., Shanghai.

Everybody now knows that the great Chinese upheaval began with the students, including the students of Mission Schools who, though more or less sheltered in those institutions, were not exempt from the tense atmosphere which began to prevail. They were the first "enlightened ones," and, therefore, ought to have been the first in any revolutionary movement, but they were in fact restrained by feelings of affection for their foreign teachers who always advised caution and moderation. The teacher himself must never take part in politics and he advised Christians also to keep out of them on prudential grounds. On moral grounds also it was advisable to avoid politics because all parties were equally corrupt, and they could not touch pitch without defiling themselves. All of which will have a familiar sound to Canadians. The Mission Schools, therefore, stood for conservatism, so that the Christian students, though rapidly soaking in revolutionary ideas, refrained from revolutionary acts.

But the Government students, when they began studying politics, had none of these influences to steady them, and so they rushed to put into action the thoughts of a new age, with the natural result that excesses of all kinds were, and are, being committed. These should not terrify us into a general condemnation of their movement. All such movements are accompanied by excesses, but in China we have not had the excesses of the French or the Russian Revolution.

When the anti-Christian movement began most of us thought it would soon die down. We had grown accustomed to the rise and fall of various movements in China and we reckoned that the Chinese would soon get tired of it. But such has not been our experience thus far. The anti-Christian movement exhibits a surprisingly long life; doubtless the Russians have taught the Chinese the real technique of anti-Christian movements and they have proved apt learners. But in any case the revolution would have come, and the anti-Christian spirit would from time to time emerge. This time it is organized as it has never been organized before. It should not be forgotten that the Great War was the Great Betrayal of Christianity. We dragged China into it much against her will, we flooded her with propaganda, she found us out to be arrant hypocrites. As a nation we were not acting on our professed Christian principles, and millions of us lived four and a half years with a burning desire to kill our brothers. At the time we were often asked the question, "Does not the Great War adversely affect your work?" To which we replied, "Not at all." That was simply because the implications of the Great War were not yet realized by the Chinese, for it takes a long time for an idea to permeate the mighty mass of the Chinese people. It is now nine years since peace was declared and at last China is realizing the fact. The aftermath was long in coming, but

we are now beginning to reap it. When will the baleful harvest end? The opium wars were bad enough for Christianity, but the Great War was infinitely worse.

Canadians find it hard to realize why students have had so much influence in China. The reasons are as follows: first, they have youthful fire and vigor, and have most thoroughly broken the crust of custom. Second, their slogans appeal to the masses, who say nothing but feel deeply. While they are musing the fire burns. Third, in Western lands so many other intelligent people are in control that there is no need for the students to desert their books for patriotic crusades. But in China, if the students do not, who else will? The merchants have too much at stake to take any risks, but the student has nothing to lose, and hopes to gain everything for his country.

Thus far the revolution has not been a proletarian one as in France and Russia, but, under the influence of students, the laborers are forming labor unions. In fact the Southern Government has completely covered every branch of human effort with a system of unions. Even the farmer has had of all come under their organizing craze, and Farmers' Unions have been formed amongst the villages in all places where they have authority. We are in fact reminded of The United Farmers in Canada, and of the Labor Unions of the West. Imagine Chinese Labor Unions trying to use all the methods of Western Labor Unions and finding exactly how far they can go and no farther. Naturally the whole industrial world stands in terror of them.

What of the Chinese Church in the midst of this rioting flood? Does anyone fear for the Ark of God, and feel like putting out an interfering hand? No, we believe the Church is founded upon a rock, and, though the rains fall and the floods beat upon it, it will not fall. Besides, we have Christ's own promise that the gates of hell will not prevail against her. The old and experienced Christians are asking for more power over their own church affairs. That is not revolt, but a sign of life. The missionaries of good-will have prayed for the time when the Chinese churches would take over more responsibility for the evangelization of their own people and the teaching of their own children in schools. And the time is now coming, to our great joy. Strange to say, our money is in one way an embarrassment in this matter of devolving responsibility upon the Chinese Church. When the foreign Church gives money in aid of the work, it has hitherto left it in control of the foreign missionaries. Hence the power of the purse was great. It was an alien influence, but for long it was tolerated because the money was essential to the work. In all lines the spirit of nationalism seeks to eliminate foreign interference, and the Church is no exception. Help the Church we must, yes, but do not interfere. Such is the modest request of the self-respecting Chinese Church, the fruit of years of

self-denying labor on the part of missionaries and such Christians as they speedily gathered around them. Surely no one can honestly refuse this request. Some, however, feel that there is a difficulty. The difficulty is that the home churches hesitate to trust the Chinese in money matters. Well, the Chinese will have to live down a great deal in that respect, but the Chinese Church is growing stronger and purer every day. Our missionaries are rapidly putting on to their shoulders as much responsibility as they are willing to assume, but we in the home churches must come to trust the Chinese leaders in our churches, so that we are willing to assist them with money as well as by sending missionaries.

Incidentally, our sectarianism, which we have so naively introduced into China, will receive what may prove a fatal blow. We may regret it, but, as far as China is concerned, sectarianism has never lived a very healthy life. The Chinese regard the minute distinctions of sects and theologians as burdens which they are not able to bear, even if our ancestors were able to do so. One of their leaders recently said, "I was brought up as an Anglican, but I have no interest in the Anglican Church." Already the Presbyterians and Congregationalists have formed one Church of Christ in China, and others are knocking for admission.

Missionary work has three phases: first, when the mission is everything, that is, the foreigner; second, when the mission and the Chinese are co-operating; third, when the Chinese are in the ascendant and the missionary is subsidiary. We have arrived at the last stage, and we must all take heart of grace that our work is being crowned with such wonderful blessing.

The New Hebrew Invasion

By Mrs. Ghosn-el-Howie.

The ancient city of Acco (Judges 1:31) a Canaanite city of no mean importance at the time of the Hebrew invasion under Joshua, 1425 B.C., has had a wonderful history, a long record of siege, capture, destruction and rebuilding, and like Jerusalem it has survived them all, and to-day is taking on a new lease of life. This is owing partly to its position, on a promontory at the north end of the Bay which bears its name, and which it is in danger of losing to the fast-growing and more modern city of Haifa, on the opposite shore, at the base of Mt. Carmel, and partly to the New Hebrew invasion.

The great clamor that was heard at the beginning of the mandate, and the fear that Jewish inroads would deprive the Arab of his lands and rights, etc., is subsiding, in spite of the efforts of a foreignly subsidized press to keep up the alarm and to prejudice the native mind against the government. The proof of this is that native prejudice is being disarmed by a new spirit of co-operation between Jewish and Arab peoples and it may be remarked here that in proportion as this spirit is cultivated, the mutual prosperity of both peoples will be assured.

A practical demonstration of this fact lies before me. I have been spending the last two weeks in the newly upspringing city of Acco. This consists of a large tract of land to the north of the old city walls. The town plan is made out and private plots for house and garden are being rapidly bought up and built upon. These new houses are constructed of bricks made of cement and sand, or shale from the sea shore. This new kind of building material is found in abundance in the neighborhood of Haifa and Acre. There is a hill of it just at the entrance of Haifa from the plain known as Jebel el Shiminto (Hill of Cimento—cement) and a factory on the opposite side of the road converts the raw material into the "artificial Portland cement" that is creating the new industry.

Within a stone's throw of the cement-made verandah, where I am writing these lines, a series of some 20 sheds for the conversion of these bricks has sprung up within the last few days. Two of them have already been roofed in, and floors of cement laid, and Jews are filling moulds with the mixture, which when pressed down are unmoulded and left to dry in the sun. This is a new company financed by Muhammed, and worked by Arab and Jew—mutual co-operation which promises much if persisted in.

These sheds now occupy what ten days ago was waste-land at a right angle to two important roads into the country. On the opposite side of the road is a match factory, the "Nur" (Light) Company, also a co-operative company, if one may judge from the trade-mark. I was shown over it a few days ago by the courteous manager who explained every process from beginning to end in perfect English. Many Jews and Jewesses were engaged in the different departments. A few yards from this factory is another cement brick-yard under construction.

Both Haifa and Acre are showing great industrial activity. A branch railway line connects Acre with the Palestine system of railways that connects with Egypt, Arabia, Iraq and Europe.

As surely as God gave the land from the river of Egypt to the Euphrates, (Gen. 15:18) by covenant to Abraham and his seed for ever, so surely is it the privilege of this generation to see the fulfilment of that promise. The "Times of the Gentiles" having come to an end in 1917, with the expulsion of the Turk and the coming into possession of the land by British-Israel, the first period of the Restoration of the Jews—after the completion of their "seven times" (Lev. 26.) term of punishment and exile among the nations—became possible through the Balfour Declaration and was made practicable by the wise government of the power mandated by the League of Nations, not only in the interest of the Jews but in that of the native Arab population as well.

It may not be acceptable to some whose prejudice against the Jews seems insurmountable, to speak of the new Hebrew invasion. But the fast incoming tide of Jews from all quarters of the globe (Isa. 49:12) is without doubt, under the direction of God, the means He is taking at this time to restore the chosen race that they may build up the waste places, and through numerous colonies, enrich the land and thus redeem it from the state of desolation into which it had fallen through war, neglect and emigration.

All this belongs to the "Day of His Preparation" (Nahum 2:8) and this new Hebrew invasion is undoubtedly under the direction of the Lord of Hosts, and a peaceful possession is assured to all those who put their trust in Him. (Jer. 32:40-44). Thus we see Palestine the "Glory of all Lands," entering upon a new era of prosperity, a preparation for the coming of Messiah, who will restore all things, and whose glorious reign will last for ever and ever. (Rev. 11:15)

MRS. GHOSN-EL-HOWIE.

Written from Acre, Palestine.

SAINT ELIZABETH

Deep lay the snow on the Thuringian hills,
The bitter wind howled loud;
Beneath the ice slow crept the silent rills,
Wrapped in their icy shroud.

With loaves to feed her poor, a goodly store,
Facing the rabid north wind's stinging breath,
Passed with her vivid smile from door to door
Dark-eyed Elizabeth.

Her youthful lord, returning from the chase,
Met her emerging from a ruined shed,
Some homeless beggar's wretched dwelling-place,
And, with mock sternness, said:

"What precious treasure doth your mantle hold,
Elizabeth, my bride?
Gifts for the poor within its ample fold
I know full well you hide.

"Come, let me see," and, in a playful mood,
Her cloak aside he drew.
No golden alms, no store of dainty food,
Assailed the Landgrave's view.

But a rich shower of blossoms, passing fair,
Sweeter than those which Dante in his dream
Saw wave serenely in the tender air
By Lethe's cleansing stream.

Great blood-red roses, bright as those that glow
Against the blaze of Heaven's golden dome;
Deep, fragrant-hearted lilies, white as snow
And pure as wind-blown foam.

"Whence come these flowers?" the startled Landgrave cried.
"No roses blossom mid our winter gloom."
Bread for God's poor, transformed and glorified,
Bursts into fadeless bloom.

Still doth the memory of the royal saint
Haunt ancient Marburg town.
The memory of her good deeds, sweet, if faint,
Through time's long night floats down.

And still above the green fields, bright with flowers,
From night's dark cave withdrawn,
The traveller sees her gray cathedral towers
Flush in the roseate dawn.

—C. F. Lloyd.

A verse may find him who a sermon flies,
And turn delight into a sacrifice.

—George Herbert.

Scenes in Switzerland

From the Youth's Christian Companion

The natives of Germany and Switzerland are, as a rule, industrious, economical and courteous, which is indeed very commendable. Some of their customs are in fact unique but nevertheless more ideal in certain respects than our own.

The diet program usually called for five meals each day. The bill of fare consisted principally of simple, nutritious food, not elaborate either in variety or quantity, with coffee as a beverage. It of course was not difficult for us to adjust ourselves to the custom of eating five times a day, but we aimed to be temperate in our eating.

Visitors who remain for the night in the homes of friends are politely asked to leave their shoes outside the door of the sleeping apartment as they retire for the night, and when a-rising in the morning their shoes are found just where they were left in the evening but beautifully polished.

The beds are usually single, made to accommodate but one person. After being tucked away in bed, one is completely covered with feathers; a large pillow of feathers upon which to nestle the head, and a feather tick to lie upon and one to cover the body. Such beds are certainly soft and downy, but somewhat warm in summer time.

The rural young people are taught to be frugal, obedient to parents, respectful to strangers and older people, and sociable to everybody. When a young man meets a lady, or a person who is older in years he usually tips his hat, and addresses such with true courtesy. It would be well if "Young America" would profit by the example set along this line by the German-speaking youths in Europe.

If the reader could actually behold the wonderful landscape scenery of southern Switzerland he or she would say, "The works of nature are more wonderful than the works of art." After returning from Langnau to Lucerne, we boarded a train for Alpnachstad, a railway station situated at the base of Mt. Esel. Here we changed and took passage on the cog, or incline, railway leading to the summit of what is known as Pilatus Kulm, or Mt. Pilatus, which is 6,965 feet above sea level. From this elevated point we expected to have a grand bird's-eye-view of the Alps, but as we neared the summit we were enveloped in a dense fog which obscured from our view the majestic snow-capped mountain peaks and the beautiful scenic country surrounding lake Lucerne. We, however, saw and stood beside a pile of snow on the crest of Mt. Pilatus that measured twenty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eight feet high, and although it was near midday of July the eleventh, the snow seemed to have but little tendency to melt.

On our return trip down the mountain-side we soon emerged from the fog, after which we had a fine view of the mountain peaks on the opposite side of the valley which was thousands of feet below us. The beautiful lake Lucerne, and the valley dotted with villages far beneath us, was a scene not soon to be forgotten. The descent, as well as ascent, was in some places at an angle of forty-eight degrees, with the car in which we were riding moving along the edge of deep gorges and precipices all of which caused strange sensations to pervade our entire being.

The mountain-side covered with many different kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers; the strange formations of rocks and boulders standing as sentinels along the way; the short tunnels, seven in number; the deep gulleys and caverns; the sparkling water gushing out of the rocks and flowing rapidly down the mountain-side, were all scenes that were greatly appreciated on our part.

After arriving at the railway station at the base of the noted mount, we returned to Lucerne, and thirty minutes later boarded a small steamer, which was scheduled to set sail a few minutes later for the beautiful city of Fluellen situated at the southern extremity of lake Lucerne, the view we had of the city took about three hours to make the voyage. It would be impossible to describe the grandeur of the scenery along the way. As our vessel left the wharf at Lucerne, the view we had of the city with its walls and towers and background of mountains gradually rising from the shores of the lake presented to us a picture grander than any artist could produce. The lake is very irregular in shape and at no place more than a mile and a half wide. The lake is hemmed in on every side by high mountains with the most beautiful formations of rocks, and picturesque summer residences on the cliffs and slopes, with here and there a snow-capped peak overlooking those of lesser height.

The waters of the lake were of a beautiful blue tinge and very placid. Our boat moved along very smoothly. Even though a number of stops were made at small villages and summer resorts, located on both sides of the lake, our twenty-eight mile voyage did not in the least seem tedious, because those brief stops

gave us an excellent opportunity to behold the beauties of nature on both sides of the blue tinged waters of lake Lucerne.

After spending a few hours in the city of Fluellen we boarded a railway train headed for Rome. We gradually ascended the Alps for an hour or more, winding around the steep mountain sides; passing through numerous tunnels, running along the side, and crossing deep caverns, also making at least eight loops. At this point it may be well to describe what is meant by making loops. As our train emerged from a tunnel we looked up and saw a small chapel. A few minutes later, we passed close by it and on a level with it. Shortly after in looking down we saw quite a distance below us. From this point we could see the three tracks, each one a considerable distance above the other. We finally arrived at the entrance of the famous St. Gothard Tunnel which is twenty-eight feet wide, twenty-one feet high and nine and one-fourth miles long. It took us twenty-three minutes to pass through it. From this point the train rapidly descended the Alps in a winding way through numerous minor tunnels, following the course of a rushing, raging stream which coursed its way down a deep gully on the south side of that majestic mountain. This rushing stream was fed by numerous little silvery cascades falling from the high and rugged mountain sides. It was a sight beyond description.

Upon our arrival at Chiasso, situated on the border line between Switzerland and Italy, the Custom House officials examined our luggage, after which we went on to Milan, where we changed cars for Rome.

The Muskrat

By H. Mortimer Batten, in "Rod and Gun."

Though not to be compared with the home of the beaver as an engineering feat, the home of the Canadian muskrat is ingenious enough to merit this animal a high place in the scale of intelligence. Unlike the water vole it would seem that the musquash has sense enough to see beyond the immediate present, and to make certain allowances for such changes as the seasons bring to its environment.

In a small pond, not more than twenty yards in width, near to my camp in Algonquin, a pair of musquash took up their quarters. It was evident that a family of muskrats had occupied the place for some years previously, for a bank burrow was already constructed. The water had evidently been at a higher level in those days however, for the mouth of the old burrow was only two or three inches below the surface, and consequently would have become frozen up with the first fall frost.

Apparently the new occupants were aware of this, for though they made use of the old burrow their first task was to construct a new entrance several inches lower down. This done they cemented up the old entrance with sticks and clay plastered together so firmly that I had difficulty in removing it with my fingers. Three times I removed it, but only to find the hole plastered up again on my next visit.

Thus, having the entrance of their hole well below the surface, the muskrats are able to pass to and forth under the ice when winter comes. They use the bank burrows very little in winter time, however, for late in the summer they set to work and construct domes or lodges, similar to those of the beaver, except that the rats use rushes instead of sticks. These domes are often of considerable size, standing two feet or more above the surface. Well above the water level the interior of the dome is hollowed out to make a living chamber, and in this chamber the family of muskrats spend much of their time during the winter months, evidently finding such a shelter warmer than the bank burrow.

Since in the case of the bank burrow the only entrance is below water, the living rooms being, of course, above water level, it will readily be seen that a ventilating shaft to carry air to the interior is necessary. This is done by digging a vertical shaft from the interior of the burrow to the surface of the bank above. I have seen many of these shafts, but it remains a mystery how the rats make them so small. Sometimes they are scarcely large enough to admit the passage of two fingers, thus rendering the rats safe from the surprise attack of mink by way of the ventilating shaft. The air hole in the old burrow in Algonquin before alluded to had long been exposed to the weather, and was large enough to admit a cottontail. The new tenants repaired it by burying beneath a huge pile of sticks, laid cross-cross, so as to admit the air and keep out mink and the weather. In the case of the winter lodges it would seem that no ventilating shaft is required, the roof being porous enough to admit sufficient air.

Seton points out that in passing under water from the mouth of their bank burrow to their feeding places in the centre of the river or pool, the rats are often compelled to pass through shallow water

where they would easily be seen by their foes. This danger they lessen by digging a canal—deep enough to cover their bodies but open at the top—along the bed of the shallow stretch to the deep water beyond. Along this trench they run in passing to and from the burrow, and as they go their moving paws stir up clouds of mud, which hide them from view, thus answering the same purpose as the ink fluid of the cuttle-fish. I have never had the opportunity of observing one of these cuttings, but I have often noticed that it is impossible to see a musquash after he has dived on account of the mud he stirs up.

The entrance of both homes of the muskrats being under water, it would seem that the animals must inevitably become sealed in when the surface of the water becomes frozen over, but in overcoming this the musquash gives us what I consider the most astounding proof of intelligence. Long before the first frost the rats set to work to construct floating rafts of rushes, which they anchor to the bed of the pool in such a manner that the rafts can move with the breeze. They will anchor a floating chunk of wood, and use it as a sunning place during the warm weather, then when the frost comes these floating platforms help to keep the water open, as they are constantly moving; with the breeze, while the rats assist by making good use of them. Thus, far from being prisoners under the ice when winter comes, the rats are able to take a peep at the outside world whenever they choose, popping up from some unexpected corner and taking stock of the intruder as he passes by.

Musquash are often trapped by setting the device under one of these floating platforms, where the ice is open, though the primitive Indians have a rather different way of hunting them. The Indian equips himself with a hollow tube, containing a steel spear. Walking on the ice he approaches the dome silently, then by swishing the tube downwards he hurls the spear from inside it, in such a manner that the formidable little weapon penetrates the roof of the lodge, pinning the rats as they sleep. So expert are the Indians with this primitive weapon that they can spear a rat as it swims under the ice, two feet below the surface.

School boys hunt muskrats in winter by frightening them from their lodge, then following them from place to place as they swim under the ice, till finally the poor brutes rise to the top exhausted.

The musquash is a formidable fighter, and when far from its beloved element becomes so desperate with fear that it will face and attack man. In the far north I found several musquash domes that had been torn open at the top, but whether by lynx, fisher or wolverine I could not ascertain, nor have I found any reference to the matter elsewhere.

MAKING PEOPLE THINK

"Quo Usque," writing in the British Weekly, expresses himself concerning the present social unrest in this fashion: "It is no sign of a double dose of original sin if the workers resent low wages, insecurity of tenure and ugly and brutalizing surroundings. As a matter of fact, all parties have been doing their best to stir up unrest. If we wished the workers to remain stupidly docile, we should have denied them education and free libraries. Labor today is reading the best books, and there is nothing more disturbing and explosive than ideas. Once start people thinking and you are headed for a social revolution. That is why the middle classes, for the most part, refuse to think; it would make a clean sweep of their customs, conventions and hypocrisies. Religion is always the sworn foe of low satisfactions. Men like Hugh Price Hughes and Silvester Horne spent their whole lives in stirring up trouble—making the masses think, awakening them to great ideas, giving them visions of better homes, increasing leisure and a more generous, better organized, less competitive social order."

THE FLOWER TRAIN

Every day an empty train leaves Ventimiglia, at the Italian frontier, and crawls along the glorious Riviera coast as far as Toulon, stopping at all the stations. This lethargic progress arouses no anger in the passengers, because the passengers are flowers. They are cultivated by the Provençaux, Nîçois, and Englishmen who till their gardens under the brilliant Mediterranean sunshine, and they are destined for the London market. At Toulon the tempo of their journey changes; their train becomes an express, and they are hurried through the night towards the land of cold and mist which they are going to cheer with their fragrance and bright colors.

The true paradise of flowers is that broad valley behind Cannes to which all the world's artists and writers would immediately retire if only they had the means. This valley, which stretches from the bay between the capes of Antibes and Esterel to the mountainous region of Grasse, is covered with a rich red soil on which almost nothing is grown except flowers.

THE LEVEL CROSSING DANGER

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive & Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

The appalling toll of life and property taken by grade crossing accidents has been repeatedly emphasized.

How do motor vehicle drivers themselves figure in this grade crossing problem? What are their responsibilities? What are their sins of omission and commission? How can they help to reduce the crossing casualty list? These are important questions for every man or woman who holds a steering wheel.

Careful observations made by railway officials show that about five per cent. of drivers are grossly careless in approaching and crossing tracks at grades. This percentage does not seem high until it is applied to the eleven million odd motor-vehicle owners in the United States. It is somewhat appalling to know that 550,000 drivers are disobedient, negligent or reckless.

These huge numbers are endangering their own lives, the lives of those riding with them and the lives of the railway train passengers and crews. Some of the worst rail smash-ups are due to trains colliding with cars or trucks on crossings.

The Insurance Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad System observed 100,000 drivers over a period of four months, with these interesting deductions:

Within this period there were 607 crossing accidents, 408 occurring in broad daylight. Sixty per cent. of the trains involved were running at less than 20 miles per hour, the classes of trains being half passenger, half freight. There were 120 deaths, 214 injuries. Seven deaths were due to trying to beat the train. Sixteen accidents were due to defective brakes, seven to drunken drivers, sixty-one to stalled engines. Two hundred and eighty drivers broke through gates. Sixty-three per cent. of the accidents happened on crossings with unobstructed views on either side.

These facts have led one cynic to remark, that drivers involved in such accidents, if spared from death, belong to a class incapable of reformation and it is a waste of effort to try and influence them.

How, then, can the work of making crossings safe be speeded up? The answer, broadly speaking, is: by legislation, education and correction—and the slaughter of fools that won't STOP—LOOK and LISTEN.

FOUR THOUSAND MORE SETTLERS

Six steamers arrived at Halifax on Friday, Saturday and Sunday carrying a total of 4,133 passengers, of whom all but 102 cabin and 77 third-class tourist passengers are newcomers to the Dominion. These new settlers include groups of families coming under the 3,000-family scheme, agricultural workers brought out by the Ontario Government, parties organized in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe by the colonization department of the Canadian National Railways; and several groups of juveniles, including a party of 51 boys for the Quarrier Home at Brockville.

For his bounty, there was no winter in it; an autumn 'twas that grew the more by reaping.—Shakespeare.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$350.25
Paid to Cot Fund	120.00
Well Wisher, Ont.	5.00
Total	\$475.25

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

Fund to Implement Subscriptions to send the Witness and Canadian Homestead to S. A. Immigrant Boys, to help them in the direction of Christian Canadian Citizenship.

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	\$172.34
Further Contributions	386.26
Total	\$558.60

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$532.03
Further Contributions	\$21.15
Less Exchange	10
Frank Mahaffey, Ont.	5.00
A Friend, Ont.	5.00
Theo. Faulkner, N.S.	2.00
Total	\$565.08

DAVID CURRIE FUND

From which renewals are sustained on behalf of old friends of the Witness who, through adversity, would otherwise, very regretfully, have to give it up.

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	29.60
Further Contributions	104.47
Mrs. E. J. Miner, Ont.	2.00
A Friend, Ont.	5.00
Total	\$141.07

For a Fund Previously Closed
Further Contributions \$12.00

Lenten Devotional Sermon

The Reality Behind the Shadows

By Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D.

First Moderator of the United Church of Canada

John 14:1-7.

These words are spoken in the shadow of Calvary. The traitor has just left the Table, to the Master's inexpressible relief. He knows He must soon leave His own, and in these circumstances He gives utterance to these great words:—"Let not your heart be troubled: believe in God, believe also in Me." It is the old call to faith as the only way to the light. It is easy to believe in God when discussing theoretical problems; but to believe that a God of love and wisdom is in control when wickedness is triumphant and the object of our love lies bleeding before us, is a very different matter. All this in its worst form is soon to be these disciples' lot, and, to prepare them for it, He, the victim, calls them to belief in God. If ever there could be justification for refusal to believe, it was when Jesus Christ, the world's hope, was delivered up to the enemies of humanity. In the thick of it He Himself urged faith in God, and by those disciples holding it fast the whole world was led into the light.

Jesus continues:—"Believe also in Me." Belief in Jesus adds the vitalizing factor to faith in God. The warmth of personality, the closeness of communion, the intimacies which the soul craves and the help it needs in life's secret places, come to us through Christ. Further, faith in Christ unquestionably brings the power of God into the souls of men. Through Him God created the worlds; through Him He recreates humanity. The one way, therefore, out of the disciples' situation was to hold fast their faith in God and their faith in Christ as the revealer of God.

Then Jesus took up the question of why He was leaving them, (vs. 2-3). Underlying these simple words there are three great truths. First, personal immortality. Jesus assumes that you will be where He is to be. Closing your eyes on the land of the dying will mean opening them in the land of the living. Personality persists and so does character. The divine life communicated to men here will never be interrupted; the union with God here consummated can never be broken; physical dissolution leaves the spirit and its relationships untouched.

Second, this life is to be lived in personal relationships. Jesus speaks of a place prepared and the room for all in His Father's home, but, as with every home, it is not the locality but those in it which interest us. "It is not in heaven one finds God, but in God one finds heaven." The place prepared will be new but not strange we go where we belong and where those who belong to us will fit into our lives. If all are in Christ, all who believe will surely be together.

Third, what we call death is the entry into this fulness of love. Death is admission into His immediate presence. He is there to receive us. In the slang of the street, death is often described as "passing out." Jesus thinks of it as entering in; not going out into the strange and dark, but admission into the warmth and brightness of the love which died to save. "Where I am there ye shall be also"—in this simple assurance is the key to the gladness of eternity.

The bewildered disciples were not ready to concede the assumption in Jesus' words, "Whither I go ye know and the way ye know," so Thomas, the doubter, interjected: "Lord, we do not know whither you are going and how are we to know the way?" This calls out one of the Master's great sayings,—"I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me." This first word impressed the disciples so deeply that in the period of the Acts Christianity was described as the religion of "The Way." Men were lost in the trackless wilderness; in Christ there was opened a way into fellowship with the Eternal. In Christ we find Him from whom we came and to whom we go—the Source of our being and our Destiny. "Through Him," Paul puts it, Jew and Gentile "both find access in one Spirit unto the Father." This is the experience of the Church; not only does Christ reveal God, but also He brings us into living union with the Father.

Students of the New Testament have often drawn attention to Christ's unique method of teaching. Socrates questioned his students, and so aimed to bring to birth the thoughts that were being formed in their minds; Jesus made statements which moved men to question Him. He closed the paragraph which we have been discussing with the statement: "If you knew Me, you would know my Father too. You know Him now and you have seen Him." This was too much for the disciples, and brought out a question which was virtually a challenge,—"Show us the Father, and that will give us all we need." The idea behind the request

is clear,—How can we know God unless He shows Himself to us as He did to Moses? God veils Himself in mystery; the search of the ages has been for Him; if men could look upon Him but once their need and question would be met. Will Jesus secure this for them? Jesus replies to Philip who had put the question: "Have I been so long a time with you, and dost thou not know me, Philip? He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father; how sayest thou, 'Show us the Father?' Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in Me? The words that I say unto you I speak not from Myself; but the Father abiding in me doeth His works."

What does this mean to us now? We know God in Christ. A friend once stated it this way,—If Christ does not reveal God, then I do not understand God. This means that God is one to whom the objects of His love are everything, who lives in them as they live in Him, and who gives Himself to them to make them like Himself. It is in such a being that we are to abide forever. We find God in Christ still. Personal contact with the ultimate reality is reached through Him. Clearness, confidence, certainty, and all that joy in God which finds expression in the Church's praise are attainable through Christ and are open to all. The light that this casts on our future is welcome. When so close to God here, death means just a fuller union with One whom we know already and whose grace we have proven on so many fields.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER

(Chicago Tribune.)

A bill has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament in Canada to incorporate the North American relations foundation. The foundation is intended to "promote, maintain and safeguard amity and friendly relations between the people of Canada, the United States and the British commonwealth of nations generally" and to foster "co-operation in all matters affecting the moral, social and economical disposition of the people of these countries." The list of incorporators includes some of the most important figures in Canadian life. The idea is a good one, particularly as the program of the foundation indicates that it will work toward breaking down the tariff barrier between the United States and Canada. The attention of our internationalists who are wasting their thought upon Europe, which does not want their advice, would better be directed to establishing the North American relations foundation on this side of the border. Maintaining good relations with Canada is as much a tradition of American foreign policy as is keeping out of European entanglements.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has marked a considerable number of Atlantic salmon, by attaching silver tags to their dorsal fins, for the purpose of tracing the movements of these fish. A salmon that was marked and liberated off Burns Point, Port Maitland, Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, on 11th June was killed in the Moisie river, Quebec, in the early part of the next month. If this fish took the most direct route it travelled in the vicinity of 800 miles, but if it followed the larger indentations of the shoreline it travelled over 1,200 miles.

A Veteran Padre Muses

HIS FATHER'S HAT

Usually it is the shoes, not the hat. Election night of 1896 I stood on a street corner in Toronto where could be seen announcements of opposing papers—News and Star. Hugh John Macdonald, son of Sir John A. Macdonald, had been thrown into the campaign that the prestige of a great name might count. But this was not to happen according to returns that night. A cartoon from the Star represented the father's hat in which was the diminutive figure of the son little more than able to see over the side. It was a Lilliputian man in a Erobodignagian hat.

Now it does happen outside of cartoons that very able sons are not in true appreciation by reason of their fathers' greatness. Capable though the younger Macdonald was, and with early advantages not his father's, it was the measurements of the old man which were before the country. When Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper made one of his first great speeches, Conservatives were jubilant. He was a chip off the old block, and yet clever though he was and is, it will be the elder Sir Charles whose name will live in history. I am wondering if Austen Chamberlain, Viscount Gladstone, or Winston Churchill will fully come to their own in the light of illustrious fathers, if Sir John C. Eaton with all his splendid gifts will rank in memory with his father in the commercial world, or if the Honorable Vincent Massey, perhaps away beyond his forbears of two generations in scholastic attainments, will be given an equal place with them in the history of the great manufacturing industry over which both they and he presided.

Three things there are on which I muse, and of a truth I find a fourth—discount not a son in the light of a father's greatness—presume not on a father's name for preferment in life—reach forward to larger progress through advantages not known to the father—maintain in honor the name passed on in the family line.—J. P. G.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island is distinct from all other provinces of Canada in that practically the whole area is fertile and settled. It boasts the largest number of persons per square mile of any province, 40.6, and about three-fourths of the population are engaged in agriculture. Nearly every farmer owns his own farm. Dairying and mixed farming are the types of agriculture commonly carried on, but the province has gone largely into the production of registered seed, especially seed potatoes. A large trade in certified seed potatoes has recently developed with the eastern and southern States, owing to the freedom of the Prince Edward Island stock from diseases. The co-operative poultry industry is also an important branch of farming.

The Island is famous as the home of the silver fox industry and is also the only province of Canada that is wholly a Restricted Area, that is, entirely free from bovine tuberculosis. It has other distinguishing features: its characteristic red soil, its pastoral and marine scenery, its superb summer climate and the hospitality of its people. The tourist traffic to Prince Edward Island is rapidly expanding, the many beauties of the Island forming an attraction that is hard to resist.

The above is gleaned from a perusal of an interesting report on "Prince Edward Island: its Resources and Opportunities" issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada. Copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Service.

THE DOUGLAS FIR

The Douglas fir of British Columbia and the Pacific Coast, often erroneously called "Oregon pine," is the only representative of its genus in Canada. It probably yields more lumber annually than any other single species in America. The tree in Canada is not found east of the Rocky mountains, the greater part of the lumber being produced in the coast region of British Columbia. This is Canada's largest tree, and from it larger structural timbers can be produced than from any other tree in America. It is used chiefly for structural purposes, but on account of its attractive appearance it is also used for interior finish. The wood is also important in Canada as a material for railway ties and mining timbers. It is noted chiefly for its strength and durability, and the large dimensions in which it can be obtained.

By absorbing its suburbs, the Japanese city of Osaka has raised its population to 2,000,000.

LETTERS from READERS

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir—Knowing very well your attitude of antipathy to government grog-selling—an attitude which I share to the full, for it seems to me that in the present state of politicians' morality, it is playing with fire to put the management of the liquor trade in their hands, and practically inevitable that soon the government would be found publicly promoting the debauchery of their people for the sake of raising tax-money without its quantity being noticed.

Knowing, then, your point of view, I take the liberty of quoting a few lines from the "sweet singer of England," William Cowper, whose verse expresses with more force than probably we could attain, a state of affairs which we have experienced to a far greater degree than he:

"The excise is fattened with the rich result
Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks,
For ever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the state,
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.
Drink and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call,
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats;
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more."

PERCY H. WRIGHT.

Note.—These lines should be taught in all the schools and Junior Endeavor Societies beside the poet's other immortal lines "Slaves cannot live in England."

CHANGEFUL BREEZES

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—On the editorial page of the Montreal Daily Star of March 14th, there appears an article on the Conservative leadership that is very interesting reading. The writer evidently thinks that the party is in a very bad state, and strongly urges its friends to rally to its support and restore it to its old time position. Curiously enough, the entire blame is attributed to bad leadership rather than to any weakness in the party itself.

The Star's attitude on this question is rather bewildering. During the Federal Election Campaign of 1926 its many readers were repeatedly told that the country was on the very verge of financial ruin caused by the reckless rule of the Liberal party and that nothing could save the entire Dominion from hopeless bankruptcy but the election of a strong Conservative Government. Apparently the country thought otherwise, as Mr. King was again given power with a fair majority at his back. Before the year was out another editorial appeared in the Star informing the public that in the month immediately following the elections (October) Canada as a whole and Montreal in particular

had enjoyed one of the most prosperous months in its history. Since that time the Star has again and again told its patrons that Canada has entered on a remarkable era of expansion in practically all lines of trade, including building, manufacturing, and trade and commerce generally. For the special benefit of its Quebec rural readers (quoting from American authorities) it told them that in the highly protected New England States in recent years agricultural production had fallen off by more than fifty per cent. and industrial production had suffered to nearly the same extent.

If the Star's estimate of Canada's business is correct, the question looms large: Why is the Star so very anxious to oust the present administration and replace it with a party whose policy has been discredited by the country for practically the whole of the past thirty-five years? The Star claims to be loyal and patriotic and insists that neither sectional nor personal ambitions must be allowed to impede the country's progress, but in view of the recent utterances it will find it hard to convince the average layman that the other consideration had no place. When the Conservative party started the "blue ruin" cry, they launched a boomerang that is now returning with deadly force, shattering their own ranks. When a man sits down to a well-furnished table, it is useless to tell him that he is starving. If the Conservative party have nothing better to offer the country than merely to "win the election," they had better provide soft cushions for the Opposition benches, and make themselves as comfortable as possible, as they are likely to occupy them for a long time.

FRANKLIN RANKIN.

Saskatoon, Mar. 24th, 1927.

Two thousand and ninety-nine new postage stamps were issued during the past 12 months, bringing the world's total up to 45,378 standard varieties, exclusive of shades, perforations and so on.

Tae tolls collected by the Panama Canal last year amounted to £4,600,000. In March 506 vessels, with 2,600,000 tons of cargo, passed through.

Every officer and man in the British Navy and Royal Marines may now be ordered to take occasional flights in aircraft as part of his ordinary duties.

There are approximately 150 species of trees in Canada of which 31 are conifers, or softwoods, and the remainder hardwoods. Of the total number only 23 species of softwoods and 32 species of hardwoods can be considered as commercially important. The conifers form over 80 per cent of the standing timber, and yield 95 per cent of the lumber and pulpwood produced. The hardwoods are chiefly used for fuel, but they also furnish considerable lumber for flooring, interior finish, furniture, cooperage, turnery, and other wood-working industries.

CANADIAN
AFFAIRS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD
EVENTS

More British Troops for China

Satisfaction to be Demanded for Nanking Outrage—Cantonese Preparing Offensive Against Shanghai.

The British Government announced on Saturday a decision to send reinforcements to Shanghai consisting of an infantry brigade with auxiliary units. The brigade will be composed of one Guards battalion the First Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, the First Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment and the Second Battalion of the Welsh Regiment.

The date of their departure was not announced, but it is understood they will leave as soon as outfitted and transport arranged.

An infantry brigade with auxiliaries amounts to about 5,000 men. The Shanghai defence force at present consists of about 17,000.

The auxiliary units to be sent include tanks, armored cars and heavy and light artillery.

Official messages received in London indicate that the situation in China has not improved. The Admiralty received a report that a 10-inch gun has been mounted by the Cantonese on Lion Hill, near Nanking. This step is interpreted as a deliberate offensive against the British warships in the river. The report substantiates information that the Cantonese are keeping guns aimed against foreign ships at Nanking.

The dispatching of more troops is explained as due to the view of British military authorities in Shanghai that the defence force is barely strong enough for its present task, and therefore unavailable for use elsewhere.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR REPARATION

It is stated that the British Government intends to make strong demands for reparation by the Cantonese in connection with the outrages at Nanking, either alone or acting in conjunction with the other powers affected.

There is a body of opinion in the cabinet in favor of withdrawing all offers of concessions to the Cantonese and taking a strong line generally, but the majority of the Government, led by Premier Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain, hold that a policy of patience and moderation will pay best in the long run.

"I do not know what lies before us in the future," said Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, in a speech, "but I do say that after the indescribable outrages inflicted on us in China we shall demand that the guilty be punished, apologies made and such reparations as possible be offered for the injuries done."

"We desire to put forward our demands in complete harmony with the other powers whose nationals suffered as ours suffered. I trust the Cantonese Government will do what any civilized nation would do and suffer the demands we shall put forward."

"There must be no denial of responsibility which, by the evidence not only of the British persons, but of those of other nations, already rests upon the shoulders of the Cantonese army. Neither in China nor anywhere else can British subjects be murdered, robbed or insulted with impunity."

Britain has been carrying on communications with Washington and Tokio concerning the Nanking disorders on March 24, continuing its exchanges over the weekend, and there was a hope in official quarters that within a short time a joint note would be presented to the Cantonese authorities.

All information reaching the Government not only from consular sources but also from Chinese witnesses, it was stated, was contrary to Nationalist declarations that more than 100 Chinese were killed or wounded for every foreign casualty.

The reports received by the Government also declare that little property was destroyed by the Anglo-American barrage to aid the escape of foreigners beleaguered on Socony Hill. There were only three Chinese casualties from the bombardment and no property was damaged or houses burned, this information said.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES WITHDRAW FROM HONAN

Following advice from the British Ministry at Peking, 22 male missionaries, 15 wives of missionaries, 22 children and 23 single women workers of the United Church of Canada, are withdrawing to the coast and are going to Tientsin, according to a cable received at headquarters of the United Church foreign missions in Toronto.

"This action is taken to mean that the six main stations of the Honan Mission are being completely evacuated of foreign staff," stated Rev. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the missions, last night.

"All property that the Chinese church cannot use will be sealed and entrusted to the safe care of the local authorities with



GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Chief of the victorious Cantonese army.

whom the missionaries have had relationships for the past 35 years," he added, "unlike the boxer troubles this is not a flight after outrages but a withdrawal as a necessary measure."

MOB FIGHT WITH JAPANESE AT HANKOW

Five Japanese civilians and five sailors were carried off by a mob, says a Japanese wireless from Hankow, during the fighting in the Japanese concession there on Sunday, and are still missing. It is believed one of the sailors was killed and thrown in the river. Several Japanese houses in the concession were destroyed and the homes of those living in Chiakow, a suburb, are surrounded by Chinese pickets.

WORD "BOCHE" BANNED

Applying the spirit of Locarno on their own account, the French police have forbidden the word "Boche" to be used in titles or subtitles of films, lest France's neighbors across the Rhine should be offended.

During the war no one ever found a really satisfactory clue to the derivation of the word "Boche," which was the French equivalent of the American Army's "Heinie" and "Squarehead." It denoted everything that was outrageous about the Teutonic enemy, his manners, his appearance, his speech and his behavior.

But now the word has been suppressed. Movie directors who are producing war films are warned that they must respectfully use the word "Allemand" or "German" when referring to the co-signatories of the Treaty of Locarno.

Crisis Near in Rumania

King Ferdinand Believed to be Dying—Prince Carol's Movements

The Vienna correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, London has received a telegram from Belgrade reporting a "serious aggravation" in the condition of King Ferdinand of Rumania.

Ferdinand's daughter, Marie Queen of Yugoslavia, left Belgrade at midnight on Friday for Bucharest.

Former Prince Carol of Rumania, who has been living in Neuilly virtually ever since he renounced the Rumanian throne and left his country with Magda Lupescu, the daughter of a Jewish merchant of Jassy, completely covered his trail when he slipped away in the early hours of Sunday morning in his big limousine. He was accompanied by a party of friends and it was said his destination was the aerodrome at Lebourget, from where he was to fly to Bucharest or some point near the Rumanian frontier to await developments. The theory was that it would be an easy thing for him to take a plane piloted by a friend and, avoiding the regular air routes, escape observation and make his appearance at the psychological moment.

Fight For Control

Meantime the political parties in Rumania were busy manoeuvring to gain control of the kingdom in the event of the death of Ferdinand. Premier Averescu, said the Martin's correspondent in the Rumanian capital, in a despatch sent by way of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, was preparing for a coup d'etat after the man-

LIBERALS CAPTURE SOUTHWARK SEAT

"Turn of The Tide," Says Lloyd George

Dr. Haden Guest's stand against the Labor party on the Chinese question has cost him his seat in the British House of Commons.

He was Labor member of the House for the North division of Southwark, but he announced his resignation from the party when he found it was opposed to the sending of a defence force to China, when the situation there became acute.

This necessitated a by-election and Dr. Guest submitted himself for re-election as an "independent constitutionalist." The Conservative candidate Admiral H. H. Smith, withdrew by arrangement in his favor but the Liberal candidate, E. A. Strauss, won when the election was held, polling 7,334 votes. George Isaacs, Labor, was second with 6,167 votes, and Dr. Guest third, with 3,215 votes.

Lloyd George is reported to be as happy as in the old campaigning days, and to regard the winning of the by-election as a definite turn of the tide.

PLOT TO KILL HENRY FORD

Millionaire's Car Forced From Road Down 15-foot Embankment

A plot to kill Henry Ford, billion-dollar automobile manufacturer, was uncovered at Detroit on Wednesday by reporters inquiring into an automobile accident in which Mr. Ford suffered a slight concussion of the brain on Sunday, 27th March. Due to the fact that it might be harmful to the million-dollar suit now being tried, the details were for some time withheld.

Ford was returning from his plant to his home in Dearborn when his coupe was forced from the road down a 15-foot embankment by a heavy touring car. Crawling from his wrecked car in a dazed condition, Mr. Ford dragged himself a distance of about 200 yards to the gates of his estate, where the lodge-keeper assisted him.

The owners of the touring car have not been traced.

FAMOUS ENGLISH TENOR DEAD

Edward Lloyd, credited by the critics with having the purest tenor voice of any singer in the last century, is dead, aged 82.

He was a Fellow Choirister with Sir Arthur Sullivan, later to become one of England's most famous composers, at the Chapel Royal, Mr. Lloyd retired from the concert platform about thirty years ago, emerging from retirement only to sing at the coronation of King George.

HOME AND COLONIAL TROOPS

International Agreement to Limit Number

Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, as the world's principal colonial powers, on Thursday tentatively agreed upon a scheme to limit the number of home and colonial troops to be maintained by them.

The formula worked out during a meeting of the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission provided not only for limitation of home and colonial troops, but for limitation of troops stationed in the home country, but intended purely for colonial reinforcement purposes. But, in event of sudden war, such troops could be used with home troops.

BITUMINOUS MINERS OUT

The bituminous coal strike broke on Friday at Pittsburgh. About 45,000 miners and more than 200 mines are affected.

The local stage for this drama of industrial conflict reaches through four counties—Allegheny, Washington, West Moreland and Fayette—the heart of the nation's bituminous supply.

Miners and operators in the soft coal fields of the central competitive district, which have been virtually idle since the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement Thursday, are waiting developments to determine the exact extent of the tie-up. Both are silent concerning the situation.

The general public will not feel the effects of the idleness for some time, operators said. In expectation of the tie-up the operators prepared great supplies, which, with the production of the non-union fields, will afford a sufficient coal supply for several months.

The Third Internationale has sent a million rubles as a first contribution to striking American miners, according to a despatch from Moscow via Copenhagen.

DEATH OF SIR C. H. TUPPER

Son of a Former Premier of Canada Had Noted Career

Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.B., died at his home at Vancouver on Wednesday night following an attack of pneumonia which had confined him to his home for nearly two weeks.

Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, third son of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, former premier of Canada, was born August 3, 1855, at Amherst, N. S. He was educated at Windsor Academy, McGill University and Harvard University. He first practised law in Halifax, but since 1897 had been a resident of Vancouver, where he practised his profession.

Sir Charles was sworn a Privy Coun-



SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER

cillor for Canada and appointed minister of fisheries and marine May 31, 1888. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election in 1882. He was also minister of justice in the Bowell administration in 1894 and on May 1, 1896, he was named solicitor-general in the administration of his father, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. He came to Vancouver to reside in 1897 and since then he had actively practised his profession.

A reduction of £450,000 on the 1926 total is shown in the Air Estimates now before Parliament. The comparative figures are: 1926—£16,000,000; 1927—£15,550,000.

For this session at least the matter of a new workmen's compensation act is disposed of, the Quebec Assembly on Thursday giving third reading to Hon. Mr. Gillipeault's bill postponing the act passed last year from April 1st, 1927 to April 1st, 1928.

Live with a singer if you would learn to sing.

Maritime Freight Rates

Bill to Reduce Rates Passes Second Reading in House.

An attempt will be made to prorogue parliament at the end of the present week. Work has already been begun on the Speech from the Throne reviewing the legislative business and on the Government side there is an attempt to finish by Saturday.

This means some late night sittings and some rapid work in the committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines where will be determined the fate of the bill to renew the charter of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Company.

The hearing on the Georgian Bay bill commenced on Tuesday. It is probable that there will be an amendment to the Georgian Bay bill moved, the effect of which would be to strip the bill of power development rights and that such an amendment would be approved by the committee.

On Monday after eloquent speeches in its defence by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Hon. P. J. Veniot and Hon. Charles A. Dunning for the Government, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie for the Conservatives, and after lively remarks in criticism of the measure by Alberta Progressives, notably Robert Gardiner and George G. Coote,

the bill to reduce by 20 per cent the freight rates in the Maritime Provinces passed second reading into committee on the measure, and it will be given third reading at the next sitting.

Henri Lavigne (Liberal, Quebec-Montmorency) expressed the hope that the claims of the city of Quebec for development of that port would receive the same treatment on moral and legal grounds as that now being accorded to the Maritimes.

Replying to a question by Robert Gardiner (U.F.A.-Acadia) Mr. Dunning gave an estimate of the cost of the proposed rate reduction. "My estimate," he said, "in respect to the Canadian National, based on 1926 business, is approximately \$2,000,000. My estimate in respect to the Canadian Pacific, based on 1926 business is about one half million dollars, between \$400,000 and \$500,000."

He had no means of making an estimate in respect to some of the small lines concerned, although the amount would be small. "The initial cost, based on 1926 business," declared Mr. Dunning, "would be in the neighborhood of two and one-half million dollars." This estimate, he added, was on an annual basis.

CANADA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Debate on the last Imperial Conference brought in the House on Tuesday of last, week an amendment from Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Conservative leader. The amendment—which technically was one to a motion for the House to go into supply—declared that it was not desirable that the House should be deemed tacitly to have acquiesced in the recommendations and declarations of the Conference. It expressed the view that the Conference report on Inter-Imperial relations should not be binding upon the Parliament of Canada until approved by a formal resolution of the House; that until such approval is obtained "this Government shall not be deemed to be authorized to take any steps to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the report."

Premier King declared that at the Conference Canada made no commitments on defence nor did the British Government make any requests with respect to action by the Dominions along that line.

Henri Bourassa, independent, in a three hour speech, decried a colonial spirit which still existed in this country among people who talked of the liberties of their country but were really afraid of freedom. In passing he attacked Premier Taschereau of Quebec as one who though he had kept the name of liberal for his party was really "A Tory of the Tories."

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION

March 29th was the sixtieth anniversary of the passing by the British Parliament of the British North America Act, binding the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada into Confederation.

It was on March 29, 1867, that the B.N.A. was given its final touches at Westminster. It came into operation on July 1 of that year, the day now celebrated annually throughout Canada as Dominion Day, and which will see the opening this year of the Jubilee Celebration of Confederation.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS IN JUNE?

Provincial elections will be held between the 15th and 20th of June, it was stated by a well informed authority at parliament house Saturday.

The informant was emphatic in the statement declaring that the elections would not take place at the end of May, as is the general opinion.

RADIO COMMISSION SUSPENDS WORK ON NEW STATIONS

More than 182 broadcasting stations under construction in the United States must immediately suspend all operations until they have obtained a building permit from the Federal Radio Commission, according to interpretations of the new law.

At the same time 373 stations, which are being planned and upon which construction would begin within the next month, must also obtain a building permit before actually beginning the work of construction.

The report of the Department of Commerce reveals that the Federal Radio Commission will have 732 stations on its hands which, if permitted to continue operations, must be squeezed into eighty-nine wave lengths. If the waves were divided equally, this would mean around eight stations on each wave length.

Since the breakdown in regulation last July there have been licensed 230 new stations; fifty stations have changed location; 197 stations have changed power; 111 stations have changed waves; 182

stations are under construction; seventy-eight stations are planning to increase their power, while plans are indefinite for the construction of 373 stations.

Of the new stations licensed since last July forty are using 500 watts or more power. Forty-two of the old stations have also increased their power to 500 watts or more.

The eighth district, with headquarters at Chicago, ranks first in new stations with sixty-five, while the Detroit district is second with thirty-five and the New York district third with twenty-six.

NEW WORLD'S SPEED RECORD

Burning the sands of the famous Daytona Beach, Florida, Col. H. O. D. Segrave, an Englishman, in a four-ton brilliant red speedster, last week catapulted his way to an official world's speed record for the mile straightaway of 207.84 miles an hour.

The time beat all existing speed records. The world mile straightaway mark was set by Malcolm Campbell, also an Englishman, at 173.22 in a run on a Welsh beach last February.

AFRICAN DIAMOND DIGGERS STARVING

Terrible conditions of starvation and disease at the newly-pegged diamond field at Lichtenburg are described in a Cape Town dispatch to the Daily Mail.

Large numbers of people, mostly children, the dispatch says, are dying of enteric fever and thousands of diggers are starving or existing on meal or corn daily. There is a total lack of sanitation, while water costs almost fifty cents a gallon.

Thousands of diggers are reported leaving the field broken in health and spirit.

ELDERS IN INDIA VOTE FOR MODERATION

The Council of State called the Council of Elders, at Delhi, on Wednesday, vetoed the proposal of a Swarajist leader Mr. Ramadass from Madras for prohibiting drink in the areas directly under the control of the Government of India and carried an amendment moved by the Government spokesman, to the effect that the policy of the Government should be designed to promote and ensure moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, by 21 to 14.

NO SUNDAY BALL GAMES IN ONTARIO

Baseball on Sunday did not appeal to the record attendance of delegates at the eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Baseball Amateur Association on Saturday and the permission asked by the Southern Ontario league (border cities) to allow their players to play on the Sabbath was refused.

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LIQUOR AND GOOD LOOKS

Striking Statement by Eminent Rochester Surgeon

Liquor dissipates a woman's loveliness, mars her complexion, ruins her figure and checks her charm quicker than gluttony or ruthless time, asserted Dr. Charles Mayo, the eminent Rochester, Minn., surgeon in an interview at Des Moines, Iowa.

So far as medical value is concerned, physicians could dispense with whiskey, wine and other alcoholic beverages altogether, said Dr. Mayo.

"It is significant that the upright citizen who takes his cocktail thinks prohibition ought to be observed by his chauffeur, his banker, his railroad engineer and his stenographer."

Modern medicine has discovered other agents more beneficial for patients than liquor, Dr. Mayo said, and every doctor knows what these substitutes are.

"If you observe a doctor is prescribing a great deal of liquor to his callers, you can be certain that it is not being prescribed as a medicine, but for drinking as a beverage. The poison in liquor today should be allowed to remain there. It establishes a selective process by killing off those weak willed fools who must drink at all costs to health and life. Soon these fools will all be weeded out."

MANITOBA REFERENDUM

Recommendations that three definite questions be placed on the ballot to be used in the proposed referendum on the sale of beer are made by the special committee of the Manitoba legislature. The questions are:

1.—Modification of Existing Law.—Are you in favor of a modification of the existing law to provide for an extension of the present facilities for the sale and delivery of beer?

2.—Beer by the Glass.—Are you in favor of the sale of beer by the glass under government control and regulation, in licensed premises without a bar?

3.—Sale of Brewers.—Are you in favor of continuing the right of the brewers to sell beer direct to permit holders?

NORWAY GOES WET

The Lagting on Wednesday passed the bill abolishing prohibition in Norway, pursuant to the vote recorded in the recent referendum. The bill provides for certain restrictions in the sale of liquor, and the new regulations are expected to become effective next month.

Towns having a population of 4,000 or less will vote on the sale of liquor in 1928, and will hold referendums on the subject every six years thereafter.

Liquor, under the bill, may not be sold or served to minors, and will be available to adults only from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night. The sale of liquor will be prohibited on important holidays and the day before and the day after. Mailing of liquor, except for medical purposes, will be prohibited.

As a result of a conference between the Civil Service Commission and a Cabinet sub-committee, an increase of \$120 a year to all Government employees, temporary and permanent and in the inside and outside services, was arranged for.

If it be necessary to have a commission system of workmen's compensation law, such as is carried on in Ontario, then the Government will bring in such legislation if returned to power, was what Premier Taschereau told the Quebec Legislative Assembly on Thursday night.

Judge Hugh A. Robson, K.C., prominent in the public life of the west for many years, is the new leader of the Manitoba Liberal party. He was elected to succeed Hon. T. C. Norris.

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Our friends may introduce the Witness to their friends for a nine-months' trial at 75c.

To double the circulation of a paper is to double its influence—and the only way the influence of the Witness can be doubled is through the introduction of its

Senator Dandurand informed Senator Tanner in the Senate on Friday that Hon. N. W. Rowell, chief counsel in the customs inquiry, received \$200 per day salary and \$20 a day living allowance. R. L. Calder, K.C., assistant counsel, \$100 per day and \$15 per day living allowance.

Mr. Justice J. H. Lamont of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, has been appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Justice Lamont fills the additional judgeship of the Supreme Court of Canada created by recent legislation. Mr. Justice MacKenzie, now judge of the King's Bench of Saskatchewan has been appointed judge of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals to replace Mr. Justice Lamont.

The general provincial election in the province of Manitoba has been decided on and polling day has tentatively been set for June 27.

Mr. Justice Louis Boyer, of the Superior Court, is expected to preside over the Royal Commission which is to probe the Laurier Palace disaster in Montreal and moving picture theatre matters generally all over the province, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, announced on Saturday.

A bill granting the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec disciplinary powers was approved by the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons on Thursday after an extended discussion, during which differences in the convention were aired.

New York city's embargo on milk supplied by Montreal firms, established March 14, last, ten days after the typhoid epidemic broke out in the Canadian city, will be maintained indefinitely, Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner, said on Thursday.

The Legislative Council of Jamaica has approved the new tariff bill ratifying the Canada-West India Trade Agreement. The Governor, however, was requested to ask the Canadian Government to postpone the preference on bananas since Jamaica will not obtain ships for carrying bananas for the next year.

Ice cream shipped from Canada featured in a banquet in England recently tendered by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London according to advices received by the C.P.R. foreign department. More than 400 British buyers were present at the banquet and the ice cream was in perfect condition when eaten.

In accordance with the Dawes agreement, the bank for German industrial obligations on Friday handed .125,000,000 marks to the agent general for reparation payments. The sum represents the first half yearly instalment of interest due, for the third reparation year, on the mortgage on German industry of five billion marks.

JINGLING SENSE

Let organs delight in subsidies
For 'tis their nature to;
But for independent journalism
Such aid would hardly do.

If a free press you would subsidise
Your best coin is yourself:
Your day-a-year would minimize
Its daily need of pelf.

Its introduction to your friends
Its overhead divides;
And multiplies its earning power;
Its power to serve besides.

NOTE PARTICULARLY

If renewal subscriptions are sent in with new subscriptions under this offer the renewal must of course be at the \$2 rate. Even that is barely a sustaining rate for such a paper.

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..... 192...

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LAUNCHES HEALTH CAMPAIGN

His Excellency Viscount Willingdon fires the first gun in a coast-to-coast Campaign for health conservation under the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. This picture taken at the House of Commons, shows, left to right: Dr. Gordon Bates; Hon. Dr. King, Federal Minister of Health; His Excellency the Governor-General; Sir Arthur Currie, of McGill University.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

(Written after reading an article in the Witness on the effect of intoxicants on boys.)

We're hunting for boys that our trade
be kept going.
All the old toppers die, that's why we
are sowing
The alcohol seed which insures our pos-
session
Of the dollars we want, in endless pro-
cession.

It's not our concern if the boys lose
ambition
For high noble actions, and go to perdi-
tion,
So long as they buy lots of beer, rum
and champagne,
Which yield us great profits, what care
we for their pain?

Boys may hunger, and suffer, and
hardship endure;
But that's their lookout; ours, their dol-
lars to secure.
Let them lie in the gutter, and wallow
like hogs,
While we spend their money, as they go
to the dogs.
We must have the money, and we'll take
it from boys,

Till they can't give us more; then, like
worn-out toys,
We'll toss them aside, let them rot where
they lie;
And will hunt for more boys lest our cof-
fers go dry.

—ERNEST O. HARRIS.

Seattle Heights, Wash.

MONTREAL CITY BLAMED FOR
INADEQUATE HEALTH
SERVICE

The city of Montreal pays 40 cents per capita for its public health service, as compared with \$1.60 paid by the city of Toronto, a fact which is pointed to by doctors as helping to explain why the outbreak of typhoid was not prevented.

"In a modern city epidemics of typhoid can be and should be prevented," said Dr. A. Grant Fleming, an authority on bacteriology, in an interview with the Herald. "It is a question of providing the Public Health Service with an adequate staff. The milk by-law is only valuable if it is enforced. When the city adopted the law providing for the pasteurization of milk it did not increase the number of inspectors in the service of the Health Bureau. The city did not appoint a bacteriologist either. The Health Bureau consequently did not possess the machinery for properly enforcing the milk regulation. That is the reason of the epidemic, which might have been nipped at the outset if the city had been maintaining an adequate health staff. With a properly staffed Health Service there is no doubt that typhoid can be stamped out. We know how it originates and how it can be controlled.

"Montreal is only spending one fourth the amount per capita on its health service that Toronto spends. This city has the poor reputation of spending less on its health service than any important city on the continent. Compared with the 40 cents per head of population which Montreal spends, Detroit spends 83 cents, or more than double. Boston spends 86 cents, Baltimore 70 cents, Cleveland 67 cents, Chicago 59 cents and New York 56 cents. These are the amounts spent by the cities themselves. The state governments, like our provincial government, maintain health services, but these do not do much work directly in the large cities. Nor does our provincial health service undertake work directly in Montreal, except when requested to do so.

"The point that should be emphasized is that the city has not been maintaining an adequate health service, and the sooner this condition is corrected the better it will be for the health of the people."

Dr. Fleming has been employed since the outbreak of the epidemic by the Health Bureau in an effort to trace and close the sources of infection. He stated that the Health Bureau was now doing everything possible to control the epidemic, and he agreed with Dr. Boucher that good progress was being made in checking the disease.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE
PROROGUES

The fourth session of the 16th Legislature of the Province of Quebec was prorogued shortly after one o'clock on Friday afternoon by the Administrator of the Province, Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

LIQUOR BILL GIVEN ROYAL ASSENT

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Ross formally signed on Wednesday the Liquor Control Bill of the Ferguson Government, which received third reading in the House on Tuesday last week. The measure is accordingly now a part of the province's statutes, but does not become effective until proclamation.

LARGE ILLICIT STILL SEIZED IN
MONTREAL

With the seizure of the largest still ever to be operated illegally in Montreal, the authorities believe they have nipped in the bud the plans of a group of moonshiners to flood Montreal with illicit liquor.

D. J. Kearney, special preventive officer of the revenue department, who has been directing a campaign against illicit distillers for more than a year, effected the seizure single-handed.

Situated on Notre Dame street, Laval de Montreal, not more than a stone's throw from the shrine of the Capucin Fathers, the still is housed in a two-storey brick building and has a capacity of 2,000 gallons per day. It is even larger than the huge still seized last December on Mullins street.

The still had a column 30 feet high and 30 inches in diameter with a copper condenser. Inspector Kearney also found an 800-gallon agitator and a 1,200-gallon container for boiling the mixture.

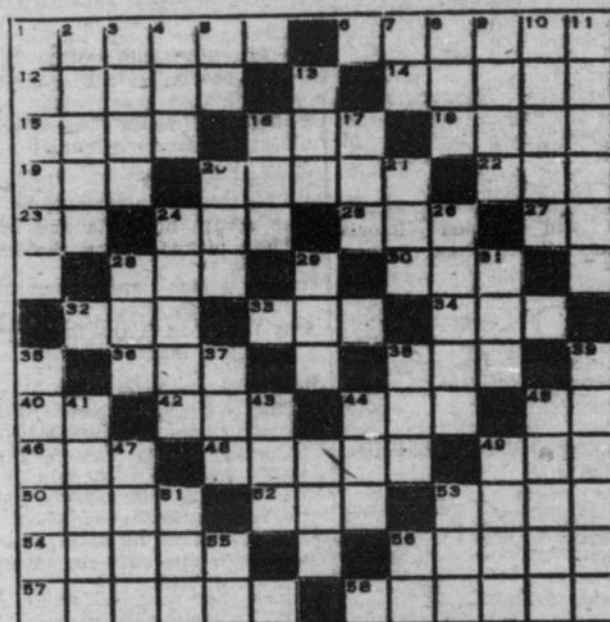
SCOTTISH PAPER BANS DRINK
ADVERTISEMENTS

The following is from the "John o' Groat's Journal": "Wick being a No-licence area under the Temperance Act, it is the policy of this newspaper to decline liquor advertisements from holders of licenses outside the area. This is done in loyalty to the decision of the majority, and in consistency with the editorial view, that the law existing within the area in which our paper is published should be fairly and fully and constitutionally honored in all respects."

Greater London has 2,300 miles of streets, and their upkeep costs about \$15,000,000 a year.

One famous orphan school in South London was closed recently owing to the lack of applications for admission.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 120.



Key to Cross Word Puzzle No. 120.

Horizontal

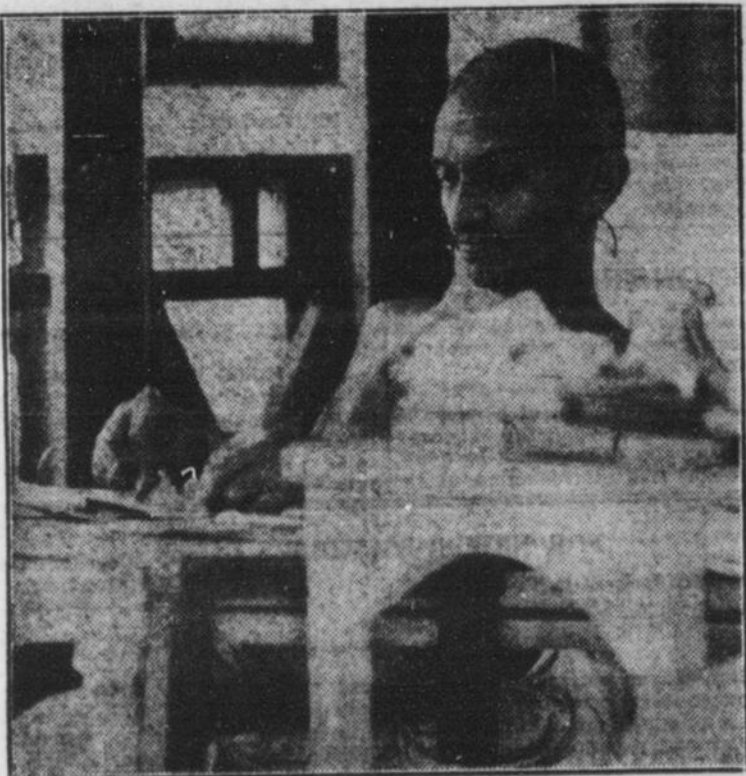
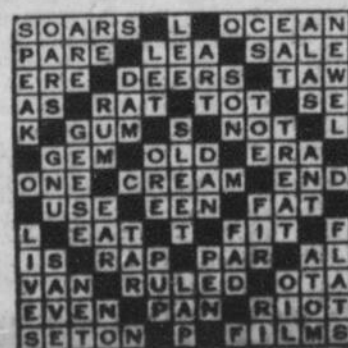
- 1 The end.
- 6 Moves.
- 12 To love intensely.
- 14 Offensiveness.
- 15 Simple; only.
- 16 Gear.
- 18 Kind of bed.
- 19 Ottawa Athletic Association (ab.)
- 20 Fashion.
- 22 Three odd letters.
- 23 Pronoun.
- 24 To rest.
- 25 Prefix meaning "three."
- 27 Thoroughfare (ab.)
- 28 Unit of electrical resistance (ab.)
- 30 Industrious insect.
- 32 Girl's name.
- 33 By way off.
- 34 Small child.
- 36 Printers' measurement (pl.)
- 38 Marsh.
- 40 Part of verb "to be."
- 42 Australian bird.
- 44 A title.
- 45 Egyptian god.
- 46 Girl's name.
- 48 A flower.
- 49 Part of verb "to be."
- 50 Small particle.
- 52 Even (poetic).
- 53 The manner of walking.
- 54 They cause disease.
- 56 Minister's home.
- 57 A rubber.
- 58 A kind of hunting dog.

Vertical

- 1 Well known.
- 2 Thoughts.
- 3 Girl's name.
- 4 Anger.
- 5 A direction.
- 7 Toward.
- 8 Advertisements (ab.)
- 9 Disturbance of the Peace.

- 10 Bunches.
- 11 Stings.
- 13 A timber.
- 16 A small bed.
- 17 To plunder.
- 20 Energy.
- 21 Period of time.
- 24 Dishonor.
- 26 To bury.
- 28 A poem.
- 29 A covering.
- 31 Unit of weight.
- 35 To conduct.
- 37 Scotch for small.
- 38 A tree.
- 39 Speedier.
- 41 Mother.
- 43 To employ.
- 44 Japanese coin.
- 45 To lift.
- 47 Girl's name.
- 49 Need.
- 51 Millimetres (ab.)
- 53 A ticket (backwards)
- 55 Point of the compass.
- 56 Myself.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 119.



ADVISED TO TAKE REST

Mohandas K. Gandhi, famous leader of the Indian Nationalists, is ill from overwork, and his doctors have advised him to take a complete rest. Gandhi, known all over India as "Mahatma," or wonder worker, is here seen resting on the verandah of his seaside bungalow near Bombay.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Miriam F.—Sound travels through water at the rate of 4,700 feet a second and through atmosphere at the rate of 1,090 feet a second.

Harold M.—It takes the air mail 32 hours and 45 minutes to travel from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 2,757 miles. The average speed is 84 miles an hour.

Archie "Mac"—One horsepower is the power that will lift 33,000 lbs. one foot in one minute.

Roh. S., Minnesota.—Most submarines can operate 200 feet under the surface of the sea.

M. M. M., Quebec—Newfoundland, discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 acknowledged by the British, is the oldest colony in the British Empire.

Wee "Mac," Toronto.—A bird can stand on a charged trolley wire and get no shock because it is touching only one wire and does not complete the circuit.

Rita May.—The Amazon is the largest river in the world. The Mississippi rises in Lake Itasca, Minnesota.

L. E. D., Ont.—Many thanks for the information you forward. We have informed the party asking for it.

Mrs. G. T., Sask.—I don't think you will find a syndicate agent in either Toronto or Winnipeg.

J. T. Cooper writes to say that the reader to whom he sent the words of "Zion awake" will find the music of same in "Golden Grain", compiled by Alfred Beirley, Chicago.

We are grateful to Mr. Ephraim Hern, Granton, Ont., for the words of "How the train came for Lily," asked for by A. M. S.

Mrs. Stella R.—King Edward visited Canada in 1859 and opened Victoria bridge which spans the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Mrs. J. F., Alberta.—Have not the faintest idea of the circumstances surrounding the origin of St. Patrick's Day. Perhaps some of our readers can tell you.

J. W. G., Ontario.—Views vary too much as to who are truly our greatest Canadians.

S. G. J.—Your question involves a world-wide search and is beyond our limited time and space.

Milton M. P.—The United States army is one of the few institutions in the world that operates on a cash basis. All its bills are paid monthly.

Freddie G.—The first known book on seamanship and nautical terms was published exactly 300 years ago by Captain John Smith, historian of Virginia and hero of the famous Pocahontas story.

G. A. H., Nova Scotia.—Letter forwarded to you containing information that may help you get the further knowledge you desire.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Reader, British Columbia, asks for the following verses by Thomas Brecken:

NOT UNDERSTOOD

Not understood! We move along, asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep;
Along the years we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life. And then, we fall asleep,
Not understood.

Not understood! We gather false impressions,
And hug them closer as the years go by,
Till virtues often seem to us transgressions,
And thus men rise and fall, and live and die—
Not understood.

Not understood! Poor souls with stunted vision
Of measure giants by their narrow gauge,
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age,
Not understood.

Not understood! The secret springs of action

Which lie beneath the surface and the show

Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction
We judge our neighbors, and they go,
Not understood.

Not understood! How trifles often change us!

The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight

Destroy long years of friendship and estrange us,

And on our souls there falls a freezing blight—

Not understood.

Not understood! How many breasts are aching

For lack of sympathy! Ah, day by day

How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!

How many noble spirits pass away—

Not understood.

Oh God! That men would see a little clearer

Or judge less harshly where they cannot see;

Oh God! That men would draw a little nearer

To one another; they'd be nearer Thee—

And understood.

Mrs. M. MacL.—"E. G." inquires for the old poem called "The Two Crossing Sweepers," which he remembered seeing in the Charter House school books in England. I learned this poem when a child, and send a copy as I remember it.

THE TWO CROSSING SWEEPERS

They did not have a single friend
Beneath the widespread sky,
But to each other they were bound
By poverty's strong tie.

Though poor they were,
Too proud to beg, too upright for to steal,
And gladly would they sweep and clean
To gain an honest meal.

But sad to say,
The only food they often had to eat
Was scraps of bread and broken fruit
They picked up on the street.

It was a bleak and bitter morn,
Just at the close of March,
And they had slept the night before
Within a market arch.

Very hungry, very cold,
They wandered down the street.
Joe picked an apple from the ground,
And said, "Why, here's a treat."

"It has been rather kicked about,
But it's a good one still."
And turning to his mate he said,
"What have you picked up, Bill?"

"I have not found a single scrap,"
Bill mournfully did say.
"Now, as you are the younger, Bill,
Here, take and bite away."

The poor boy bit a small piece off.
"Oh, that won't do," said Joe.
"Bite bigger, Billy, bigger yet;
You're welcome, that you know."

A noble lesson this should teach,
Dear children, unto you—
Do unto others as you would
That they should do to you.

WORDS WANTED

G. E. B., Manitoba would like the complete poem which begins as follows:
The bravest battle that ever was fought—
Shall I tell you where and when—
On the maps of the world you will find it not

"Twas fought by the mothers of men.
Low, deep down, walled up in a woman's heart—
Of a woman who would not yield,
But patiently, silently bore her part—
Lo, there is that battle field.

Mrs. W. J. A., Ontario, asks for a poem entitled "Seventy Years To-day," which begins in this wise:
Seventy years to-day, my darling,
Seventy years to-day,
Our days are three-score years and ten
But more have passed away.

Mrs. H. W. T., Sask., writes for an old Irish recitation called "Pat and the Rat," the story of a victim of the D.T.'s, who thinks he has turned into a rat. She would also like the words of an old song entitled "The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo."

Can any of our readers inform us as to the name of the author of the following lines. The information is asked for by Mrs. F. B. M., Ontario. She also wants to know the title of the poem:

WHEN HE SAYS, SEVENTY-THIRTY



WHEN he says 75-30 think the B-H dealer your attention. He is the one point man everywhere who knows what he is selling. He has confidence in the knowledge of a manufacturer with almost two centuries of experience. The 75-30 label on a can of B-H "English" Paint is like a mark on gold. It says plainly—75 parts of pure White Lead and 30 parts of Pure White Zinc. Nothing better has yet been made.

Let the B-H dealer advise you—and save you money. Ask him about prices. The low cost of painting with pure paint will surprise you.

"Brandram's
Genuine B.H.
White Lead
—leader of the
world for nearly
100 years."

B-H
'English' PAINT

75
30
100

THERE are two aristocrats among the White Pigments—Brandram's Genuine B.H. White Lead and French Process Pure Oxide of Zinc. Combined in the ideal proportion of 75 to 30, a union of great strength is formed, producing a Paint Film of the utmost hiding capacity and resistance to weather and wear.

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U. S.

Witness 50 cents extra
World Wide 25 cents extra
Northern Messenger 25 cents extra

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Witness or World Wide \$2.00 extra
Northern Messenger \$1.00 extra

"They tell me I must bruise the rose's leaf,
Ere I can keep and use its fragrance brief;
They tell me I must break the skylark's heart,
Ere her cage-song shall make the silence start,
They tell me love must bleed and friendship weep,
Ere from my deepest need, I touch that deep.
Must it be always so with precious things?
Must they be bruised and go on beaten wing?

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old family "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for sixty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally of the temperance cause.

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Address all communications regarding subscriptions to John Dougall & Son, and not to the editor or individuals by name. This avoids annoying delays. The Business Departments are specially organized to give prompt care to money letters.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Bldg., Montreal.

Ah! yes! By crushing nights and caging days,
By scar of thorn and stony ways,
These blessings are."
Also I would like the words of "We'll have to mortgage the farm." And could you tell me where I could get the music to these words?

Mrs. R. H. K., Ontario, writes: "I am still hoping some one will send 'The Single Head of Wheat,' asked for by me some time ago. I am always glad to forward any poem or song that I have. With every good wish.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

Tom Nash—Florist

By Brewer Corcoran.

Cap'n Hosey Folger moved six inches to the westward, thereby assuring himself of another half hour in the sun. If any one wanted to buy ship's supplies, he could wake him up. If not, Cap'n Hosey was content to doze.

Yet hardly had the gray head begun to nod before the "clump" of sea boots brought him back to drear realities. "Hi, Hosey!" hailed Cap'n Nate Coffin, of the Polly C. "Know any A. B. wantin' a berth?"

"Aren't any able-bodied seamen any more. Steam's killed th' breed."

"Oh, I'm not lookin' for shellbacks willin' to chaw lobsouse. Need a good man to tend gear. Might even ship a boy; do ye know a pert one?"

"Steam's—"

But Cap'n Nate laughed. He had no desire to listen to Cap'n Hosey's famous arraignment of the murderers of coast-wise windjammers. "Want another hand," he insisted. "You know Green Harbor; pick me somethin' reliable an' steady."

"Boys won't go to sea no more, Nate; all lookin' fur jobs with no risk an' less work. Steam's—"

"I know. Who's outer work?"

Cap'n Hosey grunted. He did not relish such summary treatment of his favorite plaintiff. He decided to take his own form of revenge. "Young Tom Nash's not doin' more'n usual," he said; "go try him."

"He all right?"

"Good enough fur a fishin' boat with a cough in its innards an' a kicker on its tail," snorted Cap'n Hosey.

"If ye say he's good, he's good enough for me. Where'll I find him?"

"Prob'ly to hum."

Cap'n Nate nodded. He had gotten more than he had hoped for and listened to far less than he had expected to. If Cap'n Hosey recommended any Green Harborite as enthusiastically as he had Tom Nash, the boy must be far above the average. Cap'n Nate did not care to risk some one's getting to this chap before him therefore started up the street under full power.

He had to ask directions but once. Yet somehow he did not like the queer smile which appeared on his informant's face. If old Hosey had turned humorist, there would be unexpected squalls.

The frown was deepening as he turned into a yard on the edge of the village. Flowers were everywhere and, in a protected corner, stood the strangest greenhouse he had ever seen. Its frame was unmistakably wreckage from the beach; it was not more than twenty feet long, and a queer little ell made it look like a whale calf fashioned out of glass. If what lay before him represented young Nash's source of income, he felt he had signed up his new hand already, for there was nothing about the place to show prosperity, yet its neatness appealed strongly.

Before he could chart it all, a slender, brown-eyed lad of eighteen came out of the greenhouse. "Looking for flowers, sir?" he asked with a diffident smile.

Cap'n Nate tried not to snort. "Can't say I be. Sorter lookin' for an A. B., though. Cap'n Folger steered me up here. You Tom Nash?"

"Yes."

"Lookin' fur work?"

"Never dodged any I could see," was the even retort.

"Know the sea?"

The boy nodded.

"Good! Want a hand on the Polly. Reckon you'll do."

"Guess you misunderstand," suggested Tom quietly. "I said I knew the sea. I do, and I hate it."

"What's that!" The powerful figure stiffened with wrath. "What sorter talk's that fur a Green Harbor boy?"

"You half asked a question; I answered it in full. I'd rather starve than ship."

"Umph!" He glared at the garden and greenhouse. "Looks a-mighty like you'd get your wish. I'm goin' back an' tell Cap'n Hosey Folger I'm not to be made a fool of."

"How about me?" came the unexpected question. "Think I like to be the town joke?"

Not only the question, but the boy's whole attitude, caught the bluff sailor by surprise. "What do you mean?" he demanded.

"That growing flowers is just as good work as tending store or fishing," answered Tom; "that any job's good, if you can succeed at it."

"Correct! But," he added, in a more friendly tone, "are you succeeding? Don't look that way to me. Can't be much call for flowers in Green Harbor after the summer folks go."

"Would be if I could grow enough of the right sort, specially at Christmas and Easter," he added. "Russell's making a good living with his greenhouses."

"Sorter young to buck a professional, aren't ye?"

"Got to make a start in any business, sir," stated Tom. "Rather work for myself than some one else."

"Don't have to work so hard."

The boy's face flushed. He was used to the taunts of the harbor about his struggle to make what they called "fancy gardening" pay; he had suffered under Cap'n Hosey's rough wit before this; he had listened too often to skipper's in need of extra hands; he had had his failures to eke out more than a bare existence for his mother and himself thrown in his face by storekeepers, and he had swallowed it all with the brave gulp of one who fights odds with set purpose, but this slur seemed to hurt more than all the rest. He wanted to justify himself and his ambitions in the eyes of this man, yet he said nothing; as usual the words would not come.

Cap'n Nate looked at him as he shifted from foot to foot in agonized silence, then wheeled abruptly. "Reckon ye won't suit me," he pronounced. "I like 'em with grit enough to take a chance."

The scarlet face went white. Had Tom been of the talkative type he would have tried to defend his barely-successful occupation by attempting to put in words his belief that he had found the line of work which he could best do and which was also of definite service to his fellow men. And it was because of his belief in himself that men like Cap'n Hosey used him as a butt for their jokes, and men like Cap'n Nate charged him with having no grit.

For a moment Tom stood watching the departing figure, torn between the desire to defend himself and a longing to hide from further insult. Then, slowly, he turned and went again into the centre of all his hopes. If what he was working for was worth anything, it was sufficient that he himself understood. Time and work would justify him better than could his halting tongue.

He picked up the circular letter he had been reading. Vaguely he marveled that the big wholesaler had heard of him. He was too inexperienced to appreciate the huge dragnet of circularization, but not so inexperienced as to overlook the attractiveness of the offered bulbs.

For an hour he weighed the possibilities suggested. Last year Russell had made big money on his Easter lilies. The blossoming plants had captured Green Harbor's fancy and Tom himself had caught the backwash of would-be buyers. But he had had no flowering bulbs of any sort to sell.

He had made a little money during the summer. The house needed much, but could he and his mother struggle through the winter with what they already had! This money might be invested according to the plan set forth by the wholesaler. On paper, profit seemed certain. Ready capital, and a little self-denial, appeared all that were necessary. Last spring those flowering plants had brought joy to many a harbor home. It was the thing he wanted to do. He could do it next spring, had he the courage to take a chance.

His jaw was square as he talked with his mother; his eyes glowed as she stood beside him while he wrote his order. Here, at least, was one who had abiding faith in him. It was at her insistence that he ordered one hundred Easter lily bulbs instead of the twenty-five he had set his heart on.

But when they came he saw that not only was his working capital exhausted, but that the capacity of the little greenhouse would be strained. The few carnations, geraniums, and potted begonias must be given space else there would be no income during the cold months. He worked as he had never worked before to make each little sprout and plant grow to marketable perfection, but Christmas left the rickety benches almost bare and he was hard put to gather even a slender working stock.

"It's all right, Tom," his mother repeated; "you've done almost as well as last winter and you have the lilies in reserve. You're going to succeed. If we only had more money you could build a bigger greenhouse and succeed as John Russell does. Even now you know more about flowers than he."

"You think so," he smiled. "That helps anyway."

"You'll prove I'm right when your really big chance comes."

"Wish I could hope the way you do," he sighed.

"It isn't hope," she retorted gently; "it's faith. The boy who works hard against odds must succeed. And we are better off than most folks because we

(Continued on page 23)

Boys' Health Hints

Sleep

One thing a growing boy wants to be "long on" is sleep, and yet he is most apt to be careless about it. It is during sleep that a boy grows most and catches up. During his waking hours he tears down and burns up more tissue than he builds. Good, sound, and sufficient sleep is essential to growth, strength and endurance. "A boy should have at least nine or ten hours' sleep out of every twenty-four." If you lose on this amount on one day, make it up on the next. Whenever unusually tired or when you feel out of trim stay in bed a few hours more if it is possible. A boy should wake up each morning feeling like a fighting cock. When he doesn't he ought to get to bed earlier that night. Sleep is a wonderful restorative and tonic. It helps to store up energy and conserve strength.

Sleeping Out of Doors

The conditions under which one sleeps are as important as the length of time



Wrigley's New DOUBLE MINT—Real Peppermint Flavor—it's so wonderfully comforting, cooling and delicious.



After smoking, too.

Conservation

In this chapter much has been said of the active measures which a boy should take in order to become strong and well. We should be equally concerned in saving and storing up natural forces we already have. In the body of every boy who has reached his teens, the Creator of the universe has sown a very important fluid. This fluid is the most wonderful material in all the physical world. Some parts of it find their way into the blood, and through the blood give tone to the muscles, power to the brain, and strength to the nerves. This fluid is the sex fluid. When this fluid appears in a boy's body, it works a wonderful change in him. His chest deepens, his shoulders broaden, his voice changes, his ideals are changed and enlarged. It gives him the capacity for deep feeling, for rich emotion. Pity the boy, therefore, who has wrong ideas of this important function, because they will lower his ideals of life. These organs actually secrete into the blood material that makes a boy manly, strong and noble. Any habit which a boy has that causes this fluid to be discharged from the body tends to weaken his strength, to make him less able to resist disease and often unfortunately fastens upon him habits which later in his life can be broken only with great difficulty. Even several years before this fluid appears in the body such habits are harmful to a growing boy.

To become strong, therefore, one must be pure in thought and clean in habit. This power which I have spoken of must be conserved, because this sex function is so deep and strong that there will come a time when temptation to wrong habits will be very powerful. But remember that to yield means to sacrifice strength and power and manliness.—Tuxis Boys' Manual.

This Canada Of Ours

By J. S. Morrison and Maud Morrison Stone, (Copyright)

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL



A BRITISH FLEET GATHERED IN BOSTON HARBOUR AND AN ARMY OF ABOUT 1500 SOLDIERS FROM NEW ENGLAND UNDER COL. FRANCIS NICHOLSON OF BOSTON, EMBARKED UPON IT. THEY SAILED NORTH AND AGAIN POOR LITTLE PORT ROYAL WAS TAKEN IN HONOR OF QUEEN ANNE, IT WAS RENAMED ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, 1710.



WHEN THE BOSTON MEN HAD SAILED BACK HOME AND THE FRENCH GARRISON HAD RETURNED TO FRANCE, COLONEL VETCH WITH ABOUT 450 MEN WERE LEFT TO HOLD THE NEWLY-WON POST. IT WAS A VERY HARD WINTER FOR THEM AS THE SETTLERS REFUSED TO SELL SUPPLIES. A PARTY OF 75 MEN SENT TO GET LOGS TO STRENGTHEN THE FORT, WERE KILLED.



AFTER THE FOUNDING OF HALIFAX AND THE STEADY ACCRETION OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH IMMIGRANTS, IT WAS DECIDED SOMETHING MUST BE DONE ABOUT THE ACADIANS WHO WANTED TO KEEP THEIR HOMES, BUT WHO REFUSED TO LIVE AT PEACE WITH THE BRITISH, EVEN AFTER THE TREATIES OF UTRECHT 1713, AND AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748 WERE SIGNED.



IN THESE LOVELY VALLEYS OF THE GASPÉREAU AND ANNAPOLIS A MOST UNHAPPY SITUATION DEVELOPED. THE ACADIANS BUILT FORT BEAUSÉJOUR, AND THERE WERE RAIDS AND COUNTER-RAIDS. THEY LONGED TO RESTORE FRENCH POWER, THE MASSACRE OF ENGLISH SETTLERS AT DARTMOUTH BY INDIANS, TOOK PLACE, AND A GREAT DEAL OF UNREST AND TROUBLE.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

ROSES IN THE HOME GARDEN

The choice of the best varieties of roses for the amateur will depend largely upon the garden's location and the care that is bestowed upon the plants, for some growers can perform wonders with what might be termed tender varieties, in anything but favorable localities, while the same sorts in their neighbors' gardens may be a miserable failure.

For covering arches, pergolas, arbors, summer houses, fences or banks effectively there are few roses to equal those of the Wichuriana type. They are particularly free and of such vigorous growth that they quickly establish themselves in good soil and produce during their season a wonderful and prodigious display of attractive flowers. Then for rambling over a trellis work nothing is more effective than Dorothy Perkins with its beautiful clusters of rich pink blooms or the creamy-yellow flowers of Gardenia.

Not long ago almost everyone having a garden in which room could be found for at least a few roses included the one-time favorite, Crimson Rambler, in the list. But we very rarely see Crimson Rambler nowadays, for, although making a glorious show of deep crimson when in full bloom, the plants quickly became so disfigured with mildew after the flowering season that they were unsightly for the remainder of the summer. Its place has been taken largely by Dorothy Perkins, which we now find growing most luxuriantly in almost every garden, for even when many other varieties may be covered with mildew, but little, if any, is noticeable on it. Then the color of the flowers makes them more eagerly sought after for indoor decorations than many others, while the bright, shiny foliage upon a plant serves to make it more attractive, even when not in flower. This rose does well even in hot, sandy soils in a favorable season, making new shoots ten to twelve feet long; showing that it is not at all fastidious in the matter of soil provided there is a supply of plant food available.

Space should also be found for its white counterpart, White Dorothy, also Excelsa or, as it is often called, the Red Dorothy. Anyone who wants a rich crimson climber will find Excelsa with its bright glistening and healthy foliage, a great and decided improvement over the old Crimson Rambler. Tausendschoen, or Thousand Beauties, is another excellent climber; floriferous in the extreme, the immense trusses of blooms are a deep pink color as they first open, but become almost white with age.

A few of the single-flowered climbing or pillar roses are most desirable. Trained over an arch, or, better still, as an isolated specimen on a tall cedar post, is there anything in the floral world more beautiful than a well-grown plant of American Pillar when in full bloom? The large, single flowers are a lovely shade of rich pink, having a lighter centre, the color being intensified by the contrasting yellow anthers. Borne in huge clusters, which stand out from the glossy and almost evergreen foliage, a well-grown specimen is surely a delight to its owner. Hiawatha is another first-class single-flowered variety; with brilliant scarlet flowers, it is also a vigorous grower.

Other good climbing roses are Reine Marie Henriette, a fine, red-colored full double, of large size; Dr. W. Van Fleet, rich flesh color; Christine Wright, rose pink; and Aviateur Bleriot, saffron yellow and copper.

Bush or dwarf roses for beds or borders will always be the favorite class, and are therefore planted in greater abundance than the climbers. Producing the finest specimen blooms, the dwarfs take pride of place in the affections of the rose enthusiast, and it is here that care and attention are most needed to produce perfect flowers, as the climbers, after being given a good hold in well-prepared ground, will practically look after themselves.

The outstanding types among dwarf roses are the Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. The Teas are all tender, and therefore, except in the West, South or other favorable sections, require much care and thorough protection to carry them over the winter. Hybrid Teas combining some of the hardness of the Hybrid Perpetual type are comparatively hardy but in very cold localities the Hybrid Perpetuals are the safest class to plant. Their name, Hybrid Perpetual, would lead the uninitiated to take it for granted that the plants are perpetual bloomers, but they bloom only once in a season. For general use they can be relied upon, as they are vigorous in growth and, if carefully pruned each spring, they bear a liberal harvest of fine flowers.

Among the "dependables" of this class Frau Karl Druschki leads in the white section, its only fault being that it is not fragrant. The flowers, immense in size, are of finest form and pure snow-white. It is a strong grower, and such an advance in its color that all who want the very best in their garden must include this fine rose in their collection. Other good whites are Gloire Lyonnaise and Mabel Morrison. Among the light pinks Baropess Rothschild is still one of the best. Mrs. John Laing is first-class, also Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, while George Arends, the pink Frau Karl Druschki, must not be overlooked. Then there are Cllo flesh color, shaded with pink; the ever-popular General Jacqueminot—Jack Rose—with its brilliant velvety-crimson flowers; Hugh Dickson, brilliant crimson, a glorious flower and exceedingly fragrant; J. B. Clark, intense scarlet, with a deep crimson shading; Paul Neyron, deep rose pink; and Ulrich Brunner, with very fragrant, rich, red-colored flowers.

The Hybrid Tea class contains quite a large family and includes some of the most popular and finest roses in cultivation; in fact there are now so many first-class varieties of this type that it is almost impossible to cut them down to a small list. There is more variety of color and more delicate shades in the Hybrid Teas than those found in the Hybrid Perpetuals while some are almost as hardy, and they are continuous bloomers, taking this characteristic from one of their parents, the everblooming Teas. The following are all good, and the collection contains a fine range of colors: Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, with white flowers shading to yellow, a free bloomer and very fragrant; Antoine Rivoire, yellow with peach-pink centre; Duchess of Wellington, rich saffron yellow; Joseph Hill, a combination of salmon, gold and copper; Killarney, the well-known and popular pink, also its white counterpart, White Killarney; Lady Alice Stanley, rich coral rose and pale flesh; Lady Ashtown, light rose, base of petals yellow; Laurent Carle, velvety carmine rose, intensely fragrant; Los Angeles, which has already been described; Mme. Segond Weber, deep pink changing to salmon; Mrs. A. R. Waddell, coppery red and salmon.

The exquisite Tea Roses are perpetual bloomers and all have a delicious and distinct fragrance, but it is practically impossible to winter them in the open in very cold and exposed places unless extra precautions in the matter of earthing up and covering are taken. Where climatic conditions will allow, this type should be well represented in the rose garden, and the following are—for this type—fairly hardy and well worth trying: Hugo Roller, lemon yellow and crimson; Maman Cochet, rich coral pink; White Maman Cochet, pure white; Hardy Kirk, rich yellow; Lady Hillingdon, apricot-yellow, shaded orange; Safrano, apricot-yellow; William R. Smith, bluish pink; Souvenir de Pierre Netting, yellow shaded orange.

TOO MUCH TIDINESS

Where beds of dwarf roses are planted in gardens it is no uncommon sight at this season to find every one cut down to a certain height from the ground. On the score of tidiness this may be excusable, but when it is considered that in a mixture of roses some are weak growers and others robust, it must follow in the ordinary course of gardening practice that they require pruning differently; that is to say, much longer shoots should be left on the strong and vigorous than on the weakly-growing sorts. The operation, when drastically carried out, causes the loss of many early blooms; indeed, in some cases it means that only one crop will be available, whereas, when pruned properly, there is the chance of having a second blooming even on H.P.'s. In the general collection of this popular flower it seems to be an advantage to keep beds of each type distinct, as in that case these errors in pruning need not be so noticeable.

EVENING FRAGRANCE

The night-scented stock is one of the uncommon flowers of the evening, as uninteresting during the day as a wisp of hay, but darkness opens the dull-colored flowers and outpours a warm fragrance, sufficiently strong to reach the open windows. Mingle this with the mignonette and in a border near plant the night-scented tobacco (nicotiana). The pearly white flowers hang their heads in the sunshine and towards evening open out to flood the garden with perfume.

Garden Questions and Answers

The Easter Daisy

R. F.—The "Easter Daisy" you refer to, is a member of the aster family named "Townsendia" after the American botanist Townsend. It is one of the earliest spring flowers of the dry stony regions in the Rockies and for some distance east. An American writer says:

"These quaint and charming blossoms have almost no stems, but look up from a cluster of narrow, grayish-green leaves that lie flat on the ground. The flowers are large, often measuring an inch and a half or more across, and have white or pinkish rays around a small yellow centre. The plant is well called the Easter daisy, for it is the first of its family to awaken in the springtime and it is a delight to the nature-lover who goes abroad when snows are scarcely over to find it smiling up at him from the sunny side of some large boulder or on some gravelly southern hill slope when no other flower of spring is yet in sight."

Lilies Fail

W. H. E.—Most probably the bulbs have suffered a check in some way; the soil may have been allowed to get dry or the plants may have been grown in a temperature that has varied widely. They must be kept moist at the root until the leaves begin to turn yellow; the amount of water is then gradually decreased until the stems are bare. Weekly applications of liquid manure would help them. They ought to be placed out of doors for the summer. When all the leaves have fallen the pots are laid on their sides so that the soil may be kept dry and the bulbs become well ripened. Lillium longiflorum is not commonly grown in pots a second year.

Fragrant Roses

F. B.—The following all bear fragrant flowers: Hugh Dickson, Admiral Ward, Ophelia, General McArthur, Mrs. John Laing, Fisher Holmes, Augustine Guinois, Duchess of Wellington, Louis Van Hoult, Madame Abel Chantenay, Viscountess Folkstone and Prince of Wales.

Ink for Zinc Labels

P. W.—Bichloride of platinum, in an aqueous solution, is one of the blackest inks for zinc labels. The druggist will make a solution of the right strength for ink, which is straw colored. A quill or brass pen must be used for writing. Aqueous solutions of chloride of copper or chloride of mercury are also recommended for writing on zinc, which should first be cleaned with a weak solution of muriatic acid. The late Dr. Van Fleet always used the bichloride of platinum on labels in his experimental plots, and considered it superior in color and weather resisting quality.

Grafting Dahlias

N. F. S.—Dahlias are easiest propagated by the division of the roots. The eyes are on the crown to which the tuber is attached, and in dividing it is necessary to have an eye on each division. Grafting is rather easily performed by cutting the top off the tuber slanting upward, and the cutting in the opposite direction, and then tying the two together with raffia or any other soft twine. The grafted tuber should then be planted in a pot deep enough to cover the top of the graft, and placed in a frame under shade, and kept moist for a short time. Grafting is sometimes resorted to in the growing of D. imperialis, which sometimes attains to a height of 18 ft. under glass, on roots of the dwarf variety, D. rosea.

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Tractors were successfully operated under greatly varying conditions, however; land operation seems inadvisable where fields are too hilly, too stony or too sandy. Such conditions together with small

farms, high initial cost, high cost of fuel and insufficient operators were given as the chief reasons for tractor failure. The smallest number of cultivated acres recommended by these tractor owners on which to purchase a tractor was 100 acres.

The cost of tractor operation is made up of two major items, namely, overhead and direct operating costs. The direct operating cost includes fuel, oil and wages of operator. Overhead includes depreciation, interest and repairs. The overhead charges are prorated against the amount of work the tractor does annually. Two-plow tractors in the East and R. C. were used an average of 55 days per year, with the resulting low cost of \$8.68 per 10-hour day. Three-plow tractors were used 48 days per year and had a daily operating cost of \$10.22. These costs include the operator's wages at \$3.00 per day.

with a second clean cloth, to remove all excess liquid which might otherwise drip into the pail. Compared with the practice of keeping the cow's coat well groomed and free from dirt, this wiping of the udder before milking is a factor of lesser importance. Only when the animal's coat is clean will the additional effort taken in wiping the udder be worth while.

In helping to keep the contamination from the cow's body at a minimum, the use of a covered pail is to be strongly

recommended. Even under good stable management there is an ever-present danger of accidental contamination from small particles of manure, dust, hairs, etc., which are inevitably dislodged at every milking, a contamination which can be markedly reduced by using a small-top pail. The extent to which a pail of this kind will keep out bacteria will naturally vary greatly depending upon the other conditions prevailing as the following table shows.

A producer really anxious to improve

Producing Clean Milk

By A. Grant Lochhead, Ph.D., Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

(Continued)

The point to be emphasized is that ninety-nine per cent of the contamination of milk is controllable by the producer himself. He will take the trouble to understand what are the chief sources of contamination, and is willing to exercise ordinary sanitary measures which anyone handling a food product should be willing to take. While an absolutely germ-free milk is not possible, a clean milk of low germ content is undoubtedly possible on every dairy farm.

While constant care and vigilance must be maintained on all sides if the cleanest milk is to be obtained, yet the various sources of contamination are of very different relative importance. Two sources stand out pre-eminently in contributing to contamination, namely, imperfectly cleaned utensils and dirt from the cow. In the first instance, contamination is the result of infection by bacteria developing in traces of milk left in uncleaned or improperly cleaned pails,

while in the second case it is due to small or large portions of manure and dirt falling directly into the pail during milking.

We should like to simplify, if possible, the whole question of contamination in the mind of the producer; have him worry less about all other sources of contamination, and have him think bacteriologically on these two prime sources; have him consider the millions of bacteria lurking in an unsterilized pail or contained in the fraction of an ounce of manure, and have him concentrate his preventive measures on insuring that the pail and the cow are clean. Then, we believe, troubles arising from unclean milk would be largely solved.

Contamination From The Cow

The cow's body is one of the two most serious sources of bacterial contamination and at the same time the greatest source of visible dirt found in milk. The trouble is caused by particles of manure, hairs, dandruff or other dirt dropping directly into the milk-pail during milking, and the extent to which this can be prevented will be directly dependent upon the care taken to insure that the animals are clean at milking time.

The chief source of infection is due to particles of manure adhering to the coat of the animal becoming detached during the process of milking. Even a small speck of dried manure contains millions of bacteria and these of the most undesirable types, with a capacity for causing spoilage of a most objectionable kind. Consequently the efforts of the clean-milk producer should be largely directed to reducing this infection to a minimum by keeping the body of the cow clean.

The flanks and udder should be brushed off every day and care taken to prevent the cows lying on manure or other dirt. Brushing of the cows is best done about half an hour before milking and re-infection of the animal should be prevented by the regular removal of the manure out of reach of the animal. In this connection the size of the stall is important. Cows are often filthy because the stall is too long, allowing manure to fall inside, contaminating the litter. On the other hand, if the stall is too short, the animal if lying down becomes dirty by touching filth in the gutter or treading in it. Naturally, then, the state of the animal's body will depend not only on the care exercised in brushing it, but also on the care taken in the stable to keep manure and filth away from the animal. While it is desirable from other standpoints to remove manure from the stable entirely, yet as far as actual bacterial contamination is concerned the important thing is to keep it from touching the cow. Half a ton of manure in the corner of the barn may be quite harmless yet a fraction of an ounce falling from the cow's flank into a pail of milk can well spoil the sanitary quality of a day's production.

Preventive Measures

The cows can be kept clean more readily if the hair on the udder, flanks and tail is kept short by clipping. Much less dirt will then cling to the coat of the animal.

To produce milk of the highest grade, it is recommended to wash off the udder and teats of the animal with a damp cloth just before milking, in order to remove dust, loose hairs, etc. Clear warm water may be used or a weak disinfectant solution such as one-half per cent solution of Lysol or similar germicide. It is important to dry well, preferably

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calves, 5.

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the quality of his milk should certainly employ the small-top pail. This must be regarded as an important factor in clean milk production, but is it not sufficient in itself. It can materially reduce, though by no means eliminate, contamination from a dirty cow and is to be used as an additional safeguard with, and not a substitute for, clean cows.

Use a Clean Pail

Together with dirt from the cow, the imperfectly cleaned milking-pail is the chief source of bacterial contamination of milk. What holds true of the milking-pail is the same with every other container with which the milk comes in contact, indeed the state of the utensils appears to be the most important single factor affecting the germ content of milk. Under clean milking conditions, a change from a careful method of cleaning the pails to a neglect in their proper care resulted in a greater increase in the germ content than the neglect of any other single precaution. The production of milk with a low bacterial count is impossible unless the cleaning of pails, cans or other containers is followed by a sterilizing treatment, for a pail may be clean to the eye and yet contain huge numbers of living bacteria capable of infecting the fresh milk.

The proper treatment of milk utensils consists first, in rinsing in cold or lukewarm water immediately after using, before traces of milk have had a chance to dry on, and then washing well in warm water to which soda or a dairy cleansing powder has been added. For this operation a brush rather than a cloth should be used. After washing, the utensils should be rinsed in clean hot water to remove traces of the cleansing solution and finally sterilized.

Although the utensils may appear clean after washing they may still contain many thousands of germs which can easily be destroyed through sterilization by means of heat. Steam treatment, where this is available, is the most efficient means of sterilizing utensils and is best done by placing the utensils in a closed container into which steam can be blown for 15 minutes. Inverting the cans or pails over a steam jet for a couple of minutes is also a satisfactory method, though with this system there is often a tendency to remove the utensils before they have become properly sterilized. Steam should be allowed to act long enough to make the whole pail or can unbearably hot to the hand. Where live steam is not available, the utensils may be immersed in scalding water for at least two minutes. After sterilizing the utensils should be allowed to dry thoroughly in some clean place where they can be kept inverted, free from dust until the next milking. A cloth should not be used to dry utensils, as it would only add germs. If pails are removed from the water or steam while still hot they will dry rapidly themselves.

If a bacteriologically clean milk is to be obtained a plentiful supply of boiling water or steam is a necessity. Although the preliminary cleaning assists in removing germs, yet it is in itself insufficient and must be followed up by a sterilizing treatment.

(To be continued.)

BETTERMENT OF CANADIAN SEEDS

"You had better study the law," was the advice given by an eminent judge to a man who pleaded ignorance as a reason for offence. In these days of superabundance of publications and of compression it is easily done. There is the Dominion Seeds Act of 1923 for instance, a comprehensive pocket edition of which has just been published, at Ottawa, and which can be had on the mere dropping of a post card without postage stamp attached.

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fixed to the Publications Branch at the capital. How many farmers and cultivators of the soil know its provisions? Yet they have been enacted for their protection as well as for the betterment of the soil's production.

Still it is interesting and satisfactory to hear on the testimony of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture given in his report for the year ending March 31st last, that seed production in Canada is steadily becoming a more important and profitable industry. Kinds of seeds of which we are producing an exportable surplus, and for which demand is increasing, the Minister says include wheat, oats, barley, peas, alfalfa, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, blue grass, brome grass, brown-top or Rhode Island bent grass, and flax. Other kinds, particularly vegetable seeds, are also increasing in production and proving their excellence in supplanting imported stocks on our home markets.

In 1920 the acreage of alfalfa in Canada was 238,000. Six years later it was 858,000. Imports of 15,000 bushels of alfalfa seed had also turned into exports of 60,000 bushels.

In the last 21 months British air liners have flown nearly 2,000,000 miles and carried 25,000 passengers, without a single mishap involving injury to either passengers or crew.

FOR the largest farm lands or the smallest city gardens, the quality of the seeds you sow is equally important. Abundant crops of sound roots, vegetables, and grasses, beautiful blooms in colorful variety and green velvety lawns are assured by using a little care in cultivation, and

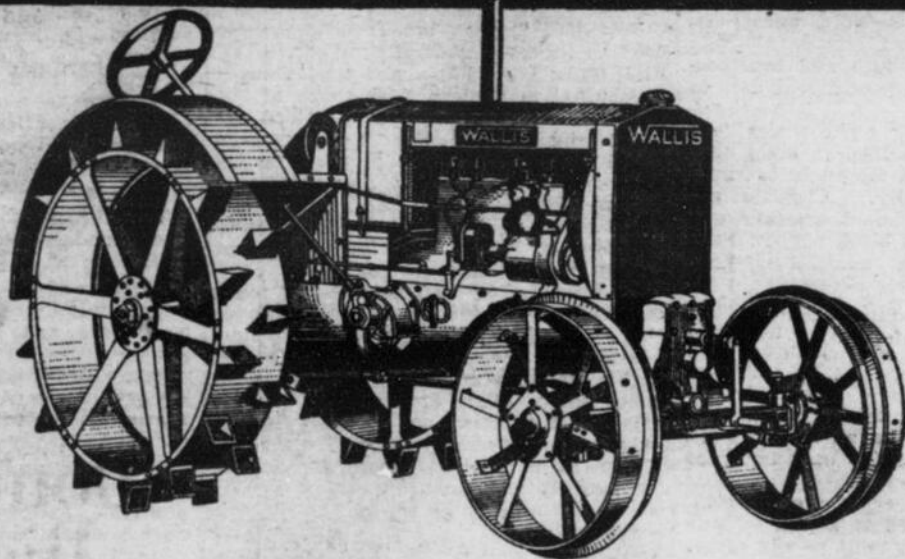
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POINTERS ON RAISING TURKEYS

Some practical pointers for turkey raisers of value at this time of year are as follows:

1. Do not change from one ration to another. Select your method of feeding and stick to it.
2. Feed very little, always leaving the poults a little hungry.
3. Feed often; once in two hours during the first ten days.
5. In a natural state young turkeys live upon flies, spiders, grass-hoppers, grubs, snails, worms, eggs, etc., together with seeds and berries. Little turkeys need more animal food than little chicks, and hard-boiled eggs and milk are the best substitute for insects.
6. Dry corn-meal will swell in their crops, fermenting and killing them. Use cracked corn and corn-meal sparingly while poults are young. What is used should be scalded before feeding.
7. Remember you must build a large frame, big organs, much muscle and heavy plumage, therefore feed body-builders, not fatteners.
8. As soon as the poults can jump over a 12-inch board allow them range. They need exercise to have healthy livers, but never allow them to range over ground on which many chickens have run.
9. When the poults begin to droop under the direct rays of a warm sun, shade must be provided.
10. Lice, dampness, filth and overfeeding kill most of the poults that fail to live.

Ration 1—For every eight poults feed one hard-boiled egg added to stale (but not sour) wheat bread dipped in hot milk and squeezed very dry. Crumble egg including shell, and bread together and season sparingly with black pepper. Feed this for two weeks or more, alternating the eggs with cottage cheese, or clabbered milk. After two weeks, replace the egg with the best grade of beef scrap, and keep clabbered milk before them all the time. If they can find insects and seeds off the range, feed only the milk after the third week. When beef scrap is fed, it must be absolutely fresh and sweet. Sift and use only the finer portion.

Ration 2—One raw egg for every eight poults should be added to a pint of bran and enough clabbered milk to mix rather dry. For the first 14 days feed on a clean shingle, once in two hours, all they will eagerly clean up. Use pepper or ginger only in case of sickness. After the 14th day gradually replace the bran, etc., by chick feed, using care that it is not moldy or musty, or tainted in any way.

Ration 3—Fresh, dry steel-cut oatmeal, alternated with stale bread dipped in sweet milk and squeezed very dry, then mixed with hard-boiled egg. After two weeks, replace the steel-cut oatmeal by finely cracked wheat and finally by whole wheat. In place of the egg, well-cooked, finely chopped liver or lean meat may be fed occasionally.

With all of these rations it is most important to feed fresh water, clean, sharp grit, granulated charcoal and plenty of green stuff—finely chopped tender grass or dandelion leaves, string nettle, radish tops, onion tops, lettuce, etc.—Farm and Home.

Eggs that are being hatched in an incubator should be turned twice each day. Cooling the eggs twice each day from five to fifteen minutes, according to the temperature of the room is more apt to produce good vigorous chicks.

The United States of Venezuela have signified their intention of being represented at the coming world poultry congress to be held at Ottawa from July 27 to Aug. 4 according to official word received at Ottawa. Senor Alphonse Baptista, Consul for Venezuela in Canada, has been named official delegate.

A Hundred Layers

By Carie Harding.

(To the Poultry Editor, The Witness, Montreal.)

Dear Sir,—I wish to begin poultry keeping on a small scale. Would like to have about 100 Leghorns to start with in the Fall. I have a vacant lot next to my own house, measuring 33 feet by 120 feet, running north and south, and am on the north side of the street. I am working in town from 9 to 5. My wife will attend to the birds while I am away.

I want to try out a small flock for a year at least, and if I find I can do anything with it, move out to a small acreage later on. I shall be greatly obliged if you will tell me what size house I shall require and also for any other information concerning necessary equipment, etc.

Yours,

J. T.

We are very glad to have this enquiry and as we think our reply will be of interest to our backyard poultry readers generally, we are making it the subject of our weekly article instead of sending a reply by mail.—C. H.

Our correspondent is singularly fortunate in having a vacant lot next to his own dwelling and in having a lot facing the south. The ground is large enough for the raising of the necessary number of chicks to produce 100 layers in the Fall, but the space would not be sufficient to continue such work year after year. The ground would become contaminated to such an extent after two or three years that disease would be hard to combat. For even one year it would be well to frequently dig up the ground so that the chicks would have fresh clean earth in which to scratch.

Size of House Required.

For the larger breeds—dual-purpose fowl as they are generally called, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons—it is usual to allow a floor space of not less than four square feet per bird for the laying house. For Leghorns—the breed our correspondent proposes to try out—so much space is not necessary; and we would suggest that a house 22 feet long by 14 feet deep would be quite satisfactory, provided all the equipment in the way of hoppers for mash, charcoal, grit, etc., as well as drinking fountains, be built off the ground floor. These could be placed on small platforms built against the sides of the laying house, high enough to allow the birds to walk under them. This arrangement for the drinking fountains and hoppers is not only more convenient for the attendant but gives the birds some exercise in jumping up and down.

Style of House

We prefer the shed roof for a house of this size, that is, one that slopes from front to back—the height in front about 8 feet 6 inches and 5 feet at back. The door should be at the side, nearer to the dwelling house, while opposite the door at the other end of the laying house should be a window. Then if the top half of the door be made of glass, early morning light will come in at one, and late afternoon sunshine at the other. The lower part of the front should be of wood to the height of three feet; the top part of the front of the house to a depth of two feet might be covered with glass substitute and in the intervening space should be placed as many casement windows as there is room for—the windows to open outwards, so that in stormy weather they may be closed and in fine weather opened wide and fastened against the woodwork between.

There would be room for three windows of three and a half feet width, each casement being about 20 inches in width. Above the door at one end and the window at the other might advantageously be placed openings in the woodwork to ventilate the house. These should be covered with mosquito wire and shutters or doors fixed to close them when the weather outside demanded it.

As there is a probability of your moving to larger quarters in a year or so, it would be well to place your house on runners to facilitate its being moved. Runners are easily made by using two planks of 6-inch by 2 inch dimensions running the whole length of the house and smoothing off the lower edge and trimming each end. Whether useful in moving or not this slight raising of the house will tend to make it drier.

Inside Equipment

Roosting space of 8 inches each is ample for Leghorns, hence three roosts run the whole length of the back of the laying house would be sufficient for 100 birds. Make the roosts so that the one nearest the wall is 9 inches distant therefrom; twelve inches between the roosts and the framework holding the roosts extending 9 inches away from the outermost roost. The framework should be made first and in two parts, each 11 feet long and 42 inches wide. Across this stretch chicken wire of one-inch mesh—on top of the wire nail the roosts. The

frame work and the roosts may be made of two by two scantlings—the upper edge being rounded for the roosts. Each of the two frameworks holding the roosts are then fixed with hinges and hinged to the back of the house so that they may be lifted up to clean the dropping board, which would be a fixture about three inches below the framework.

It is very important to build the dropping board of tongued and grooved lumber as the nests are placed underneath it, so that the pullets can enter the nests from the rear and the eggs collected by opening doors in front. If the dropping board is three feet from the ground and one foot of the under space occupied by the nests there will still be two feet of space for the birds to exercise themselves on the floor. The platforms for mash hoppers, etc., and drinking fountains will be built on the end walls about two feet from the ground.

The Layers

There are several different ways in which the layers for next fall can still be obtained. It is much too late to think of getting together a bunch of breeders and mating them to produce your own eggs for hatching, but you can do one or other of the following and be ready for being in the game in the fall.

(a) Contract with a breeder to supply you with 100 layers, or rather pullets ready to lay, in October.

(b) Contract with a breeder to supply you with about 125 pullets that are about 9 or 10 weeks old by August the first.

(c) Buy 300 day-old chicks during the first part of May and brood them in the house described above.

Whichever method is selected, we cannot too strongly emphasize the desirability of dealing with a reliable poultryman who is in a position to guarantee his products. This particular advice is given here as a warning to those who may have seen day-old chicks exposed for sale in a fifteen cent store. Such are obviously the products of unreliable hatcheries, who have no other way of disposing of their goods.

The first method is the least risky and like gilt-edged securities the most expensive.

The second method will not entail such a large initial outlay as the first, but it is more risky, and, because, even at 9 or 10 weeks old when received, some of the young pullets may be lost by accident or disease, we have suggested that 125 be contracted for to allow for a twenty per cent. loss.

The third method is much the most interesting, and should prove the most profitable, and we see no reason why a novice should not raise 100 pullets or more, as well as 100 cockerels or more—these to be used as broilers—out of a purchase of 300 day-old chicks.

These day-old chicks would be brooded in the above described house with a coal-burning stove, directions for which have appeared in these columns.

If this is done we would recommend that frames, made after the style of hot frames, be constructed with glass-cloth covering, be placed in front of the house for the youngsters to use and take their sun bath in on days that are too wet, cold or windy for them to go out into the open; and we would also suggest that the novice buy the various feeds for the birds at various ages, placed on the market by reliable feed merchants.

In conclusion we would point out that the chicks rise at daybreak, as soon as there is light enough for them to see, and will be retiring very soon after you return home from your work, and hence if you really wish to get into the game in earnest, you will realize that the early morning, before you leave for your day's work, is the better time for you to devote to the chores that have to be done with a small flock as regularly as they have to be done on a large poultry plant.

CLEANING THE DROPPINGS-BOARDS

There is a valuable lesson to be learnt while one is cleaning the dropping-boards, as to the state of the birds' digestions. If the droppings are of a light color, the fowls are probably getting insufficient

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50,000 for 1927. All breeds. We guarantee our wonderful bred-to-lay chicks to be laying within five months from the day you get them. Send for prices.

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nitrogenous food, and a slight increase in the fish meal or meal meal may be desirable. On the other hand, it may denote lack of exercise. If the droppings are flecked with red spots the animal food in the mash should be slightly reduced. In either case a dose of salts can be given with advantage. But do not get into the habit of giving salts regularly, or it will become a necessity, rather than a medicine. Give a dose of salts when you think the birds need it, and not more often than about once a month. When fowls are in good health, the droppings are dark brown in color, and coated with white—the urine.

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Chinchilla Pedigreed Stock of the Famous "Halstead" strain; the 200 guinea cup winners. "Rabbit Keeping for Beginners", 50c. ENTERPRISE RABBITRIES, Sandwich, Ont. 10-6

Chinchilla Rabbits of Quality. Immediate delivery, all ages. Write for booklet and prices. ASSOCIATED RABBITRIES, P.O. Box 205, Arnprior, Ont. Member Arnprior Chinchilla Breeders' Association. Member American Chinchilla Breeders' Association. 10-6

For Sale or Trade—Chinchilla Rabbits. HERB. WANKLIN, New Hamburg, Ont. 13-6

Pure-Bred Chinchilla Rabbits For Sale from registered stock; a number of bucks, in healthy condition. \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. MERVYN CUDMORE, R. 1, Hensall, Ontario. 14-2

Chinchillas—Good first class stock, young ones and adults, from imported pedigree registered stock. M. E. HESLIP, Clarksburg, Ont. 14-6

SWINE

Registered Yorkshire Sows For Sale. Bred to farrow in April. W. H. ZEIGLER, Box 93, Manor, Sask. 52-12

Yorkshire Boar—Fit for service, bred from prize winning stock; pedigree furnished, good bacon type. JOHN W. TIBBITS, Sweetsburg, R. R. 1, Que. 10-6

WILD ANIMALS

Caught from 45 to 60 foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this newspaper how to get them. Write for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Que. 48-26

LIVE WILD ANIMALS WANTED

Wanted to Buy Wolverines, Beaver, Mountain Lions Cubs, Northern Bald Eagles, 1927. Cub Bear, Black, Brown and Grizzly. Otter, Lynx, Timber Wolves or Pups. Martin, Fisher, a few coyote and Badger Pups; snowy Great Grey and other Owls, Wild Geese, Swans, Cranes, Etc. Give full description and price in first letter. PORTAGE WILD ANIMAL CO., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. 8-6

MISCELLANEOUS

MISSING RELATIVES

Jamieson—Mrs. James. Left Coal Creek three years ago to join her husband in Chicago. Last heard of two years ago at 532 East Grand Ave., Chicago. MRS. GEORGE LYONS, Coal Creek, B.C., enquires. 10-6

McLeod—Jack M., born at Dalkeith, Ontario, Glengarry County, last heard of from Elrose, Sask. Any information will be gladly received by his brother, D. D. McLEOD, Dalkeith, Ont. 13-2

O'Connell—(Buzz). Last heard from when leaving Madison, Sask., for Medicine Hat. Any information will be welcomed by his mother, MRS. ALEX. O'CONNELL, Box 842, Campbellton, N.B. 10-6

Obertowich—Frank, last heard of trapping in B.C. His sister, MRS. F. WALTZ, Kinsella, Alta., enquires. 14-3

SEED

O.A.C. 144 Oats—First in standing field crop Competition, Grade 1. Germinations 100 per cent. \$1.25 bushel. O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Grade No. 1. Germination 99 per cent. \$1.00 bushel. Bags 10c. F.O.B. C.N.R. or C.P.R. THOS SMITH & SONS, Utopia, Ont. 11-6

We Offer You Full Heavy Grained Mand-scheur Standard Barley, O.A.C. 72, Leader and Scottish Hero Oats for \$1.25 per bush. F.O.B. Meaford, samples sent on application. W. W. STEPHEN, Meaford, Ont. 12-6

Grimm Alfalfa, Very Hardy, \$15.50 Bushel; Red Clover, \$20; Late Red, \$24; Alsike, \$20.50; Variegated Alfalfa, \$13.50; White Sweet Clover, \$6.75. All No. 1 Government Standard, home grown seeds. Timothy No. 1 Purity, \$4.50 bushel; Sweet Clover No. 2, \$5.75. Immediate shipment. Cotton bags free. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. MUIR, Ceylon, Ont. 12-6

Improved Banner Seed Oats. Absolutely Pure, price \$1.00 per bus. J. C. KARN, R. R. No. 1, Woodstock, Ont. 13-6

O.A.C. No. 144 Oats, Grade No. 1 Germination 98 per cent. \$1.25 per bus. f.o.b. Concord Station, R. PAGE, Thornhill, Ont. 14-6

Timothy, Alsike Mixture No. 1, \$13; Timothy No. 1, \$10; bags 40c. Will prove the best I have grown. Bags labelled with my guarantee free from all noxious weeds. Freight paid in Canada east of Winnipeg. E. J. SPEARMAN, Seed Grower, Navan, Ont., R. R. 2. 14-2

SEED BEANS

Certified Red Kidney Seed Beans—Productive, disease-resistant strain, of high germination. Circular and sample free. E. F. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y. 12-6

FOR SALE

Cloth Remnants—We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths, suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and Misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths. Also men's shirt lengths. Also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Big value bundles at \$1.00 \$2, \$3 and \$5 postpaid. The Remnant Store, New Glasgow, Que. 11-

Atlas Self-Threading Needles, Sharps warranted. Made in England. Agent's sample package and quantity prices, 10c. W. HARDING, 507 Queen St. East, Toronto, Canada. 10-6

Novelty Catalogue—Listing Latest Novelties, Masquerade Supplies, Tricks, etc. Sent free postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 10-6

Peach's Amazing Offers: New Export Guide Free, 500 illustrations. Curtains all makes. Sunfast Nets, Muslins, Cassettes, Cretonnes, Linens, Underwear, Laces, Rugs, Carpets. Direct Reduced Prices. S. PEACH & SONS, Ltd., 670 The Looms, Nottingham, England. 12-6

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 4c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

"MILLINERY FOR EVERY WOMAN" Ladies—learn to make your own and your children's Easter hats and save money; also hand-made flowers from scraps of chiffon, silk, etc. Price \$3.00 net. Apply INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, 129 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 13-2

New Maple Syrup, \$2.25 Gallon. H. HALLADAY, Smith's Falls, Ont. 10-

Novelty Catalogue.—Listing Latest Novelties, Masquerade Supplies, Tricks, etc. Sent free postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 10-6

"Snoett" Instantly Softens Hardest Water. Washing clothes, and finest fabrics without hard rubbing. Cleans rugs, linoleum, floors, windows, milk cans, bottles, separators. Absolutely harmless. Agents wanted. Ask your grocer or 4 packages sent postpaid \$1.00. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., Edmonton, Alta. 10-

BULBS AND PLANTS

RARE ALPINE AND PERENNIAL SEEDS 2000 Collection. Lists free. Sample packets chosen for Canadian climate, 15 varieties \$1.50; 32, \$2.50. REV. H. F. ANDERSON, Glenn Hall, Leicester, England. 10-6

Gladiolus—All blooming size bulbs. Collection, 5 named varieties, 25, \$1.00. Unnamed seedlings, 25, 60c. C. J. CURTIS, Athens, Ontario. 10-6

Choice Dahlias, Gladiolus, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, Cuthbert Raspberry Bushes, etc. Prices low. Send for list. A. DAWSON, Chesley, Ont. 11-7

Gladioli, Dahlias, Ranunculus, Peonies, Lilies, best varieties. Lists free. SHELDON SEED CO., Box 2564, Montreal. 13-6

Gladiolus and Dahlias—We grow our own and sell reasonably. Rainbow assortment of Gladiolus 50 first prize for \$1. 100 for \$1.50. An assortment of Novelties and Ruffled Gladiolus, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. 20 Giant Dahlia for \$1. If interested in show Dahlia, send for list. Z. J. STODDARD, Mt. Holly, N.J. 13-6

Dahlias Grown on Vancouver Island, the Garden of Canada. Novelties for 1927 such as Edna Ferber, Lyndora, Marmion, Primula Rex, Queen of the Garden Beautiful, etc. Standard sorts such as Black Jack, Amun Ra, Faith, Garibaldi, F. A. Kent, Gita Gray, Jersey's Beacon, Pop Stewart, Robert Treat, Roman Eagle, Trentonian, Alice M. Longfellow, Alice Whittier, and a host of others equally good, are described in detail in our 1927 catalog of Gold Medal Dahlias. Do not fail to send for our catalog before placing your dahlia order, as we can save you money. Strong, vigorous tubers only, of healthy Western stock. VALLEYFIELD DAHLIA GARDENS, T. W. Palmer, Proprietor, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 14-6

Nursery Stock

We Still Have a Full Line of Nursery Stock for sale such as apple, plum, cherry and pear trees; also shade and ornamental trees, small fruits, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currant bushes. Flowering shrubs of most hardy varieties, peonies, roses, and vines. We also sell spray pumps, hand or power of the best Canadian makes. Please send want list for prices to MCINTOSH NURSERY CO., Iroquois, Ont. 14-2

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants—Highest quality guaranteed plants. Delivery free. Best varieties. Best prices. C. R. LEAVENS, R. 4, Belleville, Ont. 9-6

Improved Extra Hardy Early Senator Dunlap; \$1.00 hundred; \$4.00 five hundred; \$7.00 thousand; \$13.50 two thousand. Dahlias, \$1.00 dozen. Delivery prepaid. Quality guaranteed. LEONARD BARKLEY, Morrisburg, Ontario. 11-10

Strawberry Plants, Standard and Everbearing Varieties. Plants right. Prices right. Free delivery. Send for list. ONTARIO NURSERY CO., Wellington, Ont. 12-7

Strawberry Plants—Senator Dunlap \$1.00 per 100. Postpaid. Prices at Iroquois, 500 plants \$3.50; 1000, \$6.00; 2000, \$11.00. Columbian Raspberry, \$1.00 per dozen; 50 plants \$3.00. Postpaid, cash with order. Ask for price list of perennials. W. J. FORWARD, Iroquois, Ont. 13-6

HONEY

For Sale—White Clover Honey. Write for price and sample. A. S. McMEEKIN, Dalkeith, Ont. 10-6

Sweet, Sour or Buckwheat Honey Wanted; Must be cheap; write at once. M. B. KING, 47 Ossington Ave., Toronto. 14-6

STAMPS AND COINS

Foreign Stamps on Approval at 70 per cent. discount. P. M. ALLEN, 3 Blanchard Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. 50-13

AGENTS WANTED

Agents—Fast Selling Specialties. Write ALAN GRAY COMPANY, Dept. F., Toronto, 9. 12-6

"Pencilnife" combines pocket-knife, nail-dresser, pencil-sharpener, letter-opener, pencilclip, pen-holder, etc. Sample fifteen cents. Exclusive territory available. SHERBROOKE SPECIALTY SERVICE REG'D., P.O. Box 555, Sherbrooke, Que. 13-6

MALE HELP WANTED

Firemen, Brakemen, Beginners \$150—\$250 monthly—also clerks—for railroads nearest their homes—everywhere (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Box 30, Witness Office, Montreal. 9-7

SITUATION WANTED

Young, Hard-Working, Scotch Poultryman wants a position on a poultry farm; good knowledge of exhibition stock, showing, rearing and hatching. Honest, sober and obliging. Excellent references. MR. ANDREW ARMIT, Brancepeth, Sask. 10-

PROPERTY FOR SALE

18 Acres; clear, fenced; 26 irrigated; small house. Dairy, fruit, truck land. Three miles store, P.O., school, etc. \$5,000, terms. P.O. Box 2, Kelowna, B.C. 10-6

First Class Hardware Stock and Fixtures for Sale about \$19,000. Good trade. Splendid location. Would accept timber limit or sawmill and timber limit in Ontario in part payment. Apply Box 32, Witness Office, Montreal. 14-6

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION

Boy Twenty Months; Boy Four Months; Girl one month old; all healthy, bright, well-formed. Apply CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Port Hope, Ont. 11-6

FARMS FOR SALE

Good Farm Must Be Sold or Leased—a Bargain. All particulars furnished on application. Address Box 774, Havelock St., Cobourg, Ont. 7-11

Fifteen Thousand Buys Saskatchewan Grain Farm, at railway station; house and barn; four hundred acres, under cultivation. Owner, J. M. PEREGRINE, Hamilton, Ont. 11-6

Raw and Improved Farms Sold in Sure Crop district. Correspondence invited. C. E. CLARE, Cudworth, Sask. 10-13

200 Acres With House and Large Barn, in the Township of Innisfil, in the County of Simcoe. Convenient to school, railway station, etc.; well watered; bargain for quick sale. Apply to Drawer 770, Barrie, Ont. 9-6

150 Acres For Sale—Simcoe County, Ontario, dairy or grain farm, good buildings, electric lights, telephone, all conveniences. 11-2 miles from Town of Orillia. For particulars apply, Box 295, Orillia, Ont. 9-7

Ninety Acres—Fruit District—British Columbia; clear title. CHAPLIN, 109 Park Avenue, Brantford, Ont. 9-6

3 Acres Improved Land For Sale. Small fruit; comfortable buildings; good water; close to town. Ideal climate. Box 180, Salmon Arm, B.C. 12-3

Grimsby and District Homes, Fruit, Poultry and market-gardening properties. We have for sale several very desirable places. PETTIT & HASTINGS, Grimsby, Ont. 12-6

BEAUTIFUL VIRGINIA

Home and Farm For Sale, Containing 102 Acres; located right at town, city water, lights and phone. J. DUDLEY WOODWARD, North Emporia, Va. 13-6

Poultry Farms—Several Going Concerns and suitable properties for sale in this district. BULLER, Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, B.C. 13-6

One Hundred Acres, Productive, Desirable; Buffalo sixty miles, improved road, near cheese-factory, school. Sacrificed. Fine opportunity to good farmer, little capital. LENA TODD, Cuba, N.Y. 10-6

Poultry Farm, groceries, feed and coal; 10 acres of cultivation, all sorts of fruit and grapes; fine investment for energetic party; 500 feet from station and main road; \$11,000, terms to suit. Southern climate. B. NETOLICKA, Dorothy, N. J., U.S.A. 11-6

\$12,000 Buys Excellent 175 Acre Oxford Co. farm near Woodstock. Good land, buildings and fences. A real bargain. For particulars apply Box 31, Witness, Montreal. 12-6

Western New York: 287 acre stock and dairy farm, 32 miles from Buffalo. Gravel loam. Sloping gently south and east. Large gambrel-roofed basement barn. Two houses, other buildings. Town improved road. Two miles to town, railroad. One of the best in Erie County. CHARLES J. BAKER, Batavia, N. Y. 14-6

160 Acres For Sale. Good for any kind of fur animals. Write for description and price. F. BONNEY, Elk Lake, Ont. 14-6

Quarter-Section, Fenced, 32 Acres Cultivated. Good buildings, with horses, implements, cows, sheep. \$750 down. Balance easy. CHAS. H. CRAIG, Slon, Alberta. 14-6

110 Acres, For Sale, with Milk Route, dairy herd. Complete equipment. Income last year, four thousand. Immediate possession, immediate income. W. B. STICKLE, Owner, Three Oaks, Mich. 14-6

Fifteen Acres Good Land with Splendid buildings. Suitable for poultry farm. JOHN KEOUGH, Norwich, Ontario. 14-6

A Real Farm, 260 Acres, Excellent Buildings, fine location; income \$3,372 last year; further particulars write W. S. PILLSBURY, Waterville, Maine, U.S.A. 14-6

50 Acres—Good Soil, Just 3 Miles from Ottawa. With or without equipment. Apply Box 122, Billings Bridge, Ont. 14-6

Farm For Sale—960 Acres, All Adjoining, House, Stables, granaries, shed for car, well. This place is well adapted for mixed farming. Sufficient hay pasture and work land; pasture has good shelter for stock and lake watered. Price \$15 per acre, \$2,500 cash, balance half crop at 6 per cent. Would sell one outfit. E. C. BRACHY, P.O. Box 79, Clair, Sask. 14-3

Improved Section For Sale One Mile From town; good buildings and fenced, sacrifice at \$30.00 an acre to close estate. Further particulars from Box 48, Hanley, Sask. 14-6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Products of Farm, Forest, Fisheries and Home taken in exchange for flour, sugar, tea, oil clothing, patent medicines, house furnishings, etc. Delivery anywhere. In writing mention this paper. WENTZEL'S LIMITED, wholesale grocers and outfitters established 1820, Halifax, Canada. 13-2

PRINTING

Letterheads, Invoices, Statements, Circulars, letters, cards, all kinds of printing. REID, 608 Yonge Street, Toronto. 9-6

50 Words on 250 Circulars for \$1. THE PICKERING PRESS, Paris, Ontario. 10-6

BUSINESS CARDS

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artists' Brushes, Colors, Paper, Pastels and Canvases, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM, LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 48-52

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisy Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. ACADEMIE DE BRISAY, Ottawa. 8-52

Learn Barbering. New System; Earn while learning; expert instruction; employment sure; barbers in big demand; don't delay. HAYES' BARBER ACADEMY, 121 King East, Hamilton, Ont. 3-12

The De Brisy Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. ACADEMIE DE BRISAY, Ottawa. 9-52

TEACHERS WANTED

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE EASTER MONTH

April is our Easter month. It is a time of awakening throughout all nature. Winter ice and snow have disappeared, or are fast disappearing, under the warmth of the sun that now shines from an ever-increasing height and for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four. Warm, soft breezes have begun to blow, and gentle rains to fall.

The air is full of fragrance and of song. Growing things that have slept in their earthly beds all winter are beginning to awaken. In sheltered nooks ferns are sending forth tiny green fronds, while in sunnier spots the wild carrot has already spread out its long, feathery leaves. Wind-flowers are tingeing the hill-sides with lavender and dainty spring-beauties lift their delicate pink blossoms above the dried leaves in moist and shady places. Gray pussies adorn the willows, and rich tassels of red drape the maples.

Bees are buzzing busily about the opening flowers and where sap trickles from wounds in the bark of trees. Butterflies, too, are in the air. The great mourning-cloak, its dark wings edged with light yellow, has awakened from its winter sleep in some secluded nook, and goes sailing lightly by; while Clifden blues may be seen drinking at the edge of every trickling stream.

Finches are singing in an ecstasy of joy. Bluebirds flit hither and thither on wings that match the sky. Woodpeckers are beating loud tattoos on the trunks of trees, and the flicker utters his amorous "Wick-a, wick-a, wick-a, wick-a," as he makes love to his wife or woos a desired mate. In the open country the meadow-lark pours forth his liquid notes from some tall weed or a favorite fence-post; and flocks of red-winged blackbirds are rendering oratorios from the tops of wayside trees. The first robins have arrived, and fresh bird migrants may be expected daily.

It is a time of joy and gladness, of awakening life and hope and purpose everywhere.

It was at such a time as this that Christ, the Saviour, arose from the tomb in which all the hopes of His followers had been laid away with His lifeless body. The days before had been filled with gloom, the deepest trusting hearts had ever known. What did it matter if skies were blue, if flowers did bloom and birds did sing, when the One beloved, the One on whom the common people had centred all their hopes, lay cold in death? But in the night an angel had come and rolled away the stone from the grave where He lay, and on the first Easter morn He rose in triumph, victor over all the forces of hate and evil, doubt and distress.

"Because I live, ye shall live also," He told His disciples. And, again, "I am the resurrection and the life! he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

This does not mean that we shall never pass through the change called death; but it does mean that as the worm loses its life as a worm, and for a little time, wrapped in its enshrouding chrysalis or cocoon, lies as if dead, to awaken again to the more joyous life of the butterfly, so we who have put our trust in Christ shall awaken beyond the grave to a newer and better life.

This, then, is the meaning of Easter and the message of nature in her glad awakening in the Easter month of every year.—Alice E. Ellis in The C. E. World.

EASTER EGGS

The institution of Easter gifts is becoming more popular and general every year, and just now the shops are full of pretty novelties for this excellent purpose.

It is a good plan to save the best egg-shells for several days before, line them with colored cotton-wool, and inscribe the names of the various members of the family on the shells in gold paint or bright-hued ink. Then the small gift

intended for each person may be slipped inside, and the whole tied up with gay ribbon, making a very charming Easter-egg to be placed on the breakfast-table on Easter Sunday.

A pair of gloves, handkerchiefs, silk stockings, or other dainty article of lingerie should find a pretty receptacle in a satin egg, and toys be fitted into cardboard eggs of gay color, while for a piece of jewellery a special velvet egg-shaped case, or a little silver box in the form of an egg, obtainable from jewellers at this time, is appropriate. Sweets and chocolates, which bulk largely as Easter presents, are in the shape of eggs, or packed inside eggs.

Everyone has eggs for breakfast on Easter morning, and the children will be thrilled if the boiled eggs are colored and put on the table in a large moss basket instead of just plain white eggs in ordinary egg cups.

Cochineal will make the eggs a pale pink, while a stronger application is needed for a darker shade. A little saffron will color them a brilliant yellow, and a lovely green can be obtained by boiling them in strong spinach water or vegetable green. Coffee will produce a deep, rich brown, and if such fancy colors as mauve or purple are required, little bottles of vegetable coloring matter can be procured. This is perfectly harmless, as confectioners use it for their colored cakes and candies.

Another way of amusing the children is to hide their Easter eggs about the room, or even over the whole house taking care, of course, to keep them well within reach of tiny arms. Be sure each small person's name is attached securely to his or her particular egg, and thus prolong the game and prevent the chance of quarrels. It is a good plan to postpone the egg hunt until after dinner, and then some, at least, of the chocolate eggs may be eaten.

ONLY ONE WAY TO EASTER

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 you 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.

WEDDING PRESENTS

Everyone who receives an invitation to a wedding is supposed to make the bride a present, even when they are not able to attend the ceremony or reception which follows.

In these days of short engagements, however, friends of the young couple often dispatch their gifts soon after the announcement of their engagement appears in the newspapers, and it is not

considered obligatory to wait until the cards are sent out.

Although, of course, it is quite permissible to delay sending presents until the very day before the wedding, it is hardly considerate to the bride. Writing personal notes of thanks to the givers takes up quite a considerable space of her time, and she is certain to have much to occupy her when only 24 hours remain before the ceremony.

If you know the bride-to-be intimately a little note might accompany your present, but your visiting-card should always be included as well inscribed with some brief expression of good wishes, so that it may be exhibited beside the gift when placed on show with the rest.

It is a good plan to tie the card securely to the article in question with a bow of narrow white ribbon. In the unpacking and sorting of many wedding presents a loose card is apt to be overlooked or confused with others, and, ultimately, possibly applied to the wrong one.

Any personal note also enclosed should be quite separate from the reply sent to the wedding invitation. In the one case it is addressed to the bride, and in the other an acceptance or refusal is directed to the bride's mother.

In these days friends of the bridegroom often wish to make him personal presents, but it should be remembered that wedding gifts ought also to be sent to the bride. In a case like this the present addressed to the bride is first sent to the bridegroom, who forwards it to his fiancée.

At one time it was a standing joke regarding the absurd number of toast-racks, cruets and salt-cellars a young couple might expect to receive as wedding presents, while cheap and useless silver articles were in abundance. Now, however, gifts of a much more practical character are usual.

While wealthy relatives make cheques their contributions towards the new establishment, other friends justly consider that presents of glass, china-ware, cutlery and furniture of all descriptions will be more acceptable than mere ornaments, and the bride's girl friends take the opportunity of adding some dainty articles of apparel to her trousseau.

Problems of Homemakers

A Good Shampoo

Teacher.—The hair should be washed as often as necessary. If the hair is dry and a person is not exposed to any unusual amount of dust, once in two or three weeks is often enough to wash it. If it is oily and flat looking, it should be shampooed once a week or once in ten days, as it is absolutely necessary to keep the scalp clean. Use a plain, good soap such as pure white castile or tar soap. Tincture of green soap is good also, and an excellent shampoo or white or light hair is made by dissolving a cake of

white castile in one quart of boiling water (shave the soap into the boiling water) and adding one-fourth of a teaspoonful of borax, or bicarbonate of soda. This should be put into a wide-mouthed bottle or jar, as it forms a jelly when it cools and is difficult to extract.

Fill a large basin with water, as hot as you can stand it, wet the hair thoroughly, then rub the soap or jelly over the hair and scalp, working it in close to the scalp.

Rinse the soap off well and repeat the soaping, washing, and rinsing in clean water, which need not be so hot as the first. Rinse in several waters or until the last one is perfectly clear. The last rinsing water should be cool but not cold. Dry the hair thoroughly with warm bath towels, in the sunlight, if possible. When the hair is nearly dry, massage the scalp firmly and deeply with the tips of the fingers of both hands to restore the natural oil, moving the scalp in a circular direction. Finish by brushing the scalp well and be sure your brush and comb are kept clean.

No Tea or Coffee

Mother.—A Specialist who is also a good all round doctor says, "Children under 16 should not be allowed to have tea or coffee, because these beverages, wholesome and often beneficial for adults, are too stimulating for children. Among the evil effects of tea or coffee on children are irritability, peevishness, restless sleep, nightmares, bed-wetting, undernutrition (underweight) and in some instances probably impaired growth."

Disinfecting

Anxious.—Scarletina is scarlet fever, nothing else. The most efficacious disinfection is soap and water, scrubbing of floors and woodwork; boiling of all bed-clothes, patient's clothing and personal and toilet articles, or burning what cannot be boiled. Then admit fresh air and if possible sunlight freely to room for twenty-four hours, and we'll guarantee it germless. You can't improve upon elbow grease, soap and water, fresh air and sunlight.



Best Diet for Invalids

A well-balanced, palatable, easily assimilated food that nourishes and up-builds. Use at meals, between meals, or upon retiring; and when faint or hungry.

Prepared at home by stirring the powder in hot or cold water. No cooking.

LUX

UNRIVALLED FOR WASHING SILKS

6 Pairs SILK HOSE \$1.98

Ladies first quality regular \$1.00 pair. Famous "Lasting Brand" form-fitted, reinforced at toes and heels. Colors: black, nude, camel, silver, peach. Sizes 8-12 to 10.

Send no Money.

Just your name and address giving colors and sizes. Pay the postman on arrival \$1.98 (plus a few pennies postage charges). Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you are not delighted with your purchase.

HOSIERY MILLS

Box 2523, Dept. P10, Montreal
Buy Hosiery Direct from the Mill at an Enormous Saving.

TRAINED NURSES

Middlesex Hospital Training School, Middletown, Conn. Three year course—accredited in New York, and Conn. Six months' affiliation with Yale School of Nursing. Next class September, 1927. Address:

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
Middlesex Hospital Training School,
Middletown, Conn.

TRAINED NURSES

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE, \$15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing, 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2 1/2 year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Southampton, Long Island, N.Y.

THE WITNESS PATTERN SERVICE



A PLEASING STYLE FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES

5746. Velvet and crepe are here combined. One could use satin and crepe, or taffeta with georgette.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 3 yards of 40 inch material together

with 7-8 yard of contrasting material for sleeve inserts, collar and waist portions. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 7-8 yard.

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

A SMART AND STYLISH FROCK FOR A SCHOOL GIRL

5759. Wool crepe combined with figured silk, or crepe satin, using the reversed side for sleeves and trimming would be attractive for this design.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size will require 2 1-8 yards of material 40 inches wide together with one yard of contrasting material for sleeves, front and facing on belt and collar.

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HOME COOKING

Hot Cross Buns And Raised Breads

Throughout the Christian world it is customary to have hot cross buns for breakfast on the Friday before Easter. Sometimes the cross is outlined in sugar icing on a crisp roll, and sometimes it is cut in the bun before it is baked. The cross is used on this occasion as symbolical of Christ's death.

The peasants of Brittany give to the hot cross bun a double significance. Its use primarily was to keep in remembrance Christ's miracle of the feeding of the multitude with the few loaves and fishes. An ancient legend states that before He broke the bread He placed upon it the mark of the cross. His followers remembered the occasion after His crucifixion.

Superstitious people in Great Britain as well as in Europe thought that the cross on the bun at this time drove away evil spirits. Bread baked on Friday was supposed to keep the house from getting on fire and to be also valuable in relieving whooping-cough and other diseases. A few crumbs grated in water was also supposed to cure intestinal disturbances.

In Oriental lands a different belief was held. Bread should not be baked on Good Friday at all; for all the water so used would change into blood, and the eating of such bread would be a grievous sin.

We have been freed from gross superstitions, but the cross on the buns may ever be to us a symbol of Christ's loving thought of the hungry multitude and of His suffering on the cross to redeem us.

Good Friday Bun: Take 1-1/2 lb. of flour, 2 ounces each butter and sugar, 2 yolks of eggs, 1 ounce of yeast, a little salt, and about 3-4 pint of milk. Rub the butter into the flour; make a little well, and into this put the sugar and yolks. Dissolve the yeast in the milk, which should be just warm; then mix the whole, and knead until it does not adhere to the hands. Set it to rise in a warm place for two hours, then make up into buns, and set to rise again. When risen, cross with a knife, brush over with milk, or white of egg, sprinkle with sugar, and bake in a quick oven. If raisins are liked, add them when making up the buns. If preferred spice may be used at the same time.

Hot Cross Buns: Mix with half a cup of brown sugar, quarter of a cup of soft butter and one egg, one teaspoon of grated nutmeg and one teaspoon of cinnamon (or spice as desired.) Add one pint (two cups) of scalded milk or half milk and half water, in which a yeast-cake has been dissolved when the liquid has cooled to blood temperature.

Mix all well together and work in two pounds (eight cups) of sifted flour until you have an elastic dough. Then add a cup of cleaned currants and half a cup of chopped citron peel or half cup currants and half a cup of seedless raisins and continue to knead until the fruit is well mixed in. Set to rise in bowl in warm place. Warm in this case means blood heat. Leave for three and a half hours. Then knead down the dough and let it rise again for half an hour, then cut into small pieces and let stand on floured board for a few minutes. Flatten and shape lightly and set on well-buttered baking pan to rise for half an hour. Mark a cross on each with the back of a knife; brush over with milk; sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour.

Coffee Cake: Set a sponge with a pint

of lukewarm milk; a two-cent cake of yeast, half a teaspoonful of salt, and half a pound of flour. Let rise in a warm place for two hours, then stir in half a cupful of softened butter, one cupful of raisins, a quarter of a cupful of finely shredded citron or candied orange peel, one cupful of sugar, and three eggs beaten light. Knead in enough flour to make a dough, about a pound; divide the dough into three even parts and roll out separately, long and thin; then braid together and form a ring in the pan. Let rise again, very light, and bake a good half hour. Ice with thin sugar icing.

Yeast Pikelets: 2 breakfastcupfuls of flour; a very little salt; 1 egg; 1 cup of warmed milk; 1 dessertspoonful of yeast. Beat the egg and add to it the milk and the yeast. Mix in the flour and salt. Cover and keep in a warm place to rise for an hour or so. Then make into round cakes, and bake on the griddle or in a hot oven. Serve hot, well buttered.

Cinnamon Rolls: There is an almost endless variety of rolls, etc., that may be made with bread dough. Bread dough, sugar, cinnamon, butter. Roll the dough out until it is about one-half inch thick. Spread with melted butter and sprinkle well with cinnamon and sugar, allowing one-quarter teaspoon cinnamon to one-quarter cup sugar. Roll up as for a jelly roll and cut in three-quarter inch slices. Put these in a greased pan, cut side up, let rise and bake. This may be varied by using as a filling currants, raisins, dates, etc.

Buns: Make a stiff batter at night using one scant cup of sugar, one cup of milk, three-fourths of a yeast cake dissolved in a cup of lukewarm water, flour, a tablespoon salt. In the morning add two-thirds of a cup of shortening, two-thirds cup of milk, one cup of currants, two eggs, two teaspoons cinnamon. Mould and let rise, then make into buns and let rise again and bake.

English Muffins: 1-1/2 cupfuls milk; 1 tablespoonful sugar; 1-2 teaspoonful salt; 3 cupfuls flour; 1-2 yeast-cake; 1 egg; 1-8 teaspoonful soda. Heat the milk till tepid; add sugar and salt and the yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water. Beat in flour to make a soft batter, from two to three cupfuls according to the brand of flour, and let rise till light, about three hours. Stir in the egg well-beaten and the soda, beat thoroughly and cook in muffin rings on a griddle. This must be done slowly, about twelve minutes being the right length of time. These are delicious toasted then split and buttered.

French Rolls: Scald three cups of fresh milk; pour it over two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Then add two well-beaten eggs, and stir in about one and a half pounds of flour, more or less, to make rather a stiff batter. Beat full of air bubbles; then cover with a cloth folded several times and set to rise over night in a warm place in winter. In the morning knead the dough lightly with the remaining flour, about two quarts in all, and when it is a soft, smooth dough shape with your hands into small balls or rolls the size of your finger as you fancy. Set together in your baking pan, first floured lightly. Cover and let them rise an hour longer, then bake about half an hour. These rolls are delicious for breakfast, luncheon or for tea.

Crusty Buns: The "crustiness" of buns is due not so much to the kind of batter used, as to the distance apart the buns are placed when they are put into the pan. In order to handle them well have a pie plate or saucer on hand with melted lard in it. Dip your fingers into this as you shape the buns so that they are quickly and thoroughly greased all over. When putting them into the baking pan they must be far enough apart so that they will not touch each other at the sides as they rise and expand. Here is a good recipe for plain buns: Two cups of milk scalded and then let cool to a lukewarm temperature, 2 tablespoonfuls each of butter and sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one yeast cake softened in 1-4 of a cup of lukewarm water, five to six cups of flour. Add the butter, sugar and salt to the milk and when the mixture is lukewarm, add the yeast and three cups of flour. Beat well, then cover and let raise until light. Now cut down the dough and mix enough more flour so that it will be of a kneading consistency. This will require from two and a half to three cups. Let rise again and when double in bulk toss on a floured board and cut in pieces about one half the size of the desired buns. Shape these with the fingers into smooth balls being careful not to squeeze out very much of the gas from the dough.

Honey Raisin Bread: Three cups flour; two tablespoons butter; one-third cup of honey; one compressed yeast cake; three-quarters of a cup of milk; one egg white, beaten; one cup of raisins, chopped; two teaspoons of salt. Scald the milk and set aside to cool. When cool, dissolve

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the yeast cake in it. Add a tablespoon of the honey and one and one-half cups of flour. Beat thoroughly and set in a warm place to rise. When light add the remainder of the honey and flour, and the rest of the ingredients. Knead well and let rise till double in bulk. Form in loaf and when light bake in a slow oven.

Sally Lunn: Than which there is nothing better in the bread line. To make it beat 4 eggs to a light froth, add 1-4 cup melted butter, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk which has been scalded and cooled, 1 cup water and 1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in the water. Mix and add flour which has been sifted with 1 teaspoon salt, to make a very stiff batter. Grease a tube cake pan, pour the batter in and allow to set until very light, which will perhaps be about three hours. Bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes, being careful not to get too brown. Serve hot with a generous amount of fresh butter.

Very Quick Bread: Grate 4 large potatoes, pour over them 1 quart boiling water and cook until clear, like starch. Add 2 tablespoons salt and 1-2 cup sugar. When cooled to lukewarm add a yeast cake soaked in 1 cup warm water. Let stand in a warm place until light, then remove to a cool place to keep for use. This makes the yeast. To make the bread make a sponge as for other bread of 3 parts warm water, and 1 pint of the yeast, and a little flour. When light stiffen. When light knead down once, let rise again, then make into loaves. When light bake. This bread only requires from 6 to 8 hours from start to finish.

Date Bread: An especially nourishing bread much liked by many people is the following date bread: The required ingredients are one and a quarter cups of milk, half a cake of compressed yeast softened in a quarter of a cup of milk, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a cup of molasses, one cup of dates that have been scalded, then dried and the stones removed, two cups of whole wheat flour and enough white flour to knead. Scald one cup of milk and then let it cool until it is lukewarm; add the softened yeast, the salt, the molasses and the dates, which have been chopped a little. Then stir in the whole wheat flour and set to rise over night. Add white flour to knead, but keep the mixture as soft as possible. In the morning mix over, let rise again and bake for an hour. Figs, raisins, prunes or nuts may be substituted in this bread for the dates.

Beaten Whole Wheat Bread: 1-2 to 1 yeast cake; 1-1/2 cups white flour; 2-1/2 to 3 cups whole wheat flour; 1-1/2 cups boiling water; 2 tb. molasses; 2 tb. shortening; 2 tsp. salt.

Put salt, molasses, and shortening in mixing bowl, add hot water, and cool until lukewarm. Add yeast, softened, and mix with a spoon. Gradually add flour and beat five minutes. Set in a warm place until light. Beat again for five minutes, divide into loaves, let rise again, and bake.

Oatmeal Bread: Two cups oatmeal, two cups boiling water, 1-2 cup molasses, 1-2 teaspoon salt, one tablespoon shortening, one cake compressed yeast dissolved in 1-2 cup lukewarm water. Add boiling water to oats, let stand till cold, add molasses, salt, shortening, yeast and flour. Let rise till double in bulk, knead thoroughly and shape into loaves. Put into greased tins, let rise till double in bulk again, and bake 45 minutes.

Bran Bread with Yeast: 1 cupful milk; 1 cupful water; 1-2 cupful sugar; 2 teaspoonfuls salt; 1-4 to 1 yeast-cake; 1-3 cupful warm water; 1 tablespoonful shortening; 1 cupful bran; 5 to 6 cupfuls white bread flour. Put sugar, shortening, and salt in mixing-bowl; pour on the scalded milk, and boiling water; when lukewarm add the yeast-cake softened in the lukewarm water. Add the bran and flour, stirring until thoroughly mixed. Use enough flour to make it the consistency of white bread dough. Put to raise. When double its bulk, knead into loaves; let rise again and bake as white bread.

Rye Bread: For a good home-made rye bread the following recipe comes to me thoroughly tested: 2 cups milk; 3 tb. shortening; 5 tb. brown sugar; 1-1/2 tsp. salt; 1-4 cake yeast or 2 tb. potato yeast; 3 cups flour; rye meal. Scald the milk and add the salt. When lukewarm add the yeast and beat in sufficient flour to make a thick batter. Cover and let

stand over night in a warm place. Add the melted shortening and the butter in the morning. Stir in the remainder of the flour and sufficient rye meal to make a dough stiff enough to knead. Knead until the dough becomes smooth, elastic and no longer sticks to the hands or a clean board. Let rise, shape into loaves, let rise again, and bake.

Rye Flour Baba: Sift 13-4 cups rye flour into a mixing bowl. Mix 1 cup compressed yeast through 1-4 cup lukewarm water, stir in 1-4 cup wheat flour, then work in as much of the rye flour as is needed to make a dough that can be kneaded. Knead until smooth; cut half way through the little ball of dough twice, letting the cuts form a cross on the top. Put the dough in a bowl of lukewarm water. When it rises to the top of the water, and is very light and porous, remove with a skimmer to the flour in the bowl. Add 1-2 cupful and 2 extra tablespoons of shortening, 1-2 teaspoon salt, and 2 eggs, and beat until thoroughly blended. Add 2 more eggs, one at a time, beating in the first egg before the second is added. At the last beat very thoroughly and turn into a greased mould that holds one quart. When the dough fills the mould to within half an inch of the top, bake about 25 minutes. Baste with any hot, rich sauce made of stewed fruit and fruit juice, until it has taken up as much as possible. Serve hot.

Raised Apple Biscuit: To 1 cup of scalded milk, add 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 level tablespoon of shortening and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Stir into this 1-2 yeast cake which has been dissolved in a little tepid water and 1 cup of sifted flour. Allow to rise until spongy, then add 1 cup of sour apple which has been pared and grated, and 1 cup of flour which has been sifted with 1-2 teaspoon of soda. Let rise until it doubles its bulk (about one hour). Shape into two flat loaves, and let rise until double their size. Bake in a quick oven about 30 minutes. Split and spread with butter while steaming hot. Serve immediately with sugar and more butter.

If peanut butter becomes too thick moisten with a good salad oil.

Try maple flavor in next chocolate cake you make in place of vanilla.

Have you ever put frosting between graham crackers? Try it next time you make a cake. Children are very fond of these "sweet sandwiches" and the teacher says they are almost as good as cake in the lunch box.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Dosia's Easter Roses

Aunt Madeleine had been so cross. She needn't have been cross as a bear—Dosia caught herself up with a mental jerk.

"Probably I'd have been cross if I'd been up all night with a teething little baby," she admitted honestly. "Probably I'd have growled! O, hum. I don't see why a baby without any teeth has to have the toothache—there's lots of funny things in the world."

There were lots of hard ones, too—to be poor, to wear other people's things cut down, not to have any pennies and not to belong. The hardest one was not to belong.

"Aunt Madeleine needn't have reminded me of that," sighed Dosia.

Theodosia was out on Aunt Madeleine's doorstep, doing her stent. It was a very wide towel—she wished Aunt Madeleine would buy narrow ones. She wished it was all hemmed; she wished she could look up suddenly and see something glittery out on the sidewalk and it would be a silver quarter! The pinks at Mr. Pottle's were five cents apiece; you could get five pinks for that silver quarter—if it would only glitter! And five pinks would make a bouquet—Miss Eleanor had asked for a bouquet. No, "cluster," she had called it, but what was the difference?

"Even two would cluster," murmured Dosia over her towel. But ten-cent pieces were about as hard to get as silver quarters. She had only asked Aunt Madeleine for a ten-cent piece.

"You little ungrateful thing!" Aunt Madeleine had snapped. "After I've got you that lovely new hat, and you not my own flesh and blood, either! No, you can't have any ten-cent piece. Perhaps you think ten-cent pieces grow 'round on bushes!"

If they only did! One on that bush and one on that, and one on the hydrangea down at the gate! Three ten-cent pieces—six Pottle pinks!

"There, I'm going to count stitches. I'll hem twenty more and then I'm going in and look at my new hat!" That would be like stopping for refreshments. It was a beautiful new hat with flowers on it. Dosia sniffed ecstatically, as if she could smell them out there on the doorsteps. She had never had a new hat with new flowers on it before in all her little unbelonging life. Either the hat had been old and the flowers new, or the hat new and the flowers old—oftener that way. But she had oftener still worn Aunt Madeleine's flowers on Aunt Madeleine's hats.

"I'm glad they're roses," mused Dosia at her eleventh stitch; "roses are so—so satisfying! Anyhow, I'm satisfied with 'em!"

Roses are comforting, too. The roses she could almost smell on her new hat comforted Dosia and made her nearly forget her troubles. The near presence of Sunday afternoon when she could walk slowly up the aisle and into Miss Eleanor's class, under that new hat, filled her with delightful anticipations.

The other girls would all draw long breaths and Miss Eleanor—O, O, hum, Miss Eleanor would be thinking about the Easter "bouquets." She would have her lap full of them and she would hold out her little slim, gloved hand to the Girl Under The New Hat and say, in her sweet, low way, "And yours, dear?" And the Girl Under The New Hat would not have any!

Her thread snapped suddenly and Dosia sat up very straight on the doorsteps, her eyes full of tears. She could not see to take the twentieth stitch. A flood of desolation seemed to overflow her whole starved little soul. There was no one in the world except herself that didn't belong. Everybody else belonged!

"It's pretty hard when even your aunt's a 'step'!" groaned Dosia. For Aunt Madeleine was her stepmother's sister. The child could never remember an own mother or father, brother or sister—an own anything. An 'own' somebody would have given her ten cents—perhaps a silver quarter.

The next day, after school, Dosia went home past Mr. Pottle's flower store. She stood a long while gazing at the slender spires of Easter lilies and the masses of carnations that encircled them. The longing to possess some of those beautiful flowers grew more intense as she gazed; it took possession of her and sent her, almost against her will, into the dim, heavy-scented place. It gave her courage to speak.

"Have you any—any bargains?" she trembled again.

"Eh?—what?—bargains?" in astonishment.

"Yes—O, I mean any flowers that are marked down. I thought maybe you might have some—kind of wilted or broken, or something. I'm certain I could cure 'em. For Easter Sunday, I mean—

to take to the Little Children's Hospital. Miss Eleanor said!"

All of the Mr. Pottles had gone to the other end of the counter to wait on a lady who had come in. The eager little speech had trailed into silence, unheard. Dosia stole away disheartened. She had scarcely known what she would have done if there had been a "bargain," but some way must have opened, she was sure. Aunt Madeleine would have given her a very few pennies indeed, especially as bargains were hobbies that Aunt Madeleine rode hotly.

The Children's Hospital had only been opened a year, but already most of the little white cots were occupied. Dosia had been there once with Miss Eleanor and her class. She remembered with sad distinctness how pale and thin the little faces on the white pillows had looked—one, she remembered, had been twisted and drawn with pain. She had felt as if she were suddenly set down in a world where nobody belonged, nobody at all. The rows of little white cots had swayed and blurred in a mist of tears—not because she had been afraid, as she was just now of Mr. Pottle, but because she had been sorry.

"Have—have you any bargains?" she faltered, the color quite gone from her plain little face. The man behind the counter wavered in a sort of dizzy mist till he seemed to be a dozen Mr. Pottles. He—they—did not appear to see her at all.

(To be continued.)

CAPTIVE OWL

One Thanksgiving Day, writes Robert Hagar to The Tribune, I went for a walk in the country with my father, and I carried my air rifle with me. As we were going through a small grove I saw a tree with a good sized hole in its trunk about six feet from the ground. I raised my rifle and fired into the hole. A head popped out for an instant and then disappeared. My father said: "That's an owl. Put on these leather gloves of mine and reach down into the hole and see if you can get it."

I reached in and brought out a half grown owl. I tried again, thinking there might be another one, but only found a half consumed rat. We brought the little fellow home and made him a large wooden cage.

The first day he stayed up in a little box in one corner of his cage and did not eat anything that night, though I put a mouse in his cage. The next night I put another mouse in for him and a dead sparrow I found, and in the morning all that was left was a few feathers.

After that he ate all we gave him, took a bath every evening in a small basin and soon grew so tame that as soon as the gas was lighted he would come out of his box and down on to the perches, and when we went near the cage and talked to him he would spread out his wings, ruffle up his feathers and dance up and down in a very funny way.

We were troubled with mice at one time, and one night left the door of his cage open, lighted a lantern and turned it down low, so we could see into the room through a window between the kitchen and pantry. As soon as he discovered that the door of his cage was open he flew out and on to the back of a chair. There he sat, almost motionless, so long that we got tired watching and were just going off to bed when he suddenly swooped down on to the floor, and the next minute was at his cage door with a mouse clutched in one of his claws. The next morning we found two dead mice in his little box, and we concluded they were the "leftovers" from his feast.

One morning we found the little fellow dead in the bottom of his cage, but as he had not been well or eaten much for some time we were not surprised, only very, very sorry.

Our Puzzle Corner

What Is It?

My first is in spilling and also 'n spoil,
My second's in labor and also in toll,
My third is in uncle and also in aunt,
My fourth is in cannot and also in can't,
My fifth is in healthy and also in hale,
My sixth is in pallid and also in pale,
My seventh is in master and also in maid,
My eighth is in purchase and also in paid,
My ninth is in cattle and also in goat,
My tenth is in harbour and also in boat,
My eleventh's in sneezing and also in snort,
My whole is a prosperous English port.

Answer To Last Week's Puzzle
Anagrams: April Fool's Day.

Any Time it's
Delicious as a
Spread on Bread

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND

CORN SYRUP

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED— MONTREAL

OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER

THE MAVIS JUMPER IN SHELL PATTERN

You require four hanks of Sylvan silk and a fine bone hook.

Measurements—Shoulder to foot of jumper, 21 inches; width across, 18 inches; neck to sleeve, 13 inches. The jumper is worked in two pieces exactly alike, and joined on the shoulders to keep the "shells" the same, back and front.

Commence with 100 chain. Turn, and work 4 treble in 4th chain from the hook; miss 3 chain, 5 treble into next, until you have 24 shells in the row.

Turn with 2 chain; 5 treble in the last treble of shell on previous row, and continue till you have the same number of shells (24) in the row. Work 23 more rows of shells, when you have reached the sleeves.

Make 24 chain, turn 4 chain, and work 4 treble in 4th chain from hook; miss 3 chain, 5 treble in next, till you have fine protruding shells. Work across the row. Now, from another ball of the silk, make a length of 20 chain, and join to previous row to correspond with the other sleeve, and break off the silk. Insert the hook in last treble worked, and finish the row by making 5 shells over chain for sleeve.

Turn as usual, and make 3 more rows of shells right across (34 in all), when you have reached the neck opening. Now work 14 shells, and turn until you have worked 8 rows from neck to opening. Fasten off and join silk to the other sleeve at the neck opening, and work 8 rows of 14 shells to match the other sleeve.

Make another piece exactly in the same way, and join neatly on the shoulders; sew up the sides, and the sleeves, and then crochet 3 rows of double crochet round the neck and sleeves.

For the border round the bottom of the jumper, work 5 rows of double crochet, 2 rows of 1 treble, 1 chain; miss 1 double crochet, 1 treble, taking care the second row of trebles is exactly over the first row. Then work five more rows of double.

Make a length of chain with double silk, and thread through jumper, at waist line, and finish off the ends with 2 bone rings covered with double crochet in silk.—The Edinburgh Scotsman.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

A buttonhole in place of a loop of tape is far the best method of suspending a dishcloth or duster on a nail. If worked on both sides of the fabric a strong support will be afforded, which will not tear away in course of time, as is the case when loops are employed. But better still I like a small brass curtain ring which is always wide open for the hook.

A spool of fine wire is a useful addition to the button-box. Sets of similar buttons may be strung on short pieces of the wire and the ends of the latter hooked together. To remove a button, it is an easy matter to unfasten the wire and to fasten it again afterward.

LUNCH SETS

It helps to have a variety of lunch sets, which can also be used on the breakfast table, says "The Rural New Yorker;" they consist of a centrepiece or runner, and plate doilies. It is surprising how prettily one may make them from inexpensive materials, and they not only save more expensive tablecloths, but also to save laundry work. Some that have proved very satisfactory were made of English print, a fine all-over design of orange and brown, bound with tan-colored bias blind-

ing. The binding is basted in place, and then stitched on the machine. Another favorite set is of lilac linen, bound with green binding. Gingham sets, a clear block pattern of one color with white, are very pretty when finished with plain hem, over which is worked blanket stitch in black embroidery floss. Contrasting rick-rack braid set on with colored stitching is another pretty finish. Some sets have a round centrepiece with round plate doilies, others a long runner with rectangular doilies. Sometimes a discarded linen dress that has worn thin in places will give enough material for a pretty lunch set.

WHEN DESIGNING DRESSES

When designing your dresses thoroughly study your figure. If you are inclined to plumpness and rather short never wire an overskirt out at the hips. Long, clinging lines play an important part in making a short, stout woman "look like what she ain't." Nor should you use a wide sash, because it will cut the figure in two and destroy the desired long lines. Instead use a very narrow ribbon and let long ends hang to the bottom of the skirt, or use one of the fashionable bands set on to give the same lines. This gives the desired color at the waist without accentuating the waistline.

The design of the material determines to a great extent the effect the dress will have on your appearance. A slender person does not have to worry a great deal about this, but the wise stout person gives much thought to this phase. Large plaids or large-figured materials greatly accentuate the size of the person wearing them. Wear striped or small-figured materials if you have any desire to appear "willowy," but don't let the stripes run round you.

If you are already "willowy," don't wear stripes up and down. Avoid shiny or very glossy materials and bright colors if you are large. Did you ever see a large woman in a scarlet satin dress? I did once. She stood out against the horizon like a mountain. A dull-finish material and subdued colors will do much to decrease size.

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Concerning Baby's Own Tablets Mrs. Russell Hill, Norwood, Ont., says:—"I shall always have a good word to say for Baby's Own Tablets. I have given them to our baby girl. In fact they are the only medicine she has ever had and I am proud to say that she took second prize at our baby show. She is eleven months old and weighs 22 pounds. No mother whose child is peevish or ailing will make a mistake in giving Baby's Own Tablets."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Chinese Language—Old and New



(From the Literary Digest.)

To most of us the Chinese may appear to be a very complex and mysterious people. This is due to various elements of difference between them and ourselves, amongst others doubtless to round-about methods of thinking induced by the peculiar structure of their language, peculiar, that is, from our point of view. "As a spoken language," says Frederic Poole, writing in the *Brisbane Daily Mail*, "it is unique among human mediums of communication in that it is musical with a purpose. It is not so much the correct pronunciation of a Chinese word that makes the speaker intelligible as a proper intonation of that word, for the meaning of a word in Chinese is positively indicated by the tone in which it is uttered. One word may have as many as five different sounds, and these so fine in variance as to be scarcely detected by an unmusical ear. You ask your native servant to bring your hat—'mow'—but you use the wrong inflection and he brings the cat, for 'mow' means cat as well as hat when uttered in another tone."

Mr. Poole gives a number of illustrative examples of Chinese characters, explaining their meanings. Thus we learn that the Chinese symbol for "man" consists of two strokes representing the legs of the lord of creation (1). This was formerly a more faithful portrait, showing the human biped with a head and outstretched arms (2), but has been "abbreviated" for simplicity's sake.

The word "great" consists of the symbol for "man" with the numeral "one" written across it (3), "the inference being that man was the greatest thing ever created." By drawing the numeral "one" across the apex of this character the symbol for "heaven" (4) is formed, indicating that the Chinaman acknowledges something greater than himself.

There is another form for "man" (5) used in combinations, as, for instance, with the character for "field" (6), evidently a fenced and cultivated area. These two characters for "man" and "field" make up the single character (7) meaning "farmer," a very natural piece of association.

K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920) informs us that the ancient Chinese symbol for "mouth" was (8), now written (9). "To speak" was a mouth with a tongue in it (10), today written (11). Mr. Poole explains how, by combining this character for "mouth" with those for "field" and "man," the Chinese have made the word for "happiness" (12), since "the vision of a man with a mouth in close proximity to a rice-field is all-satisfying to the hungry Celestial." A man in a box provides the character for "prisoner" (13). The ancient Chinese symbol for the "sun" is a circle with a dot in its centre (14), but for convenience the modern Celestial writes this as (15), thus literally squaring the circle. To indicate the horizon he has devised the character (16), showing the sun just above the rim of the world. To make the symbol

for "brightness" (17) the Chinese combine the characters for "sun" (15) and "moon" (18), a very neat conception. In their symbol for "door" (19) we see the entrance and the ornamental grille at the top, while their character for "lock" (20). A very natural symbol for "beggar" is a mouth at the door (21). "To listen" is aptly symbolized in the same way by an ear at the door (22). The character for a word is breath issuing from the mouth (23) and that for "honesty" is the very reasonable one of a man standing by his word (24).

Mr. Poole points out that the Chinese character for "woman" (25) is frequently found as a component of words having a doubtful or shady meaning. This is probably significant of the ignoble and inferior position of woman in China. However, the character for "good" (26) is made up of those for "woman" and "son" combined, a Chinaman's idea of bliss being to become the proud parent of a bouncing boy. The Chinese conception of a "quarrel," however, is seemingly feminine, two ladies illustrating the idea (27). By making a trio of this quarrelsome pair the Chinaman symbolizes his idea of "gossip" (28). To picture a happy "home" he places a pig beneath a roof (29), and to make bad worse his way of writing the word "marriage" is to add a lady to this weird combination (30). Woman comes out rather better in the Chinese character for "peace," for "peace" is typified by a woman under a roof (31).

Mr. Latourette gives some other interesting Chinese symbols in his "Development of China." Among these are a "tree" (32), a perfect picture of the trunk with its roots entering the ground; a "child" (33), a recognizable portrait of an infant; a "sheep" (34), where the curved horns are easily identified, now written (35); and a "heart" (36), a rude sketch of the organ with its ventricles, now written (37). He instances such clever combinations as the character for "east" (38), our old friend the sun rising behind a tree, evidently conceived in some primitive forest dawn; the verb "to sit" (39), made up of two men (40) seated on the ground, a common posture in China.

This picturesque, but enormously cumbersome method of writing now seems destined to pass into the limbo of forgotten things, for some genius has devised a phonetic script of thirty-nine simple characters, covering all the sounds of the language, that has been adopted by the government and is being taught in the schools. With it a peasant can learn to read in four weeks instead of, as we suppose, about forty years, and a scholar can be taught in a few hours. If this script becomes popular in Chinese literary and commercial circles, as seems fairly probable, it will certainly mean a wonderful awakening in Chinese ways of thinking and doing.

STAMPS

St. Paul Shipwrecked

The 10s. stamp just added to the handsome pictorial stamps now current in Malta is an attractive specimen printed in red and black, says Fred J. Melville, in the *Daily Telegraph*, with a new representation of St. Paul, "Patronus Melitae." The shipwreck of St. Paul was the theme of the striking picture on the 10s stamps of Malta from 1899 until 1922. The new stamp shows a view of the statue of St. Paul by the Maltese sculptor Gafa, which is in the Collegiate Parish Church of St. Paul Shipwrecked in Valletta.

The stamp is recess-plate printed in sheets of eighty on paper with the multiple script watermark. There are now only the 1d, 2d, 2½d, and 3d denominations to come to complete this interesting set.

The first of the South African pictorial stamps to be printed at Pretoria has just appeared. It is the 1d red and black, printed locally from the Waterlow plates,

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which have been sent out to the Government printer at Pretoria.

The local printing can be readily distinguished from the London printing by the uneven appearance of the red part, while the black centres are not so clear, and the fine lines of shading are often broken. The specimens sent show a duller paper surface than the earlier printing, and it is stated that, although the paper is the same as before, it has been rendered "non-curling" by the use of a special gum.

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FOR LEISURE MOMENTS



TAXPAYER: "I've called to see the Inspector of Taxes."

CLERK: "I'm sorry; he's out just now."

TAXPAYER: "Splendid! When do you expect him to be out again?"

—The Passing Show (London).

Village Doctor—To what do you attribute your remarkable age and your wonderful health?

Old Inhabitant—Well, I got a pretty good start on most people by bein' born afore germs were discovered, an' so I've had less to worry about!

A correction of the press is apt to lead to a second error, sometimes a worse one. There is the historic case of the country paper which one week referred to an important local military man as "a bot-

tle-scarred veteran." An apologetic paragraph next week explained that the word should have been "battle-scarred." But as one of the "r's" dropped out of the corrected word, the important local military man was described as "battle-scare-d."

Irish Janitor (by way of consoling political speaker, who has been howled down): "Never mind, sorr. This aggregation wasn't ripsintitive of the town. They was nothin' but the rag-tag and bob-tail, they was. Ivry man who had a bit of sinse shtayed at home."

SUNDAY HOME READING

AT THE CROSS OF JESUS

There is love at the cross of Jesus, an everlasting love,
That could leave the courts of heaven
and the glory of God above,
That could come to a world of evil for
the sake of sinners lost,
That could drain the cup of anguish and
never count the cost.

There is light at the cross of Jesus,
though dark is the world around;
It was there He opened heaven, and the
way to God was found;
It was there the tempest gathered and
broke on His thorn-crowned head,
When He bore our stripes and sorrows,
and suffered in our stead.

There is peace at the cross of Jesus,
where God was reconciled,
Where we know our sins forgiven, and
hear Him say, "My Child";
Where He bore the world's transgres-
sions and all our debt was paid;
Where the weight of the Father's anger
on His tender heart was laid.

There is life at the cross of Jesus, where
the victory was won,
Where sin and death were conquered by
the sinless, deathless One;
O grave, where is thy triumph? O death,
where is thy sting?

For the Lord of life and glory passed
through thy gates a King!

—By Annie Johnson Flint in the
Evangelical Christian.

HAPPINESS

True happiness had no localities;
No tones provincial; no peculiar garb.
Where duty went, she went; with justice
went,
And went with meekness, charity and
love
Where'er a tear was dried; a wounded
heart

Bound up; a bruised spirit with the dew
Of sympathy anointed, or a pang
Of honest suffering soothed, or injury
Repeated oft, as oft by love forgiven;
Where'er an evil passion was subdued,
Or virtue's feeble embers fanned;
Where'er a sin was heartily adjured, and
left;

Where'er a pious act was done, or
breathed
A pious prayer, or wished a pious wish,
There was a high and holy place, a spot
Of sacred light, a most religious fane,
Where happiness, descending, sat and
smiled.

—Pollok.

The Sin of Irresolution

By Rev. J. W. G. Ward.

Pilate, the irresolute, has gone down in
history as one who could have done good
and yet did evil. With reproaches al-
most equalling those which gather on the
head of Judas, he is reviled as a traitor
to the best. Yet it might be asked whether
any other course would have saved Christ
from the cross. Even if this illegal pro-
ceeding had failed through Pilate's firm-
ness, the Jews would probably have taken
matters into their own hands and have
killed Him, as later they did Stephen.
But that does not minimize Pilate's res-
ponsibility. Halting between two opin-
ions he chose not the path of duty, but
that of supposed safety. Although
prompted by his knowledge that Jesus
was the victim of malicious hypocrisy,
impelled by the pleadings of his wife to
act justly, he took the line of personal
interest and that which promised the
least interference with his plans. Yet he
missed the goal on which his heart was
set. He was ultimately recalled to Rome,
forfeiting not only the position to which
he had held on so tenaciously, but also
the respect both of himself and of every
honest man. We quote Anatole France,
though with profound disagreement.
Lamie is talking to Pilate of "a young
Galilean thaumaturgist." "His name was
Jesus. He came from Nazareth, and he
was crucified for some crime, I don't
quite know what. Pontius, do you re-
member anything about the man?" Pon-
tius Pilate contracted his brows, and his
hand rose to his forehead in the atti-
tude of one who probes the depths of
memory.

The Insincere Question

"Then, after a silence of some seconds,
'Jesus—of Nazareth? I cannot call him
to mind.' Nothing could be farther
from probability. The face of Jesus
would be imprinted on the soul of this
callous governor until his dying day. His
own fortunes were too closely bound up
with that eventful period for it to be
otherwise, and many a time through the
subsequent years, conscience like an
avenging fury would scourge him with
even more pitiless hand than that which,
at his direction, had scored the back of
the Nazarene.

Fettered Souls

The fatal sin of irresolution dogs the
steps of men to this day. Certainly their
decisions are not fraught with the same
importance for the race, and yet they
vitaly affect some lives for good or
evil. Their hearts are confronted with
the challenging figure of Jesus Christ,
and yet they may palter and delay until
the time for action has irrevocably gone.
The soul is enthralled with fetters of its
own forging, and it is at last unable to
follow the highest even when it might
so wish. But a noble purpose can give
decisiveness to life. Henry Ward Beecher
reminds us that "a man's purpose
should be like a river, which was born of
a thousand rills in the mountains; and
when at last it has reached the plain,
if you watch it, you shall see little eddies
that seem as if they had changed their
minds, and were going back again to the
mountains, yet all its mighty current
flows changeless to the sea. If you build
a dam across it, in a few hours it will go
over it with the voice of victory. If tides
check it at the mouth, it is only that, when
they ebb, it can sweep on again to the

ocean. So goes the Amazon or the Orinoco
across a continent—never losing its way
or changing its direction for the thousand
streams that fall into it on the right hand
and on the left, but using them only to in-
crease its force, and bearing them onward
in its resistless channel."

The Inspiration of Purposefulness

Such a purposeful life is inspired by the
gospel of Christ. And when that is crown-
ed with industry and perseverance none
set a limit to its usefulness and conquests.
Such resolution enabled Empedocles to sac-
rifice himself on Etna. It gave strength
to Attalus in the hour of martyrdom,
and to a frail girl like Blandina it im-

they were so noble as to do it. Now I
don't believe at all in being a lowly little
worm with no backbone. I believe that
it is the right of every human being to
have his own way part of the time, but I
believe just as strongly that when it is
best to give in, it should be done cheer-
fully, and as if it were exactly what you
wanted to do all the time! It is surpris-
ing how easy it comes, when you just
make up your mind that you are going
to give in gracefully.

Of course, if it is a matter of principle,
that is different. Stick to what you
know is right, and others will like you the
better for it. I've noticed, however, that
most quarrels and fallings-out are caused
by the most insignificant things—one
chum wants to get up a picnic and the
other doesn't; one member of the family
wants this kind of wallpaper and the
others want that other pattern; one sis-
ter has borrowed a nickel from the other
and has forgotten to return it, and there
is an uncomfortable feeling of restraint
in the air.

After all, what do these little things
matter? Wouldn't you rather have peo-
ple say about you, "I like to go places
with Grace. She is always so agreeable
and willing to do things that the rest of
the crowd want to do," than to have them
say, "Oh, dear, I suppose we'll have to
ask Grace, but she always balks at the
things the rest of us want to do, or else
she acts like a martyr when she does
give in, and that takes all the fun out of
doing things." To act that way is, I
think, much worse than to eat with one's
knife.—Bertha Averille in Successful
Farming.

Prayer

O God and Father of our Lord Jesus
Christ, with Thee there is plenteous
redemption. Under the shadow of Thy
Cross we seek Thee; our hearts fail when
we see our sinful selves in the Person of
the suffering sinless One. In His Name
we ask for Thy forgiveness and plead for
Thy Spirit's power, that we may live for
Him who died for us. Amen

parted courage which made her able to
cheer her fellow Christians, though she
herself was in torment. It nerved Pal-
issy to continue his research until the
elusive secret of the enamel he sought
was obtained. It fired William Carey as
he plied his cobbler's tools in an obscure
Northamptonshire village, again while he
fitted himself for his larger task, and
when he ventured forth to India itself.
Recognition of Jesus as the Anointed of
God, by whose sacrifice life comes to its
highest development will create a deep
and enduring determination to do the right
and follow the best. So shall faith van-
quish every obstacle, till the conflict ends
in Christ's triumph, and the crown be won.
—From "Comeos from Calvary," (Doran.)

ABOUT "GIVING IN"

You know the verse about the Lord
loving a cheerful giver. I think there
should be one somewhere about everyone
loving a cheerful "giver-in."

Everyone is forced at times to "give
up" to someone else—to change his own
plans to fit the convenience or liking of
a good friend; to do something he would
rather not do, just because someone else
wants to do that thing.

Some persons hasten to give in, al-
ways, in a way that is perfectly obnox-
ious, and then act like martyrs because

VISION

Somewhere, I know, there are no
clouds, nor any hint of rain, somewhere
no passing shadow shrouds the woods,
the golden grain. And there, through
shining day on day, new beauties still
unfold, fresh loveliness adorns the way,
fresh charms that grow not old. For I
have trod that path in dreams, have
viewed with dazzled eyes the placid hills,
the crystal streams, the depths of tur-
quoise skies. Oh, fair beyond poor words
of mine the tranquil way I went, the air
I breathed, as sweet as wine, rare scents
in fragrance blent. Somewhere this smil-
ing land awaits and ever hungry eyes
have sought to pierce beyond the gates
to glimpse their Paradise. Some call it
'Land of Far Away,' and some, "The
Place of Dream," but never will the vi-
sion stay, the glory and the gleam. And
so I build, as best I may, with all my
hope and cheer to add some brightness
to the way I travel now and here. And
though our roses bloom and die, our Sum-
mers wax and wane, though clouds may
dim the gracious sky and days be drear
with rain, a sweet and secret joy I know
when I have done my part to make a
spark of gladness glow in any darkened
heart. Somewhere I know, no vague un-
rest can dim the perfect day; but still I
love to do my best while going on my
way.—Aline Michaels.

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The Word of Life

They that know thy name will put their
trust in thee: for thou, Lord, has not
forsaken them that seek thee.
—Ps. 9:10.

The name of the Lord is a strong tow-
er; the righteous runneth into it, and is
safe. Prov. 18:10.

I will trust, and not be afraid; for the
Lord Jehovah is my strength and my
song; He also is become my salvation.—
Is. 12:2.

I have been young, and now am old;
yet have I not seen the righteous for-
saken, nor his seed begging bread.—Ps.
37:25.

For the Lord loveth judgment, and for-
sakeneth not his saints; they are preserved
for ever; but the seed of the wicked
shall be cut off.—Ps. 37:28.

The Lord will not forsake his people
for his great name's sake; because it
hath pleased the Lord to make you his
people.—1 Sam. 12:22.

Who delivered us from so great a
death, and doth deliver: in whom we
trust that he will yet deliver us.—2 Cor.
1:10.

Be content with such things as ye
have: for he hath said, I will never
leave thee, nor forsake thee. So that
we may boldly say, The Lord is my help-
er, and I will not fear what man shall
do unto me.—Heb. 13:5, 6.

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RISEN WITH CHRIST

EASTER LESSON

Mat. 28:1-10

Golden Text: He is risen, even as He said.—Mat. 28:6.

The Gospel of the Christian resurrection is not sufficiently appreciated by most Christians, because it is not clearly understood.

"I know that He shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day," said Martha, the sister of Lazarus. "I am the resurrection and the life," answered Jesus; "Whosoever liveth and believeth on Me shall never die." Why? Because such an one has "passed from death unto life." He has died unto sin and become alive unto God in Christ Jesus. (Rom. 6:11.)

That is the true condition of every believer in Christ as seen from the divine standpoint; but most of them fail to see this sublime truth and therefore fail to receive into their lives the inspiration and the power which it would bring to them.

"Risen with Christ"—Not yet, perhaps, "a perfect man in Christ Jesus," but, a new man—a man with a new purpose, and therefore with a new character; for every man's purpose in life is his true character.

And this new man lives in a new world—new, because seen from a new standpoint and interpreted by the light of a new theory of life. It is no longer the Devil's world, which is bound to go to the Devil as a foregone conclusion, but God's world which the Devil has turned upside down, but which God is turning right side up. It is no longer a dark world shrouded in impenetrable gloom by the black clouds of unconquerable sin and of hopeless suffering but a brightening world, filled with hope by the rising of the Sun of Righteousness.

And the believer himself, by virtue of his faith in Christ—if it be a living faith—has ceased to be a mere waif on the heaving waters of life, driven hither and thither by the ever-changing winds of inward impulse and of outward circumstances. He has become a divine being whose life is "hid with Christ in God, beyond the reach of harm," and who has a divine commission to go forth conquering and to conquer in the name of Christ and by the power of the Spirit of Christ.

It is the duty of every believer to form a correct conception of the altered conditions into which he has been brought by the grace of Christ. He is no longer himself but a living personification of Christ. He is no longer a natural man, under bondage to sin, but a spiritual man, begotten in Christ Jesus unto good works; he is no longer a child of the first Adam, looking downwards, and depending upon the earth for support and happiness, but is a child of God, looking upward and depending upon God alone for support and happiness.

This radical change of conditions must be fully recognized and kept in mind if we desire to live up to our privileges in Christ.

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory."

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION WAS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

The fact that Jesus rose from the tomb, and showed Himself afterwards to His disciples, was to their minds a necessary, and also an undeniable, evidence of His divinity.

Both Peter and Paul clinched their arguments in support of their teaching that salvation must be obtained through Christ by the assertion that God had given testimony to the truth of Christ's teachings and to the character of His mission by raising Him from the dead. Paul insisted on this point so strongly that the philosophers of Athens thought he was telling them about two new gods—Jesus, and the resurrection. (See Acts 17:18.)

It was quite necessary that the apostles should proclaim the resurrection of Christ as the cornerstone of the new religion, because in fact His resurrection was absolutely necessary as a proof of His triumph over all the powers of evil. We could not have obtained comfort or strength from the worship of a dead Christ, even if we could have believed in Him as a perfect man. We need to have the assurance that "He ever liveth to make intercession for those who draw near unto God through Him," and that by means of His intercession He is able to save them "to the uttermost." (See Heb. 7:24, 25.) We need to know that He is with us always. (Matt. 28:20.)

Belief in the actual resurrection of Christ is, in fact, so essential that the Gospel of forgiveness and salvation in and through Christ must stand or fall with it. If Christ had not risen there would not be any basis for that belief. As Paul says, "If Christ hath not been raised, then is our preaching vain. Your faith also is vain. Ye are yet in your sins."

How did Christ rise? He rose with the same body that was put in the sepulchre, for, as the psalmist had predicted, his body was not suffered to see corruption (Psalm 16:10). There must have been some difference in His appearance, for the two disciples with whom He walked to Emmaus did not recognize Him, and even Mary Magdalene did not know Him when she saw Him standing near the tomb. And after His resurrection He appeared and disappeared in so mysterious a manner that the disciples at first thought He was a phantom and were terrified at His presence.

But whatever change had taken place in His appearance and in His method of coming and going, it was still in His own body of flesh and blood that He visited His disciples. He took care to make that fact quite clear to them so that they could never afterwards have any doubt on the subject. "See My hands and My feet," He said, "that it is I Myself; handle Me, and see; for a Spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye behold Me having."

"And while they still disbelieved, He said, Have ye here anything to eat? And they gave Him a piece of broiled fish. And He took it and did eat before them." (See Luke 24:36-43.) He wished to make them quite sure of the fact that He had come back to them with the very body that had been crucified. And they never afterwards had any doubt that it was so.

The resurrection of Jesus is recorded in the last chapter of Matthew and of Mark and of Luke and in the 20th chapter of John, but no two of the accounts give the same details. The fact of His appearing to His disciples after His resurrection is also recorded in the 1st chapter of Acts, in the 15th chapter of Corinthians and is referred to in Acts 10:41, and in quite a number of passages, more or less incidentally. But it is quite impossible to harmonize all the statements concerning it in such a way as to produce a connected narrative with any approach to certainty that the arrangement of facts is correct. Indeed, it seems impossible to say with any certainty how many times He did show Himself to one or more of His disciples. But we do know that He did not show Himself to any others, but only to His disciples, who were to be His witnesses to the world. (Acts 10:41.)

It was necessary that Christ should rise in His physical body, for only so could He establish the fact of His triumph over death in such a way that men could not doubt its reality! but our resurrection will be different; for our bodies will pass out of existence through corruption, and we shall rise with spiritual bodies, which yet will be our own bodies, though

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they will no longer be composed of corruptible matter. In a spiritual sense, our new bodies will have a relation to our present bodies similar to that which the wheat in the ear has to the grain of wheat from which it sprung. Of course, we cannot understand how that can be. We do not need to understand. But at least, we can grasp in a general way the thought that all material things are types of spiritual things, and that when the material things pass away the spiritual realities which they represent will remain.

A LENTEN SCENE

"Into the wood my Master went,
forespent with sin and shame."

Into the dreary wood

The Master went to pray

Bearing as best He could

The burden and heat of the day.

Facing the fearful cross

And the weary weight of sin

Counting it all as dross

The redemption of men to win.

Into the dolorous wood

An angel found his way

And strengthened the Son of God

When disciples forgot to pray.

From the Gethsemane wood

See the Redeemer go

Forth to the place of blood

Facing man's ancient foe.

And out of the wood He came

And out of the garden grave

Upholding the might of His name

His power to redeem and save.

Rev. J. Lyall.

Riverhurst, Sask.

THE LAMB OF GOD

All in the April evening,

April airs were abroad;

The sheep with their little lambs

Passed me by on the road.

The sheep with their little lambs

Passed me by on the road;

All in the April evening

I thought on the Lamb of God.

The lambs were weary, and crying

With a weak, human cry.

I thought on the Lamb of God

Going meekly to die.

Up in the blue, blue mountains

Dewy pastures are sweet;

Rest for the little bodies,

Rest for the little feet.

But for the Lamb of God

Up on the hilltop green

Only a cross of shame

Two stark crosses between.

All in the April evening,

April airs were abroad;

I saw the sheep with their lambs,

And thought on the Lamb of God.

—Katherine Tynan.

THE STORY OF PETER

So long as the Gospels exist and so long as the story of Peter is told there will be hope for every man. There was a fundamental reason for Jesus selecting Simon, son of Jonas, as the one sample of material out of which he proposed to build his church. Sanctified imagination ought to have kept Biblical expositors from ever interpreting the words of Jesus concerning Peter and the rock literally. Peter is just a sample of the quarry of humanity out of which Jesus gets the material for his church. And how much of that same material there is! The career of Peter has been reproduced millions of times by other Peters, and it will be reproduced millions of times more in future generations. Peter was a man of action rather than of thought. He acted first and thought later. He had strange notions, strong prejudices and glaring faults, but he was honest, candid, guileless, naive. Thus endeth the first lesson. We shall know more about Peter when we have lived with him for three months.—The Baptist

OTTAWA, CENTRE OF CANADA'S NATIONAL LIFE

Ottawa, the centre of Canada's national life, has many advantages that are unrivalled by any capital city the world over. Nature gave with lavish hand when the Capital's site came into being. The city itself is situated on an imposing bluff which overlooks the majestic Ottawa and Rideau Rivers.

In 1914, the main Parliament building was destroyed by fire, but in its place has risen a magnificent pile, a wealth of stone and marble, which in decorations, which far exceeds any other building in the Dominion. Among the other noteworthy government buildings are Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor-General; Dominion Observatory; Victoria Memorial Museum; the Archives; Royal Mint; new Customs Building and the Supreme Court. The Pulp and Paper Mills, the Match Factory and other industries at the Chaudiere will not be overlooked by those interested in the industrial progress of the Dominion.

Visitors will find their comfort catered to by splendid hotels. The principal of these is the magnificent Chateau Laurier, situated in Major's Hill Park, and commanding a splendid view.

For your trip to Ottawa, consult any Canadian National Agent for details, train service, fares, etc.—or apply to the City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street—Main 4731.

It is little people who talk about getting even with those who have wronged them.

The satisfaction which we get out of nursing a grudge or in telling someone what we think of him, is never worth while. Broken friendships are tragic affairs and often very costly.

If it is true, as it actually is, that every person must live with himself, then it behooves us all to see to it that we have good company.

St. Peter's at Rome can accommodate 54,000 persons, Milan Cathedral 37,000, and St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 25,000.

Test made at the Forest Nursery Stations of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, show that hardy conifers such as spruce, lodgepole pine, jack pine, Scotch pine, and larch are particularly suited for prairie planting and thrive under adverse conditions. These trees are now widely planted throughout the Prairie Provinces.

Tried Many Remedies Without Any Success

Then Mrs. L. Dionne Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Quebec Lady Who Suffered With Her Kidneys is Very Enthusiastic About Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Iberville, P.Q., April 5th. (Special) "I have used your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am very satisfied", states Mrs. L. Dionne, a well-known resident of this place. "I consider that they are the best pills for making you feel well. I had suffered a great deal before I knew of your pills. When I feel any pains I take them at once. I always have them in the house. I have had treatments by the Doctors for a long time without any success.

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They have become a family remedy all over the world because people have tried them and found them good. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They help Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Heart Disease and Urinary troubles because all of these are either Kidney disease, or are caused by the Kidneys failing to do their work.

There is no reason why anyone should continue to suffer when Dodd's Kidney Pills can be obtained from druggists everywhere, or The Dodds Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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Eczema on Face and
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"My baby's face and body were covered with eczema. It broke out in blisters and sore eruptions, and he could not sleep on account of the irritation. I had to keep mittens on his hands to keep him from scratching. He was cross all the time, and his clothing aggravated the breaking out.

"I used other remedies but they did not help him. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days I could see a change, and in about a month he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Katie Davidson, Flat Lake, Alta.

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THE LONE LAND

A Story of Labrador and the Fisher Folk.

By Rev. Selby Jefferson.

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SYNOPSIS

Wright, a promising young missionary, left a very popular field to accept a call to Lost Lad's Inlet, a desolate stretch on the Labrador Coast. Wright's heart was wrung by what he saw on his way to the coast of the liveyer's life: the cruel medical inadequacy and the spiritual destitution of these men. Before he could reach the Mission Station he had to spend a week-end at Barren Harbor, the entrance to the Inlet. There, at a service on board one of the fishing schooners, Wright had the happy privilege of leading a notorious unbeliever, Job Penny, to Christ. After a few days at the Mission he was again off to minister to the liveyers, now scattered about the coast fishing, who were his flock. Throughout the season Wright travelled up and down the Coast, ministering to the scattered souls and bringing many to Christ. Toward the end of the season a strange craft, the "Alert," appeared on the Coast. Wright could not get in touch with the schooner nor her crew; but everywhere, as he followed in her wake, he found fruits of their labors in the food and clothing which had been so generously distributed to the needy ones and the help administered to both the souls and bodies of sufferers. Finally Wright, by the hazy report of a "maid of all work" who had been present at some of their meetings, identified the leader as Dr. Greenhill, a young convert of the Moody and Sankey services, who had consecrated his life and talents to the Deep Sea Mission. The narrative continues with the life story of Tom Turner, a liveyer, whose faith in God, though severely shaken by fearful privations, survives to meet the crisis when his family face starvation. His prayers are answered, and Wright witnesses the triumph of this brave soul. As the Christmas season approached, Wright was kept busy helping Santa Claus to carry Christmas cheer into the lonely liveyer homes. But there was one family, the Maguires, who lived up what was known as Madcap Mare, and who Wright knew to be in need. On the morning of Christmas Eve, he and Rob set out to go to them. They reached their destination before noon, and towards evening started back to the Mission. A squall set in and the icy "sish"—the snow falling in the salt water and freezing—quickly forming about them, prevented their reaching shore when but a few yards off the home beach. They were forced to drift out with the tide into the open bay, and then followed a night long struggle for life. In the morning they landed on a treeless, snow-covered island in the middle of the bay. There they made a fire, and enjoyed their Christmas morning's breakfast of hard tack and tea.

CHAPTER X.

An Unlooked-for Christmastide

The goose at the Point was uncooked, though lying thawed and ready for the oven. Rob's mother did not touch it that Christmas morning. She felt there was something wrong, she knew not what. At day dawn her first lookout revealed the impassable Inlet. And though she kept persuading herself that the men must have stayed on at Reub's, strange fear filled her heart. Had they been caught?—the query would not quiet.

For themselves, when they landed, for howsoever long life might last upon the island, all available stores were half a dozen hard tack biscuits, two ounces of tea, half a pint of molasses and three partridges from the Mare. But they were alive, and they had sufficient for their immediate need. So they laughed and talked, standing now on this foot, now on that, each with his steaming mug of tea in one hand and a bit of hard tack in the other.

At noon they had for dinner—their Christmas dinner—a partridge each, another biscuit, and the reboiled morning's brew, strengthened by an added pinch of tea. It was all so different from what they had planned. Rob was anxious about his mother. There was none to tell her of their whereabouts, and, of course, she could learn it in no other way—unless by telepathic contact of some kind. But of telepathy Rob had never heard. Only he knew she was on his mind every moment. He had just set down his last

mug in the snow to cool as they sat by the fire, having finished his partridge and flung its few bones to the ravenous dogs, when he repeated: "She's got un all ready." A pause; and he added: "But she's not cooked un."

"Man proposes but God disposes," said Wright.

"Do He always?" Rob was thinking aloud. "Should we a bin where we was last night?"

"You think we never should have gone up to Reub's at such a time, Rob?"

"I dunno. I don't like to say that, Sir. You felt you should go. An' we should allus do what we thinks, what we really thinks we should do, I s'pose. But I's jus' 's sure we be allus charging God foolishly—as you was saying yourself t'other Sunday. Seems to me we be allus gettin' into trouble, an' God's allus gettin' us out. Yet we be allus blaming Him for puttin' us in! But He don't, to my thinking. He don't ever. He only makes the best o' our own bad jobs; an' He generally gets us out when we 'ave learnt our lesson well."

"Good for you, Rob. That's it, sure. And perhaps I was more pig-headed than heavenly-minded in insisting on getting up to Reub's to help old Santa out. Guess the Lord of all good Santas could have seen the Maguires safely through today easier than He can see us through here."

"No, Sir. I don't think that. 'Tis all one to Him. There is no easy or hard for Him."

"Guess you are right again, Rob. No easy or hard, far as circumstances are concerned. God's trouble, I expect, is only with hard hearts and stubborn wills. He could have fed Reub's family up the Mare easily as ever He did the widow's out of her barrel. And He can make a way of escape for us from here easily as He did Israel's from Egypt over the Red Sea. So we will trust and not be afraid."

"Is not feared 'bout His way wi' us. We're i' His hand. I's anxious only 'bout mother. She's alive an' she's old. How long will it be, I wonder, 'fore anybody goes that way? She has wood 'nuff to keep warm, thank God; and she has flour 'nuff to eat; but she's old, she is, an' none too strong."

"She is in God's good hand, too, Rob."

There was a moment's quiet, broken only by the crackling of a log—which, burnt through, fell to the heart of their fire. Then Wright sang, Rob joining:

"O God of Bethel, by whose hand
Thy people still are fed;
Who through this weary pilgrimage
Hast all our fathers led:

"Through each perplexing path of life
Our wandering footsteps guide;
Give us each day our daily bread,
And raiment fit provide.

"O spread Thy covering wings around,
Till all our wanderings cease,
And at our Father's loved abode
Our souls arrive in peace!

"Such blessings from Thy gracious hand
Our humble prayers implore;
And Thou shalt be our chosen God,
And portion ever more."

As they sang a great peace, a quiet confidence came to them there, desolate as was their island, and scant as their supplies. No great buoyancy, perhaps, was theirs; yet did the day pass not unpleasantly as they reconnoitered their position and gathered good supply of driftwood.

In the glooming of an early eventide the bread-box was reopened for supper, and the kettle's contents were restewed, another pinch of tea being added, with handfuls of snow for water. Then imagination ran riot as they sat before as fine a fire as ever blazed in stately halls of England. Only the fairy feeling evoked by the fire's warm glow in front was held in restraint by a chill at their backs which kept them from getting too much out of touch with the reality of their circumstances.

"What of the dogs, Rob? I wish we had some feed for them. It would hardly do to throw them the remaining partridge, would it, for their Christmas treat?"

"It might be alright. Some of them would be torn to pieces in their fight for it. That would save us shooting one to feed the rest."

"So?"

The poor brutes had had nothing to eat for two days. They were ravenous. Rob had noted the effect of the partridge bones. He had just rescued from them, too, the seal-skin traces stowed away in the boat. Even with whip in hand he had hardly been able to drive them from devouring the leathern thongs. The wolf of the wild was awake in them now. But

for the night, at any rate, they were curling up in the snow at safe distance from the fire. And Wright, bad as he felt about them, could keep himself from sleep no longer: so, stretching his bag not too far from the blaze, he was soon about a merry Christmas board on The Homeland. Rob tended the fire, silent, sometimes sullen, yet always unselfish, brave, big Rob, God's own gift to the mission. In the early morning Wright woke, cold and aching. It seemed incredible that he had slept the night through. The logs burnt low. Rob was in a bag beside him, soundly sleeping, too. "Let them burn," was Wright's feeling, "he must have more sleep." He was just dropping off again when Rob, mechanically, without waking, apparently, rose, tended the fire and would have been bagged and asleep again but that Wright stirred himself to say:

"I'll do that, Rob. Lay down, and stay down. You've been up before."

"Once or twice."

"All night up and down I guess. Selfish hound that I am."

Together they piled on more wood, lay down, near dawning though it was, and talked over their prospects. There was nothing for it, of course, but waiting the clearing of the slob—or its hardening. Their immediate problem was the spinning out of their provisions—and the dogs. How long might two men subsist on one partridge, ten pilot biscuits, less than two ounces of tea, and half a pint of molasses? There were the dogs, of course. Dog flesh! Would it come to that? In any case one of their dogs must soon be shot to save the rest.

"Stand still and see the salvation of God," said Wright.

After a while they arose, replenished the fire, boiled the kettle and divided a biscuit between them. Half a biscuit a meal, three meals a day, would put them through three days, leaving an emergency ration of a whole biscuit at the end!

It was painful to watch the dogs, painful of all to hold each his half biscuit back as the dogs watched them. Napoleon brushed by Gyp as he came close up to Wright with pathetic appeal in his eyes. Gyp snarled, sprang, and there was a scuffle. Happily Rob had the whip at hand, unfurling it in a flash. But Wright saw such wolfish gleam in the older dog's eyes as he had never seen before.

After breakfast they walked to the highest rise of the island and looked out. Sish, sish everywhere, far as the eye could see. And what a stillness! Whilst everywhere to the eastward was a rosy sun-rising, accompanied by such vapor as low-lying English meadows send up on some still summer's mornings!

The dogs were at their heels snarling and snapping. Wright stooped to pick up a handful of snow, tripping over a buried stick as he stooped.

"Gyp!" bellowed Rob.

"What is it?"

"Didn't you see Gyp, Sir?"

"No, why?"

"We must shoot, or there'll be trouble. You didn't rise a moment too soon, or the whole team had been upon you. We must shoot, or they will spring."

He handed his gun to Wright, for he himself couldn't do it. He had reared her from a pup. She had mothered some of the best teams of the bay. No leader could touch her in path-finding or pace-setting. Even Dumdonald of the Post, proud of his team as others elsewhere of horse or car, admitted this. Wright remembered her look at breakfast. He fired. What followed was beyond telling. Rob had turned away. It was a sickening sight. In a few minutes the barely cold bones were all that was left of the pride of the bay; the rest of the team were licking their chops or their paws. And soon, by the boat, where the men brought up, they were settling themselves in the snow to sleep.

(To be continued.)

LIGHTING THE FUNERAL PYRE

(By Melvin Oss)

One morning, in company with an Indian evangelist, I arrived at the village of Umbarda, intending to conduct a meeting. The first thing we heard was the noise of a few weird pipes. I inquired of my associate whether or not there might be a funeral procession, but he thought it to be a wedding instead. It is often hard to distinguish between gladness or sadness in Indian music, especially when it is produced by a few untrained mahars. We soon were informed that a man had died at midnight, and was to be cremated at that time.

Leaving our picture roll and song

books in a hut, we started off to the edge of the village, whence came the music. Many women were busy carrying water from the well. No water is carried while a corpse is in the village, for fear of defilement. Hence the very moment the dead body was removed, the needed supply of water was brought in. Women never go to view a burning. They would be wholly out of place there according to long-observed custom.

When we arrived, the corpse had been placed upon a pyre of logs, and was being covered over with wood. The relatives and friends who were arranging the pyre were busy with axes and hands. There was considerable noise and commotion, and several loudly voiced their suggestions. Some of the logs were of fair size and length. The pyre was next overlaid with rice straw. The head of the corpse was placed toward the south. The eldest son of the deceased grasped a bundle of sticks, and set them afire. After circumscribing the body of his father three times, he set it afire. The straw flared up into a blaze, and thereupon the son, while standing at the head of the pyre, loudly invoked the blessing of the gods. In a little while he offered some particles of food and tobacco to his father. Then he brought a small earthen vessel of water. Two of the sons went around the fire, as close as they could because of the intense heat, sprinkling water upon it with mango sprigs. This signifies their offering of water to the deceased. The supply of water being exhausted, the vessel was dashed into pieces upon the ground. A little later another brought some kerosene from the village, which added life to the fire.

The crowd busied themselves in taking up a collection for liquor. They had about nine rupees for this purpose when we left. They informed us that they would tarry there until three o'clock.

I had often passed by cremation scenes without stopping to view the several parts of the ceremony. The apparent lack of sorrow and respect proved surprising. The passing of huge bundles of cigarettes, or the discussion of the liquor secured, and general commonplace themes, were not considered inappropriate. Let us remember, however, there is not ordinarily a great deal of sorrow manifested in India when an aged person who cannot work or one who has suffered long, dies.

It is customary to have a feast and liquor thirteen days after the cremation, for the entertainment of friends and relatives. A few days ago in another village I saw women carrying water to the spot where one of their sisters in caste had been cremated thirteen days previously. They poured water out of their vessels to the deceased. This is esteemed to be an act of great respect.

The Hindu philosophy of transmigration subjects an individual to 8,400,000 rebirths. This vague theory does not stimulate its devotees to form any concrete conception of the hereafter. A common saying of the dead is, "He is gone." Should one achieve unity with the Divine through the endless process, there is no real assurance in Hindu religion that he will not fall back into a low estate, and therefore be subjected to the process of again being reborn for his restoration. The doctrine of transmigration, or metempsychosis, is hopeless and sad. Will you not pray for more than 200,000,000 Hindus, that they may soon understand the Gospel of Jesus, whom to know is life eternal?—The Youth's Instructor.

UNKNOWN DANGER

Honest folk would not feel safe in taking a case before a weak, conscienceless or mercenary judge—even once in a lifetime.

But how many thousands thoughtlessly support and bring into their homes papers which, bent on money making, think a deal more about catering to the crowd than they ever do about the truth of things. And courageous championship for the welfare of the family or the nation, to an extent that will net them any serious loss, is no part of their program.

The court direct! touches but few. The press touches and influences every one intimately. Talk it over with your friend. Perhaps he never thought that "Like paper, like people: like people, like paper." Tell your friend about the Witness.

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LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 2

There were 709 cattle, 3706 calves, 4279 hogs and 85 sheep and lambs for sale on the two markets at Montreal during the past week and in addition 568 were received on through billing for export to Great Britain.

The cattle market at Montreal was strong with some high prices paid for very fat cows and choice bulls suitable for the Kasher trade. A few lots of good steers were sold from \$7.75 to \$8.50 and one lot brought \$8.60. With a heavy run of poor quality calves, prices were lower. A few small lots of just fairly good calves were sold at \$8.00, \$8.25. A couple of poor quality hogs were sold on Monday at \$11.25 and on one market where less than 500 hogs were offered, \$12.00 was paid for good quality hogs by local butchers. Sows sold from \$9.00 to \$9.50. Yearling lambs were sold from \$10.25 to \$11.00, and sheep \$4.50 to \$6.50. Spring lambs brought from \$9.00 to \$11.00 each, according to weight, but the dozen or so offered were too small to sell readily.

At Toronto the cattle market strengthened under meagre supplies and recovered by 25c. per hundred on all grades of butcher cattle. Exporters purchased only 80 head of heavies and stores during the week and will probably be out of the market next week. The small heavy steer supply was disposed of to killers at steady prices, choice steers selling from \$8.00 to \$8.40 with others downward to \$7.50. The calf market held steady on inferior grades although the supply was the heaviest for the year to date. Choice vealers, which were scarce, advanced 25c. to 50c. per hundred, closing from \$12.50 to \$13.50. There was no change in hog prices. The run was normal and the decline in Buffalo hogs was not reflected locally. The general market was on a basis of \$10.90 off cars for graded hogs and at \$11.15 off cars for flat sales. Lamb trade held firm under a heavier supply. A shipment of 400 lambs from Alberta sold at \$14.00 per hundred, and there were a few decks of good native lambs at the same price.

At Winnipeg the run of cattle produced a better class of offerings and a liberal supply of desirable but cheap steers were included. Demand generally, was fairly broad, steers getting extremely good action and selling fully 25c to 35c above the close of last week. Beef heifers shared in the activity with strong prices prevailing. The calf run was rather plain, good to choice making \$8.00 to \$11.00, and plain to medium kinds predominating from \$3.50 to \$7.00. The hog market was unsettled and prices showed a further downward trend. Thick smooths opened at \$10.00, and closed at \$9.75. Select bacon hogs made the 10 per cent premium. The sheep market was barely established, owing to short arrivals. A few decent killing lambs made \$11.50.

At Prince Albert most of the receipts

were good to choice and prices consequently were higher at the top. Heavy steers made \$6.50, a number of choice baby beef \$7.50, while plenty of good killing steers moved from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Good heifers made \$5.50 to \$6.50. Best butcher cows made \$4.50 to \$5.00, and fair \$3.00 to \$4.00. Good bulls made \$3.00 to \$4.00. Good calves changed hands from \$6.00 to \$7.00 and common at \$3.00. Hogs were 25c. weaker, closing for thick smooths \$9.25, fed and watered. Top selects made \$10.45.

At Moose Jaw the market was active and brisk on good quality, and butcher cows were 25c. stronger. Stores were quiet and scarce. Calves were steady. Thick smooths opened at \$10.00 and closed 25c. lower. Selects made \$10.70-\$11.00. Butcher lambs sold from \$9.00 to \$10.00.

At Calgary receipts were fairly heavy for the time of year, but trade was exceptionally active and 25c. to 50c. stronger. Most sales were local and Coast packers. Packers bought the bulk of the lamb supply from country feed lots. Hogs were unsettled and 10c. lower. Thick smooth hogs opened at \$10.85 and closed \$10.75. One load made \$11.00 off cars. Select bacon sold at the 10 per cent premium and improved thick smooths at 25c. per hundredweight premium. Lamb prices were stronger, under few receipts. Fat lambs made \$11.25 to \$11.75, ewes \$7.50 and yearlings \$9.00 to \$10.

At Edmonton the cattle market was decidedly keen and active at stronger prices, especially on the better grades of handyweight butchers. Most of the good to choice steers made \$7.25 to \$8.00 and plain \$6.50 down. A few heifers topped at \$7.50. Calves were unchanged, good from \$8.00 to \$10.00 and common \$3.00 to \$5.00. Hogs were weaker at \$10.75 for thick smooths. Selects made the 10 per cent premium. There were insufficient sheep to establish a market.

British Cattle Market. Glasgow cables the sale of 360 Canadians on Saturday from 8½c. to 10c. No Irish were offered. The best Scotch baby beef made 14½c., prime Scotch 13c. to 13½c. and other grades from 10½c. to 12c., prices per pound live weight.

Liverpool cables the sale of 400 Canadian stores at unchanged prices. Also 1600 Irish stores and 1300 Irish fats at unchanged prices.

London sold 1200 Canadian dressed sides of good quality from 15½c. to 16½c. Demand looked more active.

British Bacon Market. Canadian baled bacon 90s. to 96s., (19½c. to 20½c.), Boxes 90s. to 96s., (19½c. to 20½c.), scarce. American none. Irish 110s. to 124s., (25½c. to 26½c.), quiet. Danish 92s. to 96s. (20c. to 20½c.), good demand. Swedish 89s. to 87s., (17½c. to 18½c.), Dutch 80s. to 88s., (17½c. to 19c.), steady. Danish killings 82,000 head.

TOM NASH—FLORIST

(Continued from page 10)

can see our success just ahead. Easter's the time of hope and faith, and those Easter lilies are more than a symbol to us."

"They're going to be bread and butter," he owned.

"Don't look at them that way, Tom," she commanded. "You've learned a lot from them. That's profit already. And they've given me more joy than you'll ever know."

"But I don't like you to get your joy by going without things," he retorted. "Think of us both once in a while, mother: I'm not the only one who counts. I'd like to know how many bulbs Russell has."

"Never mind him," she advised. "Competition won't hurt you. You've got to meet it all through life and you've got to learn to conquer it."

"I suppose so," he admitted. "But it does seem as if we'd both had about our full share of fighting against things."

She did not tell him she had never done anything else. With his optimism shaken, it was no time to add to his worries. Yet within the month he had even more than Russell's competition to dread. What had begun as a mild winter turned into the worst even Cap'n Hosey could recall and the slender stock of coal in the little greenhouse melted, even though the snow did not.

Tom grudging each shovelful he threw into his heater. His bulbs had become plants now. They had to be kept warm. They were being grown on a schedule

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 helps 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 poi-

sons 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 in the body, bringing new strength and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

which would bring them into flower two days before Easter. Nothing must interfere with that. Should they be stunted or retarded, they would bloom too late. He dared not allow himself to think what that would mean.

Easter came nearer. Tiny buds began to show on Tom's plants. Their numbers proved the bulbs even better than the wholesaler had promised. Yet this unhoping-for good fortune failed to lift the thickening gloom. The boy had refused to consider the day when the last of his coal should go. But that day, bright, biting and with the dreaded, driving wind out of the north, came.

He went to Burke, the coal dealer, and laid his plight before him frankly, as frankly asked for credit and was as frankly refused. "You've over-reached yourself, Nash," Mr. Burke said; "you've put all your eggs in the same basket, and Russell's got a bigger and a better one. He'd undersell you, even if I helped you now, and you couldn't pay up. You ought to have gone to work long ago; now you've got to."

He went home slowly. For an hour he moved even the more advanced plants to the sunlit benches. Nature must be made to offset his own inability to provide. But he knew that the sun would not be enough. Yet he tried not to think of that, tried to drown the dull, aching agony of failure; tried to make himself believe that somewhere behind the black clouds there was dawn.

He was placing the last of the lilies in the warmest corner of the cooling house when the door opened. Turning he almost gasped. "What do you want?" he asked.

John Russell glanced about with keen eyes. But nothing of what he saw showed on his bearded face. "Heard ye was caught with no coal an' a lot of bulb stuff," he answered indifferently. "Thought I might take it off yer hands, if it was good for anythin'. After seein', though, don't know as I want it. Looks sorter sickly. Got any tulips?"

"No."

"Too bad. Big demand for 'em this Easter. Mine all spoke for already. Lilies aren't goin' to be worth much."

"I didn't get that idea."

"You're not in touch with the good buyers, an' them that buy from you won't pay enough to make profit on such poor stock's you got."

"It's good stock," Tom declared evenly.

"Won't be after it's friz," declared Russell confidently. "Won't be worth anythin' when Easter's passed. An' no lily here'll bloom till after Easter, specially with no proper heat. You left 'em too long in the dark."

"I don't think so. My books—"

"Oh, books! I'm talkin' bulbs an' blooms. I raise, not read. See here, Tom, you haven't been over-friendly, but I'm ready to forget an' prove I'm all right by makin' a bargain. You help me with the summer folks—help me get some of their plant orders—an' I'll take all these scrub lilies off yer hands now. I'll most prob'ly lose money, but that's not yer worry. What say to seventy-five dollars for the lot?"

"That they're worth about five times that. They're beauties."

"You'll think so when they're frost stung. Make it eighty."

Tom looked at him narrowly. "If you want 'em," he declared, "I need 'em. There's something I don't understand."

"You're right, there be!" growled Russell. "An' that's decent understanding o' friendship. Let 'em freeze. Maybe that'll teach you a lesson. Heard Cap'n Coffin tried to help yer an' got turned down. Cughten have knowed better myself. What a feller gets for tryin' to be decent. Hope yer enjoy yer Easter." And he stamped out.

(To be continued.)

THE HOLY SPIRIT

Spirit of God, naught but Thy power,
Can cleanse our sinful hearts,
Come quickly down and from this hour
Bless us and ne'er depart.

We need Thee, O Thou living way,
To us Thy truth reveal,
Come shed abroad Thy heavenly ray,
Place on our hearts Thy seal.

Oh! gracious Spirit help us prove
Thy influence and power,
For 'tis in Thee we live and move,
Thy very life is ours.

Our fainting hearts do yearn for Thee,
Thy healing balm outpour;
From Satan's bondage set us free,
Our faith in Thee restore.

Oh! Holy Spirit, Love Divine,
The Third in Trinity,
Be ours, Thy grace and love in time,
And through eternity.

—Lena Clark.

Parisians who suspect adulteration in the food or drink they buy can take it to the municipal laboratory, and have it analysed free of cost.

The annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held at Calgary, June 2, 3 and 4.

RELIEVES

BILIOUSNESS

... QUICKLY

Carter's Little Liver Pills move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which many times cause a sour and acid condition in the system. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be given with absolute confidence to every member of the family. 25c.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

The longest-lived trees in Northern Europe are the pines of Norway and Sweden, but 570 years is the greatest period.



Bruises

Use Minard's—the ever-reliable remedy. It draws out the inflammation, eases pain, brings speedy recovery.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

SORE THROAT
IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SUSTAINED TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME BUT IF TREATED AT ONCE MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. AN OLD AND RELIABLE REMEDY IS FOUND IN
DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

How's Your Stomach?

Mine's fine, thank you. It wasn't always so. You can easily get rid of your Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of Stomach, Belching, Heart Fluttering, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Constipation, Headache, etc., same as I did, and in the same way. Don't send one cent, for I am so sure this treatment will produce like results for you that I will send it, charges prepaid, by mail. After it has proven itself the means of getting rid of your stomach troubles, you may send me one dollar. How is that for confidence and fairness? Write now. Address, Theodore H. Jackson, 280-C Stratford Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Spring Time is CELERY KING Time

Brew a cup of this fine old vegetable tonic. It is all the spring medicine you need. It drives out winter's poisons, improves the appetite and makes you feel better right away. CELERY KING is good for the whole family. At druggists, 30c & 60c.

Simple Remedy For Bad Stomach Gives Quick Relief

No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet—Famous But Simple Old English Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine Condition, Banishes After-Eating Distress

If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets. Never hurry your meal or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bismarck Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless, and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bismarck Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist "at small cost" will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe.

FARMERS MARKETS

THE GRAIN MARKET

The demand from the United Kingdom and the Continent for grain in the Montreal market last week showed a marked falling off, and no sales of importance were reported, with the result that exporters were not in the market for any further supplies, and trading was slow. The movement for domestic and country account was also quiet, but the undertone was steady, with car lots of American No. 3 yellow corn quoted at 86 1-2c, No. 4 yellow at 81c, sample corn at 79c, No. 2 Canadian western oats 73 1-2c, No. 3 C.W. at 64 1-2c, No. 1 feed at 62 1-2c, and No. 2 feed at 59 1-2c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat: 1 nor. \$1.44; 2 nor. \$1.38 3-4; 3 nor. \$1.30 7-8; No. 4, \$1.20 3-4; No. 5, \$1.06 1-2; No. 6, 96 1-2c; feed, 79 1-4c; track, \$1.41 1-4.

Oats: 2 C.W. 57 5-8c; 3 C.W. 52 5-8c; extra, 1 feed, 52 1-8c; 1 feed, 49 5-8c; 2 feed, 46 5-8c; rejected, 48 1-8; track 55 5-8c.

Barley: 3 C.W. 73 1-2c; 4 C.W. 72 1-8c; rejected, 68 1-8c; feed, 67 1-8c; track, 73 7-8c.

Flax: 1 N.W.C. \$1.89 1-4; 2 C.W. \$1.85 1-4; 3 C.W. \$1.68 3-4; rejected, \$1.63 3-4; track, \$1.90 1-4.

Rye: 2 C.W. 99 7-8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

An easier feeling developed in the egg market last week, and prices were shaded one cent. per dozen in many instances. The consumptive demand was good, and an active business was done with sales of fresh extras at 36c to 37c, firsts at 34c to 35c, and seconds at 32c to 33c per dozen.

The trade in storage dressed poultry was of a satisfactory volume, there being a good demand from both local and outside buyers for supplies for prompt and deferred delivery, and in consequence

the market was more active with no change in prices to note.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for maple product, prices being steady under an increasing demand for supplies, and as the offerings were ample to meet all requirements a more active business was done with sales of maple syrup at \$2.35 per tin of 13 lbs., and at \$1.55 to \$1.60 per tin of 8 lbs. The demand for maple sugar was also good and sales of No. 1 grade were made at 20c per lb.

The market for honey was without any new phase to note. There were no further developments in the market for potatoes, prices being about steady at the late decline noted, but the demand for supplies was somewhat limited, and trade was quiet with car lots of Quebec white stock selling at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs. in bulk, ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The condition of the butter market continues exceedingly strong on account of the fact that spot stock in first hands are not sufficient to meet the daily requirements of the trade and prices scored a further advance with sales of odd small lots of finest creamery butter made as high as 50c per lb., which is a record price for sometime past, but at the same time other sales were made at 49c to 49 1-2c per lb.

The market for cheese was reported very quiet, and in the absence of any business passing of importance it was somewhat difficult to quote spot prices.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, \$4.85 1-4 (par value \$4.86 2-3). New York funds, 1-32 discount.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig S. W., in the City of Montreal by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate \$2.00 a year.



OUT TO BREAK ALL RECORDS

London Optimist.

SENDING PICTURES BY WIRELESS

Such good progress has been made with the tests of the Telefunken-Karolus-Siemens system of transmitting writing and pictures in facsimile by wireless that the German authorities concerned expect that the public service between Berlin and Vienna will be opened very soon, probably before the end of March, says a correspondent. One of the most important features of the Telefunken-Karolus system is that the picture or message itself is placed straight on a cylinder for transmission. There is no need for preliminary reproduction of the original. Transmission is effected by means of points of light, concentrated by a lens through a "light cell," known as the Telefunken photo-cell, which converts the impulses of light into electric impulses. At the receiving end Dr. Karolus of Vienna, has contributed the "Karolus cell," an improvement on the "Kerr cell," which ac-

complishes the reverse process of transforming the electric impulses into light impulses, which, concentrated through a lens, reproduce the image on a film or a piece of photographic printing paper rolled round a slowly revolving cylinder. In the tests carried out between Berlin and Leipzig or Vienna photographs, printed pictures, typescript, cheques, signatures, newspaper cuttings, printed music, finger-prints, and Chinese script, among other things, have been transmitted with perfect clearness. The rate of transmission depends largely on the character of the image. A picture consisting of a few simple lines on a white ground takes less time than a complicated picture or a closely-typed page of script. There is a tendency to distortion if complicated images are transmitted too hastily. For satisfactory transmission, an average of about thirty seconds must be allowed at the present stage of development, although the reduction of the rate to fractions of a second is considered only a matter of time.—The Times.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1927, payable 15th April, to shareholders of record 31st March.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, January 24th, 1927.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal & Vermont Junction Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, at 230 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q., on May 11th, 1927, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE,
Clerk.

STOCKYARDS AND MOTOR CARS

Whenever the name of Chicago is mentioned it is sure to bring up visions of huge packing plants where livestock by the thousand is slaughtered daily for the table of a hungry world; while Detroit is universally recognized as the unchallenged centre of the motor car industry. These two cities have had a growth that is truly remarkable, springing up almost overnight to the rank of municipal giants.

Many Montrealers have business and social interests in both these important cities, and travel between them necessitates an outstanding train service. Canadian National Railways provide excellent facilities for travellers, with every luxury assuring a restful and pleasant journey over this well-known double-track route.

For full particulars of train service, reservations, etc., apply any Canadian National Agent, or to the City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street, Telephone MAIN 4731

A Tower of STRENGTH

Assets \$345,000,000

LIFE ASSURANCE IN
FORCE OVER

\$1,250,000,000

"Prosperous and Progressive"

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

The Ideal Investment

COMPRISES

Safety of Principal Ample Earnings
Marketability and Fair Yield

Government and Municipal

Security	%	Price	Yield
Canadian National Railways.....	4 1/2%	\$97.35	4.70%
(Dominion of Canada Guarantee)			
Grand Trunk Pacific, Mountain and Prairie Division.....	4%	80.00	5.37%
Province of Alberta.....	5%	101.43	4.85%
Province of Ontario.....	4 1/2%	97.80	4.68%
Town of Jonquiere.....	5%	100.00	5.00%
City of Paris, France.....	6%	100.00	6.00%
City of Toronto.....	5%	102.25	4.85%
Toronto Harbour Commissioners.....	4 1/2%	96.25	4.78%
State of New South Wales.....	5%	96.75	5.20%

Public Utility

Bell Telephone Company.....	5%	102.00	4.80%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.....	6 1/2%	102.50	6.25%
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	4 1/2%	96.00	4.80%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.....	7%	106.00	6.38%
Manitoba Power Co., Ltd.....	5 1/2%	100.00	5.50%
Montreal Tramways.....	5%	97.50	5.15%
Northern Canada Power, Ltd.....	6%	102.75	5.75%
Northwestern Utilities, Ltd.....	7%	102.25	6.75%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd.....	6%	105.00	5.60%
Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd.....	6 1/2%	104.50	6.12%
Ottawa River Power Co., Ltd.....	6 1/2%	104.50	6.15%
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.....	5%	99.50	5.05%
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	6%	101.75	5.88%
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	5%	100.00	5.00%

Industrial

Aluminum Company of America.....	5%	100.00	5.00%
Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.....	5%	100.25	5.50%
Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.....	6%	99.00	6.10%
Manitoba Paper Co., Ltd.....	6 1/2%	100.00	6.50%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd.....	6%	99.50	6.05%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd.....	6 1/2%	101.50	6.26%
Cum. Warrants			

Preferred Stocks

Eastern Dairies, Ltd.....	7%	\$99.00	7.07%
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.....	7%	100.00	7.00%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.....	7%	100.00	7.00%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd.....	7%	100.00	7.00%
Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd.....	7%	50.00	7.00%
Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd.....	6%	97.50	6.15%

We invite your enquiries for investment service

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