

WITNESS

and

Canadian Homestead

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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

Not Plain Sailing

A LABOR government no sooner sets out to better the intolerable conditions of labor but it has to face the sudden addition of half a million workers to the ranks of the unemployed by the way of a strike, reducing the available resources of the country by the total amount of their daily product. No sooner does a pacifist government set out on heroic lines to promote conditions of mutual confidence between nations such as will make general disarmament possible than it has to denounce in thunder tones a conspiracy of the country's former allies to force further exceptional sacrifices upon the one power which had till now met all its own liabilities and had acted with unprecedented generosity toward its debtor allies. No sooner does a socialist government relax the leading strings in which Egypt was being piloted into self-government than it has suddenly to forward troops from all quarters to pacify by show of force its neighboring mandate of Palestine. Of course the Die-hards are sure the one was the cause of the other. It was for the sake of the Jews that Britain, under the idealistic impulse of that benign statesman, Lord Balfour, accepted the mandate over those "Holy Places," over which contentious piety has squabbled for eight hundred years, chiefly in the name of the Prince of Peace, repressed only by the iron hand of the Turk. Yet a government in sympathy with the pacific purpose of the mandate is faced with efforts on the part of New York Jews to stir up the United States government against it; a wilful worryment, having, like the abstention of that nation from the world's great peace endeavor, its real purpose in local politics. It has to be admitted that while ideals of socialism are indeed ideal, socialists will everywhere find that, in so far as they have to do with men and nations, they are up against an unregenerate world which has to be cured from within by spiritual forces and that laws and government action can only follow after. Still it is also true that one of the chief ways of implanting higher truth in the souls of peoples is the struggle for such altruistic institutions and administration as the people can rise to. That is the task which the great leaders of the present government have set themselves and which they are learning can only be reached through great tribulation.

A War of Races and Religions

IT is natural that a great alarm should prevail among Jews the world over, especially those whose religion naturally centres in Zionism, and those who have friends in Palestine, when that happens which they cannot but feel to be the natural, if not inevitable result of their intrusion into a land which another people have, for a thousand years, regarded

as their own mother country. Besides the ill-informed scare-headings of the daily press, which the public mind has learned to enjoy as movie thrills rather than as meaning all they shout, a somewhat frantic appeal seems to have been received by Jews everywhere, telling how their brethren were being butchered by British arms that made their blood boil against the one power which, accepting extreme hazards, had undertaken to protect them in their anomalous venture. Necessarily, as well as cordially, Britain was trying to carry out her mandate to the best of her ability, a task for which none is better fitted; yet one in which she has more at risk than any other power. It was natural for the ignorant Jews of New York, feeding daily on an anti-British press in English and on an anti-government press in Yiddish, to turn out in thousands to denounce and add to the distress of a greatly overwrought British ministry, one, by the way, probably as much in sympathy with the Zionist movement as any in Christendom, present or past. Yet such as had most sympathy, human or religious, with the Zionist effort to give once more to Jewry a place among the nations, could not escape, however much they might wish to, the necessary conclusion that that nationalist movement must modify the loyalty of its votaries to the nations of their dispersion. One might, for instance, gather from the "demand" forwarded to the British government by certain war veterans in Toronto, that these, on the one hand, looked on Britain's costly support of the Zionist movement as one of natural obligation, not of grace, and that, on the other hand, their own enlistment in the war had been of grace as citizens of Palestine, not of obligation as Canadians and British subjects.

STILL, as we have said, it was natural that they should be impulsive under the circumstances and that some should make loud demonstrations of willingness, as in the days of Joshua, to go with the strong hand and make of the people of the land hewers of wood and drawers of water unto the chosen people. Was not this the land that God had given to their fathers for an everlasting inheritance? Such was not the form of their appeal to the protecting power. That only took the secular form of claiming that the land was historically theirs. Though that history is glorified by an effulgence which has blazed through the world and through the ages as none other can, chiefly in view of a culmination which they repudiate, these title deeds must look to Heaven, rather than to law, for their vindication, and in these days can only look for it there on a basis not only of justice, but of fraternal benevolence. That is the basis on which the Zionist leaders have undertaken their enterprise. It is the only one contemplated by the British protectorate. There has, indeed, been a treaty of goodwill publicly entered into by the leaders of both peoples. Would that it had been possible among the rank and file on either hand. Plainly the administrative authorities did not suspect such inflammatory conditions. Possibly nobody did. The High Commissioner was in England. Administration was going on by the routine of peace time. There may have been conspiracy. The conditions were such as to make it highly probable. The London Times gives forth the considered judgment that it is impossible not

to assume a general plan, and joins other papers in demanding a strict enquiry; which goes without saying, as soon as that can be brought about. But a momentary flare at Jerusalem would hardly, by any human planning, have spread in a twinkling over the whole landscape, like wildfire over a valley exhaling sulphur, had the conditions not been highly inflammable. What was more to be looked for than that a people, whose manners and methods survive from the simplest antiquity, should resent what would appear to them the Satanic enginery of modern and infidel methods imposed upon the people of the land not without some patronizing assumption of superiority, by foreign invaders. The spark fell into what happened to be the holy place of both faiths. It was at the foundation of the mosque of Omar, noblest of Moslem shrines, with some very special legends of its own, and it was within the section of the city assigned to the Arabs. It was also the most sacred shrine of the Jewish world—the only relic of their old temple, the "Wailing Wall" to which they resort from year to year to lament the glory departed. No place could touch their hearts more keenly. They had obtained official sanction to hold some sort of demonstration there. By a strange mistake of judgment it would appear that probably under the rule of absolute neutrality, the young Arabs obtained a similar sanction. That alleged mischance we shall some day hear more about. We cannot heed the wild stories spread among the Jews by their devotees, or those spread throughout Egypt and India by the Moslem press. There are stories of bomb-throwing, of vitriol poured over worshippers, and so forth. People with less Oriental imagination told such frantic tales during the great war. Both sides complained of desecration. The sacredness of shrines proved to be the devil's own tinder-box. The torch that kindled suppressed animosity flared all over the land. Six hundred soldiers, suddenly summoned by air and rail from Cairo, soon restored quiet in Jerusalem, though not safety; most people still kept indoors unless escorted, and sniping was only occasional. Enough of blood had, however, been shed to make excuse for processions and counter processions the world over, as the Communists still have over two convicted murderers who were executed in New England two years ago. That clash at the Wailing Wall set the heather on fire, not only all over Palestine, but all over Syria and Transjordan, and plunged the British peace-loving government, the most peace-minded in the world, into who knows how large a war.

The Policeman's Lot.

THE way of the peacemaker is an unpleasant one. All too often he succeeds only in winning the enmity of those he would protect. Such seems to be the luck of Britain in Palestine. Both Arab and unthinking Jewish opinion blame the British for the present outbreak with its unfortunate consequences. The Arabs will undoubtedly hate the British as long as the latter back the Zionist experiment under the Balfour note—they resent the presence of British troops in Palestine under the League of Nations mandate. On the other hand, Jewish opinion the world over is that adequate protection would have prevented the killings. Trying to hold the balance between two sensitive races

and two intense religions is a thankless job, but one which no other people can do so well as the British. But before Jewish opinion places any blame on Britain they should consider whether they themselves have quite lived up to their bargain. The bargain was not a one-sided affair, with Britain making all the promises. Mutual obligations were assumed. The British, under the Balfour declaration, promised to "use their best endeavor to facilitate the achievement" of making Palestine "a national home for the Jewish people," and they undertook to oversee the government of Palestine and to protect the inhabitants. But the obligation of moving the migrants rested upon the Jews themselves. None but visionaries could have expected much more than the development which has occurred. "Why," asked the Jewish ambassador Morgenthau in his memoirs, "should he exchange the comforts and opportunities of America for the barren existence of Palestine?" American and British Jews, asking themselves the same question, could find no satisfactory answer. Palestine as a national Jewish home is a pleasant dream, it appeals to the imagination, but unfortunately for the success of the dream, materialism is winning out over romance. Zionism is rapidly losing its hold upon the imagination of practical British and American Jewry, and without their support, both moral and financial, it is today a practical failure. Dissension among the membership of the American Zionist organization has practically crippled the effectiveness of that body. The result is that the British, in their market over Palestine, have not received the support they had a right to expect, and their task has been that much harder. Perhaps the realization of their own remissness is the reason why the more intelligent American Jews, as distinct from the New York rabble, have been most lenient in their criticism of Britain.

Worry.

IF the Zionists in Palestine have been as rude to the natives as, judging by passages in the telegrams, their meetings and their press have been toward the British administration, the irritation of the people of the land openly threatened with displacement is not hard to understand. The secretary of certain American Jews in Jerusalem flew to London with a "demand", ostensibly from Palestine leaders, for the dismissal of Mr. H. C. Luke, who was at the unfortunate juncture the acting high commissioner, in the absence of Sir John Chancellor in England making the acquaintance of the new government there. Mr. Luke may have been unequal to an unexpected emergency. It may possibly be the duty of the government to condemn his failure, when left to fulfil routine duty he had to face a conflagration. If so, such a "demand" will make it less easy to do so. Mr. Luke's fault, according to one Jewish paper, is that he has long been suspected of Arab sympathies. Of course, if he had been most painfully neutral he would have been suspected by both sides. The Arab press is as free in its fault-finding as is the Jewish. When the Jewish press turns its guns against Sir Herbert Samuel, himself a Jew, for having been from the beginning of the occupation too anxious to placate the Arabs, we cannot but see how such writers assume that the people of the

land do not need to be placated. The task of British administration is, under such circumstances, a well-nigh impossible one. If the Zionists want the English people to follow Lord Rothermere in demanding retirement from the mandate, that is the way to go about it. Of course, we know how news channels megaphone every irritating circumstance, especially when they pass through unsympathetic regions, as most of our foreign news does. And we are bound to make the utmost allowance for a period of very painful anxiety and disappointment. It is certain that the British government is quite as anxious as any Zionist for the peaceable furtherance of the great crusade—if that word may be pardoned for fault of a better—and those are ill advised who make unreasonable demands upon it.

The Snowden Victory.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, at the moment, at his nadir as a statesman, though aspiring again to the zenith, is certainly a very great journalist, compelling the ear of the world to everything he writes, even if by copyright none may repeat his articles. He takes his readers with him by saying what they think, but have not said or thought so clearly. Nothing can be more refreshing than to follow him as he exalts to their due seats on Olympus those Labor statesmen whom but now he railed at at election time as "the socialists." Mr. Snowden's achievement at The Hague could have no more befitting heralding than it has from his party's recent political detractor. He tells how Mr. Snowden's blunt truth-telling, astonishing all Europe, smashed those traditions of diplomatic fencing whose chief object seemed to be to get nowhere. By risking the unity of Europe, this "terrible minister", as the French call him, this little cripple of the tight lips, has grandly contributed to the peace of the world by demonstrating how you can convert an international conference into a reality without imperiling international relations. That had to be done if these gatherings were not to become pretentious shams. You can pass any transcendental proposal of world amity with touching unanimity so long as you do not look for action under it, such as scrapping the implements of war. Without such result the fine sentiments expressed are all flapp-doodle. This plucky little man of the rasping voice so stuck to his guns that henceforth the nations know that when he says a thing it is so, and he means it. Mr. Snowden's strength was the strength of truth. It has been followed in France and Italy by slander "that foulest whelp of sin." But the more his position is rubbed the brighter it gets. Were it, as alleged, mere narrow-minded stubbornness to which the nations had, for peace's sake to give in, how came it that Mr. Snowden has had, from first to last, an absolutely unanimous Empire behind him.

MOST exasperating of all the slander is the underlying implication of all the foreign comment that Britain was holding out against universal accord for a paltry monetary stake. Such was Britain's appraisal after ten years in which she had never for a moment questioned the claims made upon her financial commitments, as all the others had done, though she could have offered much the strongest plea; after a decade in which she had voluntarily wiped out her own claims against her Allies, except in so far as the same were exacted of her, in which she had always shown herself ready for any plan for the general wiping out of debts. Not the faintest note of criticism has been heard in England at the reduction of Germany's liabilities under the Young plan, nor would there have been any demur had it gone twice as far. Britain knows better than the powers that have not been meeting their war debts how hard, indeed, impossible, it will

be for Germany to pay what is still asked for. For no sacrifice of cash would Britain have risen in wrath. But she does demand fair play. Britain had acceded to the United States demand for full payment and was paying it, principal and interest, in gold, though her debtor Allies had been accorded substantial reductions in the same quarter. She has not asked for, or been proffered, any indulgence. She has treated her debtor Allies with a generosity that has not been accorded to her. It was when American, French and Italian financiers combined, when her statesmen were in the throes of an election, to deprive her of her agreed and pledged share of the German indemnity that she was stung to the quick. If ever the English shall be shocked by the proposals of this chancellor of the exchequer, they will never forget how he stood up for them against Europe and America, and gained the day.

A Minister of Un-employment

A STURDY speech was that of the engine oiler, Lord Privy Seal, to the men of Montreal, probably a fair epitome of his general message to Canada. It was eloquent in being a well-spoken delivery of that message without a useless word. It was courtly and statesmanlike in going just as far as he might in view of the delicate relations of the government for which he spoke and our dominion. It expressed at every turn the challenging independence of the British workman, who, if not spoiled by a forced condition of dependence, asks benefit nor favor from anybody. Whatever Mr. Thomas's given designation as a minister may have meant in the days when the King's potential signet needed knightly guardianship, in him it means foster-father of millions in a wilderness of distress, so that men cannot choose but honor one who has risen to a position that which earth offers none more honorable. Mr. Thomas—that is the plain English of him—had to speak as a member of the Labor government. That it was a Labor government it delighted him to accentuate. Being a member of a ministry he had to speak with that reserve that becomes one whose word commits the whole. He glorified the British Constitution in which Britain leads the world in democracy. That was proved by the fact that he himself had left the footplate to be welcomed with the freest courtesy into the councils of the nation. Because our constitution is the broadest and best in the world it was all men's duty to defend it, and, as it does not cease to grow, to hand it down still better. "This old British Commonwealth is in safe hands," said Mr. Thomas. "Nor is there any tendency to revolution. Labor believes in construction, not in destruction." Of all things the Labor government wants to eliminate war. To that end it would eradicate the war mind. It would not have the nations even think war, as in terms of competitive armaments. Though Britain's old predominance in diplomacy was largely due to her capacity for compromise, we must not allow that trait to be taken advantage of. There was a tendency in some quarters to forget that Britain gave a million of her flesh and blood, that she spent forty thousand million dollars, and had been meeting all her consequent obligations, not even waiting for these to come due. Mr. Thomas was able then and there to announce at first hand Mr. Snowden's triumph at the Hague, with the assured withdrawal of the occupying troops from the Rhineland, and, what pleased him best, an undertaking on the part of Italy to buy three million tons of coal from England. He knew what that meant for stranded miners.

MR. THOMAS said he knew Canada too well, having often been here before, to waste two minutes of the time of his audience in telling how greatly his government valued the

relations which held the empire together. Mr. Snowden had been greatly misapprehended by those who had represented him as saying that he proposed to do away with imperial preference as it now exists. He had no such intention. On the other hand, it was certain that no British government could think of imposing any duty on food. But Mr. Thomas had not come to ask any commercial favors. Let Canada give preferences where such are to her own advantage. He would not have her buy from Britain when she can do better elsewhere. She, however, buys twice as much from another country as she sells to it, and, on the other hand, sells to the mother country twice as much as she buys from it. If in anything Britain could do as well for her as any other, it would promote imperial unity, would relieve unemployment, and would aid the mother country to pay for Canada's products, if Canadians could transfer some of their purchasing to the market in which they sell. Direct reciprocity would give a higher return for what Canada has to sell. The Prince of Wales had asked Canadians, among others, for a Christmas gift for the distressed miners. Mr. Thomas could testify to the value of the generous response that had come to that appeal. But its effect could only be momentary. What would cheer the miners most would be to be able to return to their work and earn what they need. The same rule would apply to whatever commodity of British production Canadians might buy. Few things could be more demoralizing than to walk the streets in idleness and to eat the bread of idleness. The natural effect of it was to lose one's taste for work and to sink into confirmed pauperism. There was no artificial method of supplying work to the workless. Britain has spent a million pounds on that and 250 million on direct unemployment insurance. Hope lay in the restoration of industry and commerce, it was in that direction that he would ask Canadians to help where they can do so without damage to themselves, and with manifest advantage to Canadian exports.

A Large Migration.

WHEN Mr. Thomas spoke in Montreal, he announced that, as representing the home government, he had laid an important proposal before the government of Canada, which he was not free to declare till it came before Parliament. He could only say that it had no element of placing British workmen where they are not wanted, or in competition with Canadian labor. From London comes by wireless what may or may not throw light on the nature of the plans. It tells of a big scheme on the eve of settlement between the British government and that of British Columbia. As outlined in press dispatches, the scheme proposes the establishment of an Empire Development Corporation, to purchase twenty million acres in British Columbia to be settled by 20,000 British families, whose heads would be provided with work by an ambitious plan of development of British Columbia's unbounded natural resources by an exploiting company that would raise the necessary funds. The margin between the earnings during the first seven years and the interest charges for that period, would, it is stated, be met by the two governments. After that it is hoped, the plan will be self-supporting and eventually produce a handsome return. To those who think of British Columbia as a sea of mountains intersected by productive, but gorgelike valleys the assignment of a thousand acres per family may not seem too much, provided that the new population, and not the exploiters of the intervening company, were the beneficiaries presumably. It may be remembered that some time ago, General McRae, representing a British Columbia constituency in the Dominion House propounded such a scheme, but without securing the ap-

proval of the Dominion Government. A change of government in the provincial Chamber brought into power the General's political allies, under Premier Tolmie, who was sufficiently impressed by the idea to give it consideration, and to send to London an official who has been in consultation with Mr. MacDonald and Lord Passfield, secretary for the Dominions. The old plan of dumping immigrants indiscriminately into Canada, leaving them to prosper or starve as best they could, in unfamiliar surroundings and occupations, is sufficiently discredited both in Britain and in Canada. British Columbia is known to be anxious to have as large a proportion as possible of its immigration to be British. Let her not use that great end as a method of giving schemers a cinch on unknown wealth. Certainly a considerable revival of our immigration methods might seem to be called for, if any but the most daring pioneers are to be successfully placed.

Bonusing Ore Production

TO stimulate the development of the vast stores of low-grade ore now virtually unexploited within the province, Mr. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, has promised to introduce legislation at the next session of the Ontario Assembly sanctioning the payment of one cent a unit on all iron ore mined in Ontario, a bonus that will amount to seventy-five cents a ton. Ontario iron has hitherto been unable to compete with United States production, largely through the fact that it requires an additional treatment in order to be made available for use in the arts and industries. With the aid of the bonus, it should be possible to market Ontario steel at prices at least on a level with those of the big steel plants of the United States. Government assistance in the form of a bonus is always preferable to aiding an industry by granting tariff protection. The people see what they are paying, and to whom they are paying it and keep a sharp eye on it. The treasury feels it direct and has to give account of it. The Ontario Government appears to be looking a long way ahead, possibly foreseeing a time when the ready supply at present available from the United States may be diminished. The iron and steel industry of Ontario is one of the most important in the province, but practically all the raw material is imported. Any steps that the Government can take to free it from total dependence on the whims of our neighbors, to utilize the vast deposits locked in Ontario's section of the Pre-Cambrian shield, ought to enjoy unqualified approval.

Canadian Aviation

CANADIAN aviation has now definitely passed from its stage of infancy. Figures issued by the Department of National Defence show that whereas, in 1925, there were but five small aviation firms struggling to make ends meet in Canada, last year there were fifty-eight companies, which carried 74,669 passengers and nearly two and a half million pounds of freight as against the 4,897 passengers, and six hundred thousand pounds recorded for 1925. To harassed chiefs of the forestry patrols, airplanes have proved an auxiliary of almost incalculable value in detecting fires, particularly during the present summer with the unusual demands made upon the patrol services by the protracted drought in the West. To the prospector and developer of mining claims, the airplane has truly become the magic carpet, converting weeks of weary musing with snowshoes or dog teams, into a flight of hours. So ready have been our frontiersmen to profit by the new mode of travel that companies organized as a purely speculative venture, without assistance or subsidy from Dominion or Provincial governments, are today ranking as established businesses, realizing excellent returns on

the original investment. Scientific research and ceaseless improvement are steadily overcoming the difficulties incidental to flying in the severe winter weather of so much of Canada, while the clear atmosphere, so largely free from fogs and the ice-bound lakes providing excellent landing facilities are, in themselves, a ready auxiliary to winter flying. The airplane is annihilating distance, and nowhere is it more likely to play a prominent part than in Canada, with its vast stretches from East to West and South to North.

Afraid of the Dark.

A CONSERVATIVE newspaper which seems to have small faith in fresh air, after generously rejoicing over the way in which British Labor is sloughing off bolshevism and taking steps to exclude candidates of that stripe from its political fellowship, goes on to say that vigilance is still necessary. It learns from some writer that bolshevism has gained by the change of rule in England. What Moscow wanted was a socialist government that would establish trade relations with Russia, and thus open the way to sowing underground and in the dark the seeds of revolution throughout the Empire. We might suggest that there are two results that will naturally follow the opening of a door into a foul cellar. On the one hand the mephitic will issue and pervade the atmosphere for yards around, on the other, the fresh air of heaven will rush in and dispel the foul gases. The issue of poisoned air may be the more noticeable result to sensitive noses outside, but the effect of all out-o'-doors on the cellar will be much greater than the cellar will have on all out-o'-doors. The one hope for Russia—and she may be nearer it than seems—is to let into her heavy sodden mass the life of commerce, material and spiritual with the stirring outer world. She has been long fallow; and has of late been pretty well shaken up. She has been going through a process of education, carefully guarded, with a view to making her people into superstitious automatons at the bidding of the Moscow clique. But it is impossible to let in the light of knowledge without letting out the bondage of superstition, whether that superstition take the form, as of old, of belief in witchcraft and icons and shrines, or the new belief in the Satanic quality of Capital. The world outside Russia is not sufficiently better than the Soviet-ridden world within, to be very healing in its qualities. But assimilation with it cannot but prove emancipating. Possibly beneficial also to the other peoples, for Russia has certainly produced her great artists in many fields. But even supposing the Russian conditions to be entirely dark and our own to be entirely light; even so, when darkness meets light it is generally the light that conquers. It is a simple contradiction of faith, hope and love to hold that there are persons or races so wrong as to be beyond redemption. That is dangerously akin to the creed of bolshevism.

Canada Imports

The Racket

CANADIAN complacency in the belief that we were immune from the racketeering which overrides the law in big cities south of the line and levies blackmail to an estimated extent of 137 million dollars a year upon legitimate business—and ultimately, of course, upon the ordinary citizen, the consumer—in Chicago, has received a rude shock by the revelations at the inquiry into the activities of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and its affiliated Plumbers' Guild operating in Windsor. The directing heads of this organization have been two Toronto lawyers both drawing fat salaries, with liberal expense allowances, and both, of course, adept at using every legal quirk and technicality to cloak or protect the machinations of the ring. The evidence before the commission disclosed not only a price-fixing ring, which boycotted

and intimidated contractors tendering a lower price than that fixed by the mugwumps of the racket, and the use of every dirty device to compel outside employers to come under the fold of the association, but it showed also instances of actual sabotage by men suborned to ruin recalcitrant contractors. Weak-kneed wholesalers permitted themselves to be browbeaten into refusing to accept business from reliable customers whose sole offence was failure to join a combine, which the commissioner, Mr. Waldron, K. C., has declared to be illegal. What we have learned during recent weeks of the Amalgamated Builders' Council is just what people in Chicago and Philadelphia and other cities similarly afflicted learned a few years back about similar organizations in their midst.

None Become Suddenly Base

CHICAGO did not descend in a night to its present unhappy regime of racketeering and corruption, with its attendant slugging, bombing, kidnapping and blackmailing, its gang wars between rival vice lords and its buying and selling methods of grafting politicians and police captains. The descent was slow at first, and the initial stages were marked by just such characteristics as were described by many witnesses at the probe of Windsor conditions—organizations founded for ostensibly legitimate designs, control of marketing, price agreements and prevention of cut-throat competition, degenerating into tyrannical juntas, ready to break every law of God and man to fill the coffers of nefarious schemers at the head of affairs. So far from feeling Canada immune from the affectio, we feel constrained to point out that we have here all the raw material necessary for a flourishing racket; we have not a few shyster lawyers, ready to build up practice and fortune in active alliance with the underworld, we have the ball bond "experts," we have not a few politicians ready to help a "good fellow" out of a mess, if he will return the favor at elections, and we have, although we would fain believe them few, men in places of authority and trust, who are willing to wink at violation of the law. This thing has to be destroyed, or Canada will pay dearly for any present neglect. It is satisfactory to note that the attention of the Attorney-General has been called to the evidence placed before Mr. Waldron, and that the able and conscientious commissioner has recommended cancellation of the charter of the organization.

Perils of Propinquity

THERE is a lot of saving grace about Windsor and the congeries of border cities of which it is the hub, if we may judge from a respectable press. It is not its fault that it has to bear the sins of the great republic whose proximity, and our more impotent laws, have made it the harbor of vices which the United States has legally sloughed off. That region has, no doubt, prospered through manufacturing enterprise that has spilled over, more particularly into Ford City. But it is vastly more the sufferer from being the focus of racetrack gambling, not only for Canada, which fosters it by law, but for the United States which bans it; and from being the plague spot of rumrunning, backed by Canadian administration. For the this, however, the same region cannot disclaim responsibility so long as Walkerville, one of its sister cities, has its being largely in a distillery. We wish, on the other hand, that, by thus explaining the misfortunes of an interesting spot, we could absolve our other cities. But we know too much to do so. Windsor abuts upon a big city where racketeering is not unknown, and looks toward an area which has considerable unpleasant publicity as a happy hunting ground of bootleggers and rumrunners, who have left behind them a slimy trail of sluggings, kidnappings, and unsolved murders, an

area that has seen in a few years, the metamorphosis of ordinary hooch pedlars and sneaking rum-carriers into beer barons and financial chiefs, kow-towed to by officialdom in three cities. We have always said that Canada was inflicting greater hurt on herself than on her neighbor by her unfriendly connivance in the breach of the Prohibition laws of the United States. Is it possible that the racketeering gangrene of Windsor is merely another stage of the disease we have so assiduously cultivated?

The Bill Nobody Loves.

THE Democratic farm bloc in the United States Congress is reported to be threatening to hold up all discussion on the tariff bill, recently allowed out after being thoroughly manhandled by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee. A meeting has been called in Washington at which all Democratic members of Congress are to be present to consider ways and means of protecting the American consumer from being robbed for the benefit of the manufacturer. The purpose of the special session of Congress was to enact farm relief measures, and an attempt is to be made to delete all the non-agricultural schedules from the bill. They have been long asleep, but at last the Democratic farm members appear to be awakening to a sense of their duty to the people back home. And if they are in earnest, and can win a few of the more public spirited Republican progressives to their standard, and the probabilities are that they can, the road the new bill will have to travel will be a hard one. The trouble in the past has been that about the only difference between the Republican and the Democratic politician has been the label. The one was almost as much a tool of the capitalist barons as the other. Thus the Democrats were careful never to bring their heavy artillery to bear on their political enemies if there was any danger of a stray shell wrecking some of the buccaneering enterprises of "Big Business". But there is a point beyond which the trading Democrat politician cannot go. That point has evidently been reached. The purpose of the bill was to bring the farmer relief—but so many hands were thrust into the tariff grab-bag that the relief was all taken away, and the farmer finds himself rooked from every quarter. True, tariff schedules were boosted on every single farm product except on garlic, which was favored with a reduction of one-half cent a pound (is this another example of class legislation?), but the solons at Washington did not stop there. They were feeling in fine fettle and would not be halted. Before the brakes could be put on, the duties on almost everything else had been boosted too. The belligerency of the farm bloc is aroused, and a great fight on the floor of the Senate is in prospect.

Then after the Senate has finished, the bill has to go back to the House, where much criticism of the Senate's work has been expressed. And there is always the possibility that the President will not look on the work of the two Houses with satisfaction and may refuse to accept it.

Effect on Canada.

SO FAR as Canada is concerned, the bill as it now stands is a better bill than when it left the House of Representatives, but not so good a bill as when it started out on its career. While there are sixteen schedules on the bill, Canada is only interested in two—the agricultural provisions and the wood and wood products provisions. While the Senate finance committee raised some of the agricultural rates higher than the House placed them, they lowered some others, and even went so far as to place shingles and cedar lumber, on which the House had clapped a duty of twenty-five percent, back on the free list, but whether they will remain there is yet to be seen; the House may not concur with the Senate. The principal items on the tariff schedule affecting Canada are cattle, beef, veal, hogs, fresh pork, milk, cream, cheese, fish, poultry, wheat and clover seed. The tariff on live cattle and on wheat will probably have little effect on Canada, because the United States producers cannot supply the demand, some must be imported, but the position of fresh milk and cream, and cheese is different, and if those go through, there will have to be some re-arrangement on the part of the farmers in this country. One of the reasons Canada has been importing butter from New Zealand the past few years is that such large quantities of milk and cream have been going to the States. The demand from the large American cities has been growing faster than production in Canada could keep up with it, the result being that though the dairy population of the country and the money invested in dairy enterprises have been steadily increasing, the supply failed to keep up with the demand. Since the farmer received more by shipping his raw milk to the States than he could by selling it to domestic creameries to be made into butter for home consumption, butter production in Canada decreased and we were forced to import. Had Mr. Bennett had his way, and a duty been placed on New Zealand butter, it is doubtful if there would have been any betterment in the dairy industry, simply a re-arrangement. That re-arrangement will come about now without any tariff action on our part. With our milk products kept out of the United States we will have little need of New Zealand butter. The dairyman will suffer somewhat in lower prices, but not from New Zealand competition, while the consumer, who, after all, is all of us, will not suffer at all.

The Flare-up in Palestine

AND they stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him crying out, 'Men of Israel help! This is the man that . . . brought Greeks into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place' . . . And . . . tidings came to the chief captain that all Jerusalem was in an uproar, who immediately took soldiers . . . and ran down unto them . . . and some cried one thing, some another . . . and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult he commanded him to be carried into the castle. And when he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne up of the soldiers for the violence of the people. For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, 'Away with him!'

Luke's account of the riot nineteen hundred years ago of which he was probably an eye-witness, comes vividly before the mind when reading the news despatches from the "Holy Land"

during the past week. Herod's temple, in the courts of which the riot occurred, was destroyed about twelve years afterwards by the soldiers of Titus. Practically nothing was left of the magnificent structure but the foundation. This is the "Wailing Wall" which has come in for such frequent mention. "A turn to the right" says Dr. Van Dyke, "and a long descent . . . beside the ancient foundation wall brings us to the Place of Lamentations of the Temple where the Jews came in the afternoon of Fridays and festival-days to lean their heads against the huge stones and murmur forth their wallings over the downfall of Jerusalem. For the majesty that is departed," cries the leader and the others answer: 'We sit in solitude and mourn.' 'We pray Thee, have mercy on Zion,' cries the leader, and the others answer: 'Gather the children of Jerusalem.' With most of them it seems a perfunctory mourning; but there are two or three old men

with the tears running down their faces as they kiss the smooth-worn stones."

While, by all rights, moral and historical, the wall belongs to the Jews, the pavement on which it rests is the property of the Arabs. So here under the stimulus of another fanaticism, the ancient feud boiled up and bubbled over. Ishmael against Isaac. Esau against Jacob, were at each other's throats, and the streets of that city whose name, by some strange irony signifies "The Possession of Peace," rang to the noise of battle, and its pavements for the ten thousandth time were slippery with blood. The trouble flared up in a hundred different places throughout the country. Attacks were made on Jewish settlements and Jewish schools and colleges, and many, both Jews and Arabs, were killed.

From Beyond Jordan

RESTLESS desert tribes, after their immemorial custom, drawn by the scent of plunder and fighting, began to flock towards the fords of the Jordan. The Druses and other wild peoples came down from the Lebanon, and Palestine, redeemed eleven years ago from the tyranny of the Turk, was threatened by a flood of anarchy. So Britain has had to take up the difficult, costly, most disagreeable, and apparently thankless task of enforcing peace. "The chief captain . . . took soldiers and ran down to them. And some cried one thing and some another." But, of course, they all unite in abusing the would-be peacemaker. Moslems are grumbling that Britain has shown too much favor to the Jews. Jews in the United States and in Toronto declare that Britain (or, as critics always say, "England") has not given their co-religionists sufficient protection. The Pope insinuates that the minority in Palestine (the Jews) has been accorded too much power. Amid all detraction, the mandated authority is doing the best thing that can be done in the circumstances. Jack Tar and Tommy Atkins are patrolling the ways trodden long ago by the warriors of David, of Titus and of Godfrey, and in a much more even-handed manner than these old "worthies" are endeavoring to hold the balance level.

Arab and Jew.

THOUGH the incident of the Walling Wall provided the match for the gunpowder, and though the roots of the trouble go back into the racial and religious antipathies of centuries, certain recent causes have operated in producing trouble. Palestine has a population of about 800,000. Mohammedans form by far the largest proportion, numbering something like seventy-seven percent, Christians, (mostly Greek, Roman, Armenian, Copt and Syrian) about twelve percent, and Jews eleven percent. Before the British conquest the Palestinian Jews, a humble people, lived without much disturbance under rough Turkish domination. Even then Zionism was introducing a new and very vigorous element. But since "The Balfour Declaration" to the effect that Palestine was to be "a national homeland for the Jews," this element has been increased, and its vigor intensified a hundredfold.

Writing in the National Geographic Magazine, Melville Chater says:—"The Arab feels that these newcomers are imbued with the idea that the country is theirs, that the mandate of Great Britain has given it to them, and that the Arabs, who have lived there for centuries and form nine-tenths of the population, are trespassers who should be ousted. The Arab feels that Europe is forcing on Palestine the rule of a minority, a small minority of strangers from the Balkans . . . to whom religion is a memory and communism an actuality." He does not accept the finely shaded British official interpretation that the Jews are merely to have a national home in Palestine and that it is a British policy for Zionism in Palestine. He insists that the situation shows all Palestine

is transformed into a national home for the Jews, and that it is a Zionist policy for Britain in Palestine."

Conquest of Canaan.

THE methods of the Jews in taking possession of their Land of Promise are less violent than those of Joshua, but are none the less effective. There may be ten neighboring communities, one in which Arabs work their farms as they were worked in the days of Ruth and Boaz. In the other the Jews may be using mechanical reapers and binders. In the natural course of events the Arabs are soon bankrupt, and quite likely their land is bought in by their Jewish neighbors. To the Arab the sword seems the simplest instrument for removing the difficulty. The British have been endeavoring to train all the races to work together. A constitution was almost in sight by which Mohammedans, Jews and Christians might build up a successful political structure. Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, had been in England talking this over with the Imperial Government. He returns to find the country in a welter of confusion. He has issued a very stern rebuke to the lawless elements, and has had it distributed from aeroplanes flying over Jerusalem and other towns and villages. He says in part: "My first duties are to restore order in the country, and inflict stern punishment upon those found guilty of acts of violence. All necessary measures will be taken to achieve those ends, and I charge all inhabitants of Palestine to assist me in discharging these duties." It is to be hoped that this proclamation will have a cooling effect on the warring factions. Palestine has made its first steps toward the status of a modern state. It must not be allowed to revert to savagery.

General Edward J. Higgins who has arrived in Canada has found himself welcomed as the commander of the world's largest army which no one seeks to reduce. The Army, despite the trying time it underwent lately, is still unanimous in support of its present leaders, says General Higgins. A touch of mystery and romance has been added to recent developments by the announcement that the secret letter in which the late General Bramwell Booth nominated his intended successor will be destroyed without being opened, as soon as all legal formalities are completed with.

The City

THE city that we seek
Is not of gems and gold;
No citadel of light
Shall to our eyes unfold:
Today we slowly rear
The city of God's own;
Within the hearts of men
We build it, stone on stone.

The streets are not of pearl
Which thread that city fair;
No walls of emerald
Or amethyst are there:
With stones of loving deeds,
With walls of kindly thought,
We build that kingdom blest—
The city "God hath wrought."

No man shall dwell therein
Who labors but for self;
No one shall tread its streets
Who serves the god of self,
But each shall work for each
And greed shall be forgot,
For love abides therein
And hatred cometh not.

The city that we seek
Is not of gems and gold;
No citadel of light
Shall to our eyes unfold:
Today we slowly build
The city of God's own;
Within the hearts of men
We build it, stone on stone.

—Thomas Curtis Clark, in the Christian Century.

The 56th session of the Council of the League of Nations opened session at Geneva on Friday. Prime Minister MacDonald was present, and will remain for a few days.

A Fortune in Rails

DURING the pioneer days of the American Nation, millions of board feet of American walnut were used in the construction of fence rails. Not interested in the value of American walnut as a cabinet wood, the early settlers primarily were seeking a wood with the greatest rot-resisting qualities. They soon found that American walnut which was used in the construction of fence rails would now be worth millions of dollars.

Due to the inherent strength and qualities of American walnut these same fence rails proved to be of considerable value to the American Nation fifty and one hundred years after they had been cut and exposed to the elements.

Immediately prior to the Civil War in 1861, the subject of stocks for fire arms was formally discussed at a convention of gunsmiths at Atlanta, Georgia. The consensus of opinion among those present was that American walnut is superior to all other woods for the manufacture of musket stocks. American walnut was given this rating because of its superior mechanical qualities—its strength, shock resisting abilities, stiffness, hardness, lack of warping, low specific gravity, and because of its natural beauty. It was found that the old fence rails were not only in satisfactory condition but were perfectly seasoned due to their long exposure to the elements. Miles of fence rails were purchased by the North and the South and converted to gun stock, many of which are now on display in museums where posterity can prove to itself the lasting qualities and beauty of American walnut.

Today an important use of American walnut still is in the manufacture of gun stock—not only in Canada and the United States but in Europe as well. During the World War it is estimated by the War Industries Board that the Allies used nearly one hundred million board feet of American walnut in the construction of fire arms. American walnut is specified in the construction of all American army rifles as well as in the construction of many models of British rifles, and, of course, is used extensively in the manufacture of fine sporting rifles and guns.

THE GRAF'S LOG

Following is the round-the-world log of the Graf Zeppelin (all times E.S.T.):

Wednesday, Aug. 7—11:38 p.m., left Lakehurst, N.J., for Friedrichshafen.

Saturday, Aug. 10—7:33 a.m., landed at Friedrichshafen, completing trip of 4,200 miles in 55 hours, 24 minutes.

Wednesday, Aug. 19—4:27 a.m., landed at Kasumigaura air port, completing trip of 6,800 miles in 101 hours, 53 minutes.

Friday, Aug. 23—1:18 a.m., left Kasumigaura for Los Angeles.

Monday, Aug. 26—8:11 a.m., landed at Los Angeles, completing flight of about 5,500 miles from Tokyo in 78 hours, 58 minutes.

Tuesday, Aug. 27—3:14 a.m., left Los Angeles for Lakehurst, N.J. 7:13 p.m., passed El Paso, Texas.

Wednesday, Aug. 28—10:30 a.m., Kansas City, Mo. 5:25 p.m., Chicago. 9:40 p.m., Detroit. 11:13 p.m., Cleveland. 11:57 p.m., Akron, Ohio.

Thursday, Aug. 29—3:06 a.m., Bellefonte, Pa. 6:02 a.m., reached New York. 7:13 a.m., lands at Lakehurst, N.J.

Highlights of Tour

First aircraft to circumnavigate the globe.

Total distance covered 19,500 miles, spanning three continents and two oceans.

Total elapsed time, 21 days plus, establishing new world's record for around the world travel.

Passengers, at start, 21; at finish, 16. Of these nine made the world flight. The Zeppelin carried 36,000 pieces of mail around the world, in addition to that delivered at stops.

Round The World Records

Magellan's ship—1519-22, 1,083 days.
Nelle Bly—1889, 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.

George Francis Train—1890, 69 days, 12 hours, 3 minutes.

Our Original Poem

LABOR'S CHARTER

Rev. Robert Murray

"Is not this the carpenter?"

The Lord of heaven and earth,
Left where He reigned above,
And came by wondrous birth
To teach us work, and love.

All day in manly might
He wrought with saw, and plane,
Went wearied home at night,
He knows our toll and pain.

The tools—the times were rude,
Low ceiled and mean at best,
The shop, where Jesus stood
At work, till night brought rest.

With love beyond degree,
He thus our pathway trod;
And died upon the tree,
To bring us back to God.

All power in heaven and earth,
His toll-worn hand now sways;
Foes kneel before his worth,
Ten thousand thousands praise.

Set free from death and sin,
Low at his feet they fall,
Cast down the crowns they win,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Letters

DISAGREEABLE PHRASES

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir:—A recent editorial in a Montreal protectionist paper contains the following phrases—some used by the writer and some quoted from American sources but all with evident approval as describing in fitting terms the proposed changes in the United States tariff:—

Game of grab.
Tariff-mongering.
Big steal.
Privileges of protective system.
The consumer will be cheated.
Enmities and disappointments are being created.

Offence to nearly all other countries.
Disastrous to the export business.

Should this editorial writer ever come to discuss Free Trade he will find no need to use any of these disagreeable phrases.

28 Aug., 1929. A. E.

AN OBLITERATED SAFEGUARD

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir:—As a means of identification, of what use are automobile license plates which are covered with dust or mud, or plates on which the tall lamp sheds little if any light? The authorities should give more attention to this.

—STERLING BRANNEN.

Frederickton, N. B.,
August 17, 1929.

Note: The numbers on these plates now mount so high as to make them difficult to note or memorize.

Charles Fitzmorris—1901, 60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes.

Henry Frederick—1903, 54 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes.

Col. Durley Campbell—1907, 40 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes.

Andre Jager-Schmidt—1911, 39 days, 19 hours, 43 minutes.

John Henry Mears—1913, 35 days, 21 hours, 35 minutes.

Evans-Wells—1925, 28 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes.

Mears-Collyer—1928, 23 days, 15 hours, 21 minutes—by airplane and steamship.

Graf Zeppelin—1929, 21 days, 7 hours, 33 minutes.

Charity is an universal duty, which it is in every man's power sometimes to practise; since every degree of assistance given to another, upon proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state of imbecility as that he may not, on some occasion, benefit his neighbor.—Dr. Johnson.

Stray Cows and Other Things

By George Kingsley Reed

IN order to sleep well o' nights a man needs to be fairly tired and possess a pretty good conscience. To be fairly tired has always been an easy matter, but to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and his children has not always proved quite so simple.

Usually I can "hit the feathers" and be "dead to the world" long before "mother" has finished darning stockings or putting a big patch on the rear end of some fellow's pants. Their inclination to slide down a rock ledge near the house keeps the needle going, and oft times the flat of mother's hand.

Since tugging away at the hay we have both been very tired at night, and, as it usually happens, the cows took the wanderlust and tested the stability of my neighbor's fences.

Last Thursday night I had gone to bed around nine o'clock, the cows were grazing along the roadside not far away from the gate. My conscience was easy, so sleep soon soothed away all care. During my last few conscious minutes I could hear the ding dong of the cow bells; could detect each one; felt that they were behaving well and that in an hour or so, they, too, would lay down their weary bodies and chew their cud, thus I fell asleep.

The next thing I remember was the slamming of the door, and the flicker of a lantern passing the window. Rousing myself up, I realized that I was alone, tho' it was later than you think, and that the cows must be on the "war path." Listening more intently, I heard the sound of bells, not such bells as the schooner Hesperus approached—"Fog bells on a rock bound coast"—but cow bells in my neighbor's wheat.

Realizing that speed was necessary if I intended to be of any assistance to the "Irish Wumman" who had "gone before," I rolled out of bed in a drowsy, reluctant kind of way, stuck my "toe-sie-woots!" minus socks, into a pair of heavy work boots and speeded along the Avenue leading to the main road, in a long, flowing nightie, just as I had rolled out of bed.

TWELVE o'clock was it? Beautiful, clear night. A heavy dew falling which made a sockless boot a mighty cold foot. It was an easy matter to tell where "mother" was by the "benediction" she was bestowing on the cows. Sizing up the situation from where I was, it appeared that she had succeeded in getting them all out save one, and this one was on the other side of a barbed wire fence. I could tell that it was "Blossom" by the sound of the bell, I knew also that she would follow the fence to a place where I had let her out a few days previously. Wading into the wet raspberry bushes and what seemed to be thistles, I stepped as high as circumstances and "clothes" would allow and eventually reached the place where the wire sagged a little. Putting my foot on the wire I was able to force it down low enough for Blossom to jump over and hurry to where the other cows were coming out on the main road.

I could see the occasional gleam of the stable lantern "mother" was carrying, and knew that she was climbing the hill not far from the end of the Avenue. Taking a short cut across the brush (it didn't matter now, I was good and wet) I reached the forks of the road first.

There I stood. A ghostly, silent figure awaiting "mother" and the cows. Making no move, permitting no sound to escape my lips, I let the "butter makers" (or trouble makers) go by and turn into the Avenue. Then came "Aladdin with the lamp." The gleam fell on me as surely as the "lot fell on Jonah." Stopping within a few yards of me she uttered a cry I was unable to understand fully, although I have heard it several times and in exasperating circumstances before: "Dela Murra Gra't!"

If you know any Gaelic this may prove easy, but to me, a "benighted" Englishman, it sounds like the exhaust of a Cameron Duplex Pump.

Being assured that I still loved her she came forward and held the lantern up close to my face. "What an apparition," she said, "I thought you safe at home." Taking my arm the way she used to do in the good old days (and does now when the walking is bad) we followed those quad-

rupeds along the road and tied them up in their respective stalls in order to guarantee "sweet peace, the gift of God's love."

A FRIEND of mine once told me that at forty a change takes place between the body and the mind. The body, he asserted, divorces the mind, but continues to pay "alimony" in the form of sustenance. From that statement I gathered that the body slows down and the mind speeds up, but my calculation is all wrong. In the first place I will see no more fortieth birthday, and in the second place I can prove that my speed and agility is sufficient, in a semi-denuded state, to chase cows, and at an hour when all other men are lowly (or ought to be). I can also persuade Porcupines to come down off the kitchen roof with more alacrity than Zaccheus displayed when getting down out of that tree.

Only once have I backed up for anything, and that, as you know, was "A pretty, little pussy with a big, bushy tail." All other midnight marauders could testify to the dispatch with which they have left the precincts of my humble home.

As to the mind, one should say but little. I will assure you, though, that the mind does "speed up," at least mine does when "oppressed" by the denizens of the forest, wandering cows or stray pigs or belligerent thoughts.

There's the "animal" that speeds up both mind and body. It always waits for advantage. It delights to aggravate the very life out of a person when they are tired, or when the nerves are on edge, or when the "barriers" that guard the soul have been momentarily let down.

Remember these things:—cattle must be confined to area by good, strong fences, leave "Skunks" alone, and make the kitchen roof steep enough to prevent any Porcupine getting even a "toe hold" thereupon.

If you will follow those suggestions you can go to bed early and sleep until sunrise without being disturbed by "things" that creep like an arrant knave between Heaven and Earth; between Muck and a Golden Crown.

Don't make a bluff, make good.

Extravagance is mother of want.

HYMN FOR AIRMEN

(Tune "Almsgiving")

O Lord of Earth and Sea and Air,
The heavens Thy glories still declare;
Midst Suns and stars, Lo Thou art
there,
Who keepst all.

We give Thee thanks for all who love
To rise to fairer heights above;
Secrets and mysteries to prove,
Who knowest all.

Fill with Thy courage, wisdom, might
The souls who brave the upward
flight
To higher realms of purer light,
Who fillest all.

Give daily grace, sustaining power,
In calmness or in danger's hour;
When duty calls, be their strong
tower,
Who savest all.

Should tempests dark beset the way
Of those who greater heights assay,
Protect them as to Thee they pray,
Who guardest all.

And when their earthly flights are
o'er
There comes a call from farther
shore,
Guide them where storms shall be
no more,
Who guidest all.

—REV. JOHN JACKSON.

The beauty of Emerald lake in Yoho national park, British Columbia, lies in the peculiar coloring of its waters and the charm of its thickly wooded shores. Its waters are of a prevailing emerald in color, and in their crystalline depths it is said one may count twenty shades of green at one time, but never one of blue. A complete border of jade green forest adds to the loveliness of the scene.

At Churchill on Hudson bay, the magnetic compass needle pointed 24 degrees west of north in 1700 one degree west in 1800 and 10 degrees east in 1900. In other words, during two centuries the needle changed its direction by 34 degrees.

Moose are reported more plentiful this year than last in the northern part of New Brunswick, owing to the game animals migrating to sections where feed and water are more plentiful.

The Sailor's Friend Memorial

A MEMORIAL to Samuel Plimsoll, the Sailors' Friend and the originator of the 'load line' for British ships has just been placed on the Victoria Embankment, London and was unveiled on August 21st by Sir Walter Runciman, Bart. The Memorial consists of a large bronze bust of Plimsoll upon a granite pedestal and two figures on each side with a ship in the centre, marked with the 'load line.'

Samuel Plimsoll was born at Bristol on February 10, 1824 and died at Folkestone on June 3, 1898 and lies buried in Cheriton Churchyard. He married 1st, Eliza Ann Railton of Barnard Castle. She died in 1882. 2nd, Harriet Frankish Wade of Hornsea. She died 1911. Mr. Plimsoll's parents were poor, and he was one of twelve children. As in many other similar cases his early struggles and difficulties did not prove a barrier to his ultimate success. He was educated at Senrith and Sheffield, and at an early age entered a lawyers office, and was later in a brewery of which he eventually became manager. In 1852 he acted as the Sheffield honorary representative of the Great Exhibition, and did his work with such remarkable efficiency that the commissioners decided to specially recognize it, and offered him a honorarium, which he declined. In 1854 he moved to London and became a coal factor. He had a hard struggle for some years, and speaking of his hardships in after years he said:—"For months and months I lived in one of the model lodging houses, established mainly by the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury, there is one in Fetter Lane, another in Hatton Gardens; and indeed they are scattered all over London, I went there simply because I could not afford a better lodging. I have

had to make 7s. 9d 1-2 (3s of which I paid for my lodging) last me a whole week, and I did it. It is astonishing how little you can live on when you divest yourself of all fancied needs! I had plenty of good wheaten bread to eat all the week, and the half of a herring for a relish (less will do if you can't afford half, for it is a splendid fish) and good coffee to drink; and I know how much—or rather how little—roast mutton you can get for twopence for your Sunday's dinner. Don't suppose I went there from choice: I went of strong necessity (and this was promotion too): and I went with strong shrinking—with a sense of suffering great humiliation, regarding my being there as a thing to be carefully kept secret from all my old friends. In a word, I considered it only less degrading than sponging upon my friends, or borrowing what I saw no chance of ever being able to pay. Success came and in 1857 he added "Gas coal merchant and manufacturer of locomotive coke" to his sign. He entered upon all the tasks he undertook with great energy and ability. By means of his genius, he invented a new system of loading ships, which was patented and yielded a large amount of revenue to him, helping considerably in attaining an affluent position. It was as a coal merchant that he came first into touch with seafaring men, and his soul was filled with indignation on account of the terrible dangers to which the sailors were exposed, by being sent to sea in overladen vessels, many of which were rotten and unseaworthy. In July 1865 he contested Derby, but polled only 691, but was returned in December 1868 polling 4,753 votes and held the seat until 1880, when he retired in favor of Sir William Harcourt. His main object in

going to Parliament was to raise the question of the sailors, but he found it exceedingly hard and difficult. In 1872 he wrote "Our Seamen: An Appeal," which had a large circulation and indirectly affected Parliament. During years 1868 till 1874 he was unable to get his measure through. In 1874 the New Parliament was elected, and in 1875 the President of the Board of Trade promised to push forward the Merchant Shipping Bill, but the government eventually announced that they could not proceed with the measure. Then came a memorable incident. On Friday July 23, 1875 a scene almost unparalleled in the annals of the British Parliament for its extraordinary character, resulted from an intimation of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Plimsoll after making an excited complaint respecting the conduct of the Government and appealing to the Prime Minister (Mr. Disraeli) not to consign hundreds of brave men to death in that manner, denounced certain honorable members as 'villains' and announced his intention of asking a question as to whether certain ships which had been lost, and involved heavy loss of life, belonged to Mr. Edward Bates, M.P. in reply to the Speaker. Mr. Plimsoll emphatically declined to withdraw the unparliamentary expression, and was ultimately requested to retire. Mr. Disraeli moved that the hon. member be reprimanded, the Marquis of Hartington suggested that the painful subject should be adjourned in order to give Mr. Plimsoll an opportunity of setting himself right with the House. Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Henry Fawcett earnestly supported this view. The proposal found favor in the House, and in the end it was agreed to request to hon. member to be in his place on July 29th when Mr. Plimsoll apologised. He said he withdrew such terms, and expressions as transgressed parliamentary usage, but could not withdraw any statement of fact or expression of feeling or opinion. But Mr. Plimsoll had won the day! The Government re-considered the matter, and within a fortnight the Bill was passed. Now every ship which leave the British shores bears what is known as 'Plimsoll's Mark' upon its side. The load-line mark is a circle twelve inches in diameter, having a line eighteen inches long running through it. Other reforms were also secured in the method of loading ships, to promote greater safety for the men, and also the inspection of their food. After he retired from Parliament he continued to watch the interests of the sailors and in 1880 obtained a Select Committee on the Merchants Shipping Acts. In 1883 he received a Silver Ship with the inscription: "Presented to Samuel Plimsoll Eng. by the Seamen of New South Wales, in recognition of his disinterested and valuable services to the Seamen of the World. For a number of years he was the president of the National Sailor's and Firemen Union. In 1892 he served on the British Labor Commission.

He signed the temperance pledge in 1872 and speaking in 1873 he said: "I heartily wish success to the efforts of all good men which are directed to the amelioration of the state of society and the diminution of the evils of intemperance. I practise total abstinence, in my own person and I recommend it to others." He was a president of the Southwash Band of Hope Union, and a vice-president of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union and a supporter of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Over his grave stands a simple white cross raised on three graduated blocks, at the head of a space marked out by a coping of white marble for two graves. The memorable 'load line' (a level line cross a circle) is engraved and then follows the inscription: "Samuel Plimsoll, The Sailors' Friend, Born Bristol, February 10, 1824. Died Folkestone June 3, 1898. 'He giveth his beloved sleep. O Lord my strength and my Redeemer.'"—T. P. G. London.

In crossing Canada the direction of the compass needle varies all the way from 42 degrees west of north in Hudson strait, through 30 degrees west in Nova Scotia, to 30 degrees east of north in southern British Columbia and 45 degrees east in the Yukon. There are even localities in some of the northern islands where it points due south.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD EVENTS

Palestine Calms

Danger of Serious Extension of Rioting Appears Over

There is still unrest in Palestine, according to both press and official reports, but danger of a serious extension of the rioting between Arabs and Jews appeared to be over. The effective measures taken by High Commissioner Sir John Chancellor, and his severe proclamation to the people of Palestine, appeared to have had good results.

Comparative normality prevailed in Jerusalem and Palestine generally, but there was still some apprehension of movements of Arabs beyond the frontiers.

A communique of the Colonial Office Monday said, "The country north of Safed is inclined to be restless, but in other districts the situation was reported to be generally quiet."

"Yesterday demonstration flights were carried out in strength by aircraft over the north and northeastern areas of Palestine, where armed bands of Arabs were still reported as crossing from Syria."

"The following are the total casualties to Saturday:

Killed or died from wounds, Moslems, 83; Christians, 4; Jews, 109; wounded in hospitals—Moslems, 122; Christians, 10; Jews, 183."

An interesting light on the possibility of a general Arabian movement came today from a visitor to London, His Excellency Sheikh Wahba, Privy Councillor to King Ibn Saud, of the Hedjaz. He told reporters the policy of his king had always been to restrain extravagant movements of Bedouin tribes, and to pursue a policy of peace and of respect for all of the three religions of Palestine, which should live in amity and respect the Sanctity of Holy Places.

Any suggestion, therefore, that there would be any anti-Jewish or other movement promoted by Ibn Saud was said by him to be entirely out of the question. The king regards himself as a friend of Great Britain, has great faith in British justice, and is convinced that the mandatory power will make searching inquiry into the present condition of Palestine and deal justice between the two religions.

Arabs in Nablus, central Palestine city, were said here on Thursday to have declared their independence from Great Britain and to have raised the Turkish flag.

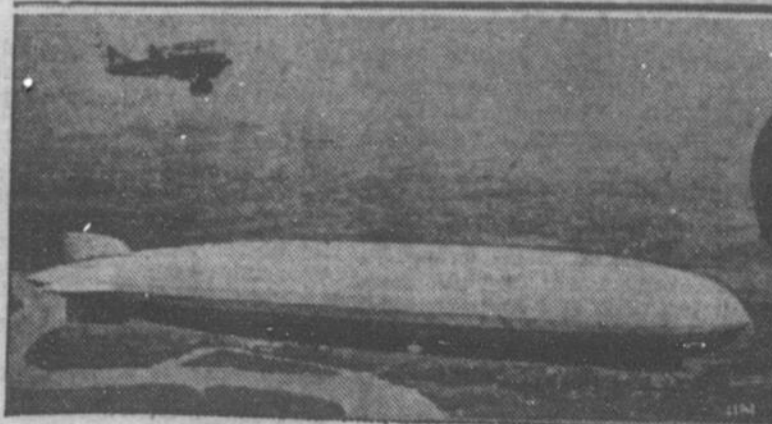
Airplanes report that parties of Arabs that have been filtering into Palestine from across the Jordan are now scurrying back en masse jettisoning their loot and making for the open desert wastes with all speed.

Similar operations are being conducted from Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv, where warships are based.

An incident wherein a number of excited Jewish youths are alleged to have attacked and killed a little Arab boy in an unfrequented street in Jerusalem has inflamed tempers again, and it is believed that many troops now will have to be recalled from outlying districts to deal with the situation which has arisen as a result of it.

In Thursday's demonstration, the Cross was carried along with the banner of the Prophet, with alternate cries of "Cross and Banner" was "Long live Moslem and Christian union." On the other hand, Arab demonstrators are shouting "Long live the unity of Arab countries under the kingship of Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz." In addition to Arab demonstrations in Damascus and Beirut, Moslems in Aleppo, Tripoli, Homs and Hama, in French Syria, are manifesting sympathy with their Palestine co-religionists and seizing troubles to exalt the spirit of unity among Arab peoples.

Further research work has reduced the cost of insulin by more than 10 per cent the Ontario Provincial Health Department announced. Insulin is used in the treatment of diabetic cases.



COMPLETES ROUND WORLD FLIGHT

Twenty-one days, eight hours, and twenty-six minutes after leaving New York on an eastward flight around the world, the German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin was back again. Her 16 passengers and her crew of 32 men have completed the fastest voyage ever made around the world by any group of travellers. She covered 19,500 miles with only two slight mishaps. She also made the first non-stop flight across the Pacific Ocean. Right is Dr. Hugo Eckener, her commander.



Hague Accords Finally Signed

Philip Snowden Receives Ovation on Return After Successfully Maintaining British Empire's Rights to Full Percentage of Reparations.

Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, returning victorious from The Hague reparations conference on Sunday, was greeted by a crowd of more than 2,000 persons, who chaired him from the train to his waiting automobile. Eleven women, who English newspapers said were Communists, paraded on the outskirts of the throng, distributing leaflets entitled "Down with Snowden, the war monger!" But neither the police nor the crowd were impressed to the point of interference by their demonstration.

Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air, greeted the returning delegates on behalf of the Cabinet. Before leaving The Hague, Mr. Snowden was informed by a telegram from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, now on his way to Geneva, that he would be acting Prime Minister in the Prime Minister's absence.

Britain's stand for her full share of the reparations money from Germany was granted by the other delegates. The Young Plan which sets the total amount Germany is to pay, was approved.

The final preliminaries to the formal ending of The Hague reparations conference were concluded Friday, with a gold pen somewhat less formidable than that with which the Kellogg pact was signed in Paris. The names of the delegates were appended to the agreements reached on evacuation on the Rhineland and on distribution of the Young plan annuities.

The Young plan itself was formally approved by the delegates in a plenary session Saturday, which marked the end of the work so often endangered since the conference began on August 6.

The signature of the documents concerning the accord on financial questions furnished the final incident Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was again the principal actor, finding what he said were discrepancies in the texts of certain documents.

For a time the British Chancellor determinedly refused to affix his signature, and threatened to keep the conference going until Monday.

Among the documents which thus went into the records of the conference were letters exchanged with the German Government by the powers occupying the Rhineland.

They dealt with evacuation of the Rhineland, which must begin for the second zone during the month of September and be completed within three months.

For the third zone, at the Mainz bridgehead, which under the Treaty of Versailles was to have been evacuated in 1935, the departure of the foreign troops must begin immediately after ratification of the Young plan, and is to be finished before the end of June, 1936.

Final ratification of the Young plan is the business of the Parliaments of the nations represented at The

Hague. Since the French Parliament does not meet until the end of October or the beginning of November, ratification will be delayed at least that long.

Adjoined to these documents was a note setting forth the agreement of all the interested powers to the jurisdiction of arbitration commissions, set up under the Locarno treaty over questions concerned with armaments on the left bank of the Rhine after evacuation.

Canada's support of Britain's position at The Hague in regard to the Young plan of modifying Germany's war debt payments means Canada's acceptance, generally, of the provisions of that plan as adopted at The Hague.

The percentage of the fund paid to the British Government for the Empire by Germany which Canada will receive is 4.35 percent but it has been unofficially computed that under the various changes in the methods of payment there will be a reduction of \$200,000 or over in the annual sum to be received by Canada. This, however, is not regarded as a serious matter, inasmuch as when the present Government this spring decided to pay Canadian reparation claims in full, there was in the Treasury at Ottawa more than twice as much money received through the Daves payments as was required to pay the awarded claims in full.

Much interest centres about the strong recommendation in the Young plan for the immediate return of German property taken during the war. Up until a few months ago, the federal Government was in no mood to discuss this question as to whether or not German property should be returned.

Indian Floods

Tens of thousands of people are homeless as a result of floods in Egypt, India and Yugoslavia. Millions of acres were under water. The property damage was incalculable.

It was estimated Saturday that \$20,000,000 worth of cotton in upper Egypt was in danger of being destroyed by the rising waters of the Nile. Some of the banks already have begun to overflow, doing great damage to the summer maize crop. The Government has voted a fund of \$1,000,000 to help in the afflicted area.

The Indus River floods, which have been spreading rapidly in the last week, reported Sunday to have destroyed Bankar on the Northwestern Railway in the Mainwall District.

The floods isolated Leiah, which is further south, and were endangering Muzaffargarh. Troops were rushed to the scene to aid in relief work and frantic efforts were reported underway to evacuate the Sind area.

Unconfirmed reports of the casual-

ties in the flood area put the death toll Sunday at more than 200.

More than 300 persons have been drowned in the Punjab by the flood waters of the river Indus. The river is rising so rapidly that 72 feet was registered last night as against 63 in the morning.

The Punjab Government issued a general warning telling everybody to prepare for a record flood in the Sukhur district.

A cholera epidemic following the flood killed 76 persons in Larkhana and 28 in Sind in one day.

At Lahore all business is suspended. Water is at least knee deep over the entire city.

Argentine Wheat Poor

Quality and Quantity Reduced by Long Drought

Prospects are not bright that Argentina will be able this year to contribute its usual bountiful share toward the world's over-production of wheat. Unless the prolonged drought is broken by heavy rains within the next two weeks, this year's crop will be small and of poor quality, experts declare. Disastrously low prices a few months ago caused the farmers to plant 10 per cent less wheat than last year. The prospective yield of this diminished area is already seriously affected by the drought, which is nation-wide. Last year Argentine farmers sowed 21,000,000 acres of wheat and produced 216,000,000 bushels. This year they sowed 19,250,000 acres, whereon the yield is unlikely to approach that of last year.

The reduced acreage alone would reduce this year's crop by about 7,000,000 bushels, but reports show damage already reached from 20 to 30 per cent over wide areas. The stand is dried beyond saving in many localities. Immediate rain could save the crop in many parts of the country, although the head is unlikely to be of the usual quality. Resultant pessimism throughout the cereal belt is seriously curtailing retail business and will make itself felt on import trade in the next six or eight months.

"Lady Victorine," known officially in poultry circles as "Barred Plymouth Rock pullet No. 440, property of University of Saskatchewan," on August 29, laid her 353rd egg in 361 days, establishing a new world's record. The previous record was held by White Leghorn No. 351, owned by the University of British Columbia, which laid 351 eggs in 52 weeks and her 352nd, the day after the close of the year. "Lady Victorine" has until Labor Day to boost her egg-laying record far over the previously established mark.

Charles Giffen, assistant to District Agriculturist M. L. Freng, states that upwards of 1,300 acres of sugar beets will be harvested this fall in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. Mr. Giffen has given special attention to the beet situation on the Project and is predicting big things for the tract north of the river.

Hawley-Smoot Bill is Recommended

United States Senate Finance Committee Reports on Changes—Opposition From Farm Bloc Being Organized.

The U. S. Senate finance committee on Monday offered an eighty page explanation of changes made by it in the Hawley Smoot tariff bill. The printed statement on the committee's work which reports favorably on the House measure and recommends that with the changes made "the bill does now pass," was put out a day before the Senate begins debate and appeared from its form to anticipate a struggle on the floor of the chamber.

With particular reference to these schedules affecting Canada the report notes the committee agreed substantially to the "considerable increase in rates on agricultural products" provided by the House and estimated the increased revenue under the new schedules at over \$25,000,000.

And the equivalent protection rate is 34 per cent, compared with 23 per cent under the existing law. Many agricultural imports to the United States do not come from Canada, but the percentage of protection listed may be taken as fairly applicable to such Canadian exports as cattle, hides, beef and other meats, flaxseed, milk and cream, maple sugar, and other products of the farm. The whole Canadian export trade affected by the proposed rates has been estimated at between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually.

Specifically mentioning an increase in maple sugar, the committee report says this was "to offset the bonuses which witnesses stated were being paid indirectly to the maple sugar producers in Canada by the Canadian Government."

With reference to its action in returning logs, shingles, and lumber, with the exception of maple and beech flooring to the free list, the committee observed that saw mills and shingles mills in the Puget Sound area not supplied with timber lands, were dependent in part upon imported raw materials.

Imported shingles, the report said, are in general of higher grades than the bulk of domestic products.

The proposed transfer of hides and leather from the free list would, the report said, "tend to increase the importance of this schedule as a revenue producer."

The action of the House in refusing entrance of Canadian wheat in bond for milling, mixing and shipment to Cuba as flour, was rescinded by the committee in its revision. The House action, the report said, "would not materially assist the millers of the southwest on whose behalf the House acted."

They would be unable to compete successfully with Canadian millers of Canadian wheat, which is less expensive than American wheat and produces a flour particularly adapted to the Cuban demand. On the other hand, it would be seem the effect of the House provision would be to "take the business from the American mills at Buffalo and other points near the Great Lakes and throw it to the Canadian mills."

Democratic members in the Senate plan to stage a fight for the elimination of all but the agricultural schedules from the tariff bill, and there is strong probability of Republican farming members coming to their support.

Farm Bloc Irritated

Failure of Board to Take Care of Farmer Cause of Trouble

The Senate farm bloc is assembling for the coming session in an irritated mood because of failure of President Hoover's Federal Farm Board to take care of the wheat farmer.

Following announcement of Senator Brookhart (Ind.-Rep.), Iowa, he intended to ask hearings on nominations of board members, Senator Nye (Rep.), N.D., revealed on Aug 29, he was planning a full inquiry into the fitness of two board members, whom he declined to name.

The plan of the farm bloc is to refer Mr. Hoover's board nominations to the Agriculture Committee when they are sent up from the White House September 4, and then to call the

nominees before the committee for examination.

"The board has helped the fruit farmer but has ignored the wheat farmer," said Nye. "The northwest was expecting some action, because Congress had provided sufficient funds, but thus far people have received no help whatsoever and there seems to be no prospect of them getting any from this source in the immediate future. The present wheat situation could have been helped immeasurably if the board had functioned promptly.

"I hope something may be done soon, and if it is not done, Congress should know why."

Other members of the bloc have concurred with the views of Brookhart and Nye, and their strength is sufficient under the Liberal Senate rules to force a perfunctory investigation of the board even if it does not prevent confirmation of some of the nominees.

The situation was entirely unexpected after the widespread confidence expressed by farm representatives in Congress after Mr. Hoover's own announcement of the board personnel.

To Use British Coal

Italy Agrees to Accept One Million Tons Per Year at Hague Conference

Rejoicing for the triumph of Right Hon. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at The Hague reparations conference continues unabated; but it is beginning to be recognized that one of the most valuable agreements reached during the conversations was that made with the Italians under which Italy agrees to take a million tons of British coal per year for three years.

Before Italy received reparations coal from Germany, she bought for her railways 3,000,000 tons of coal annually from Britain, which kept 12,000 British miners fully employed, principally in South Wales. The new order will now enable 4,000 unemployed miners to return to work, in addition to absorbing many other unemployed men in handling the shipping of this coal.

The Italian order has particularly pleased the Miners' Federation and strengthened the Government's hold on its members, and A. J. Cook, fiery secretary of the Federation, has given it his warmest blessing.

Meanwhile, the dumping of surplus German wheat in Britain is causing much concern to British farmers, who are calling for protective measures. German wheat exporters are aided by a thinly disguised and increasing bounty on every quarter of wheat shipped overseas. Already the price of English wheat has been forced down from 51 shillings per 480 pounds to 44 shillings and six pence since the middle of the present month.

Officials of the Farmers' Union say that the cause of the trouble is the fact that Germany has a surplus of wheat of the soft variety, such as is grown largely in England. Every German exporter of this wheat receives a certificate allowing him to import an equivalent amount of foreign wheat duty-free. Complaints against this form of dumping have been made by France and Italy, particularly as there is a glut of wheat in Europe.

Saturday night Doukhobor members of the Sons of Freedom sect from Grand Forks' district were trekking into Nelson in ones and twos from the main body which has been camped at Taghond, five miles from Nelson. They have travelled from Grand Forks by truck and automobile and in some cases by walking, and intend to protest against the arrest of Paul W. Losoff, charged with burning a Doukhobor school near Grand Forks. They were forbidden to enter the city in a crowd. In the meantime, 128 Doukhobors, men and women, jailed for parading in the nude and for causing a riot on a provincial highway, remain in jail.

Admiral Von Tirpitz, whose advocacy of submarine warfare aroused such hatred in England during the world war, strongly appeals for co-operation between Germany and Anglo-saxon countries in writing to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. He said it is obvious that, having lost the war, Germany must relinquish ideas of political sea power. On the other hand, she has so many cultural and other relations with Britain and still more with America, that good relations between the "three Germanic States" can only benefit them all.

Canada At League Meet

Representatives Will Await Outcome of Debate on Arbitration Proposals

Canada's general attitude at the forthcoming assembly of the League of Nations will be one of watchful waiting. Senator Dandurand, representative of the Dominion may take the opportunity to state his position on the minorities question, and the Canadian Government has expressed its intention of supporting the optional clause of the statutes of the World Court of International Justice, but apart from these Canada's attitude will likely be to await events.

In one particular the British and Canadian attitude will be followed with particular interest. Although not on the agenda, it is expected Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, will announce the British attitude towards the General Arbitration Act. This is practically the same as the ill-starred Geneva protocol of 1924, with which Mr. MacDonald associated himself before the League of Nations during his first term as Prime Minister. But it is a protocol with the economic and military sanctions eliminated.

It was because of these sanctions that Canada, in common with the other British Dominions, rejected the protocol, Canada, at the same time, supporting the general principle of arbitration contained in the protocol.

Battling their way over fire swept and smoke hidden country, aviators who have come down from the north in the last 24 hours, before we go to press, bring direct news of the flaming frontiers in the mineral belts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Forest blazes are more serious than at any period in the past few years, airmen state. Numerous fires are beyond the control of the handful of men fighting them. Only heavy rains will halt the red rush over miles of timber and bush land.

Settlement Text

Moscow Publishes Details of Plan to Settle Chinese Trouble

The text of the Soviet Union Government draft declaration for a settlement of Chinese Eastern Railway controversy with China follows:

"Both parties declare they will settle all pending questions between them in conformity with the agreement of 1924 and in particular agree upon conditions for the redemption of the Peiping agreement.

"Both parties will appoint immediately properly accredited representatives to a conference to settle all questions mentioned in the previous clause. Both parties believe the position of the Chinese Eastern Railway that developed after the dispute must be altered in accordance with the Peiping and Mukden agreements of 1924, on the understanding that all such alterations shall be settled by the conference provided for by the previous clause.

"The Soviet Union Government will recommend a manager and assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway who will be appointed immediately to the directorate of that line. The Soviet Government will instruct employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who are citizens of the U.S.S.R., and the Chinese Government will instruct its local authorities and their organs strictly to observe conditions contained in Article Six of the 1924 agreement.

"Both parties will release immediately all those arrested in connection with the dispute since May 1, 1929."

Liquor Exports Drop

Campaign Along Canadian Border to Check Rumrunning Shows Results

The United States Treasury's campaign against rumrunning from Canada in the Detroit area is shown in Customs' Bureau figures made public Friday to decrease the Canadian liquor exports from towns across the border by more than 50 per cent.

The liquor imports from Canadian towns opposite Detroit for June and July totalled 171,719 cases as compared with 439,101 in the same month of last year, or a drop from 1,096,752 to 429,296 gallons.

The Treasury's campaign to stop the smuggling of liquor across the border at and near Detroit was inaugurated in April but the increased forces sent there did not get into action until May. At once, however, there was a decrease from 125,359 cases exported in May of last year to 68,991 cases in May of this year.

In June, the decrease was from 147,209 cases last year to 48,836 cases this year; while in July the liquor exports from points opposite the Detroit area to the United States dropped from 166,533 cases last year to 53,892 cases this year.

The decrease in liquor exportation from the Canadian cities was noticeable as soon as the border patrol began to gather at Detroit. In April of this year the exportation total was 71,430 cases while the May figures showed that 6,096 gallons less of liquor was cleared for this country.

Clearance figures which were furnished by the Canadian Government, also showed that the total Canadian clearances since last March amounted to 793,761 gallons. The figures include whiskey, wine, beer, brandies, and all alcoholic beverages which come under the ban of the Prohibition law.

Favor St. Lawrence Plan

Resolution at Convention Will Urge Construction of Canal

Two resolutions dealing with intra-Empire trade movement and the St. Lawrence waterway project will be introduced by Toronto delegates to the annual convention of Canadian Chambers of Commerce which opens in Calgary, September 11.

Toronto delegates, who left for the West Friday, will ask the convention to recommend the St. Lawrence be treated as a matter of first national importance and that the Canadian Government call a conference of all parties in the Dominion House with members of Provincial Governments to further the plan.

The motion points out early completion of the Welland canal makes it desirable to secure a direct route for ocean shipping to the Great Lakes.

A motion suggesting the time is propitious for an early conference under governmental auspices of representative commercial and industrial business men of the Empire for preparing and recommending to governments of the Empire a co-operative plan for furthering intra-Empire trade, will also be presented.

The plebiscite on the liquor question in Nova Scotia will be held between October 20 and October 31, said Rev. Dr. H. R. Grant, secretary of the social service council, speaking at the Maritime Baptist convention in Wolfville. Dr. Grant said Premier Rhodes had informed him that due notice would be given before the plebiscite was taken. The temperance board of the convention re-affirmed its stand for prohibition and absolute opposition to Government control. An educational plan regarding the evils of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors was favored. The convention concluded Sunday night.

A provincial investigation into the recent series of anaesthetic deaths in Toronto hospitals was requested on Aug. 29, by a coroner's jury enquiring into the death of Mary Cummins, 15, Toronto, who died on an operating table in a hospital in Toronto, August 24. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Dr. J. M. Casserly, coroner, asked the jury for a rider to their verdict requesting a ban on the use of ethylchloride, the anaesthetic used in each of the recent six fatalities, but the jury did not follow his suggestion.

The Devil's Coach Horse

ON being asked "What is a cocktail?" someone looked it up in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and found: "Cocktail—A species of beetle, the largest (gærius olens) being also known as the Devil's Coach-horse." A not altogether inappropriate name for this modern form of alcoholic beverage.

The origin of the term, as applied to alcoholic drink, is clothed in obscurity, although modern dictionaries, Dr. Brewer and "Notes and Queries" throw some light on the subject. Various evidently legendary accounts of its origin are given. Whatever may have been the origin of the term, we find it firmly entrenched in literature from the early years of the nineteenth century.

Thus Captain Marryat published, in 1839, "A Diary in America." One chapter deals with "Education," where he is somewhat caustic on the lack of parental control, and says: "At fifteen or sixteen, if not at college, the boy assumes the man, his father's home is abandoned, except when it may suit his convenience . . . he frequents the bar, calls for gin cocktails, chews tobacco and talks politics." Apparently then, other things than Prohibition caused youthful drinking in the States.

From 1839 onwards there are many references to cocktails, both as alcoholic drinks and in other connections. Thackeray and others use it for a poor, mean-spirited sort of fellow. In sporting circles it was applied to a horse, not thoroughbred, yet showing some racing qualities.

I would venture to suggest that cocktail is derived from cock-ale, and, if so, its ancestry is a long one. In the first letterbook of the East India Company (1600-1619) there is a recipe for making cock-ale. It runs: "Bruise an old cock with 3 lbs. of raisins, cloves, etc., stirring with two quarts of sack, digesting for nine days in ten gallons of ale, and then bottle off." If this was the precursor of the cocktail, we can understand the definition in Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" (1877), which says the word was suggested by the shape which the froth assumes when it flows over the side of the tumbler, and he quotes from the "New York Tribune" (1862), "A bowie knife and a foaming cocktail."

Be all this as it may, from America the habit spread to Europe, and in "Notes and Queries," September 30th, 1924, it is recorded that when the French Academy was planning the great "French Dictionary," it was unanimously decided to reject the word "cocktail," since neither in pronunciation nor in intrinsic characters have cocktails anything French about them. Then, in April, 1929, M. Gullain gave a great denunciation of cocktails before the French Academy of Medicine, and his conclusions were unanimously approved. The whole paper has greater force, in that M. Gullain is not apparently what we call a total abstainer. This French condemnation, following so closely upon Professor Dixon's paper in the "British Journal of Inebriety," and Beverley Nicholls' remarkable article in the "Daily Mail," May 30th, brings home to us the grave menace to health and well being which these drinks provide.

Let us consider their composition, their mode of action and some of the more serious results of such action.

Composition.—The measure used in making cocktails is the gill, or noggin, equal to 0.142 litres, that is 4 gills equal .568 litre, or 1 pint. Here is the composition of a cocktail, very popular in a certain London club, 1-4 gill of dry gin (0.035 litre), contains at 30 deg. u.proof 0.5 fluid oz. of absolute alcohol, 1-8 gill of French vermouth (0.018 litre), 1-8 gill Italian vermouth (0.018 litre), one "dash" of grenadine, one "dash" of orange bitters. Another very popular cocktail contains 1-4 gill rye whisky, 1-4 gill Italian vermouth, one "dash" of absinthe, one or two "dashes" of angostura and two or three "dashes" of curacao.

A "dash," according to one of the chief "cocktail artists," equals 1-3 of a teaspoonful, and sixteen teaspoonful equal 1-2 gill, so that a "dash," or 1-48 of 1-2 a gill contains an appreciable amount of absolute alcohol. The bitters, etc. which are used are mostly strongly alcoholic liquors, thus creme de methe, contains 48 per cent alcohol, angostura 49.7 per cent curacao

55.0 per cent, and absinthe 58.9 per cent. Vermouth is a preparation of wormwood, and the absinthe therein is peculiarly noxious to the central nervous system.

It will thus be seen that a cocktail is a strongly spirituous liquid. In addition to the alcohol, the essential oils used in the preparation of cocktails are themselves very often highly irritant and increase the action of the alcohol.

Their mode of action.—The main action and consequent effect is of course due to the ethylic alcohol. It is rapidly absorbed from the empty stomach and becomes diffused all over the body, producing its now well-known narcotic action upon the brain, leading to a weakening of inhibition and self-control, with liberation of lower level activity which is so characteristic of alcohol. In the course of evolution the higher centres of the brain have gradually been developed and have become the organ of man's distinctive mental activity. These higher centres provide the means whereby the lower may be kept in a condition of equilibrium or balance. They act, indeed, not so much as a brake, but rather as a governor on a machine, and prevent the engine from "racing." This last-formed function is the first to be weakened or abolished, and, with its removal, the lower activities of the mind and brain are released, and so the great instinctive impulses and desires are liberated and find ready expression.

It is this primary action of alcohol in weakening inhibition and liberation of instinctive and unreflective impulses to action which has led people to speak and think of it as a stimulant. With the weakening of inhibition there is also very often a slight but definite loss of conscious self-control. In society, the youth often feels shy, a little self-conscious, a little critical perhaps of self and others. Under the influence of alcohol the primitive instinct of self-expression is released, and the individual becomes for the time bright and careless. The strain is relaxed, and whilst he or she feels relieved or unconscious of restraint, the social or herd instinct is also released and the individual feels in tune with those around. It is also due to this primary narcotic action that a worried, anxious man, with distaste for food, may, after a cocktail, eat and enjoy a meal. But there is a widespread and increasing recognition that such aids to digestion are in the long run full of danger. As Dr. Dixon has stated, this form of cocktail drinking is not really so dangerous as the modern craze for such drinks among certain classes of our young people.

The release of the primary instinctive desires and impulses to action, the atmosphere of gaiety and pleasure in which the drink is taken, the element possibly of adventure, all tend to create a mental mosaic, a sort of kaleidoscopic state in which strong but fleeting sensations and emotions give that sense of careless irresponsible well being which is indeed the charm and danger of all alcoholic indulgence of this nature. Whilst the alcohol itself has this primary action, the essential oils and especially vermouth and other preparations of wormwood (absinthe) have a somewhat specific action on the motor mechanisms of the brain. Spasmodic and convulsive actions are common, and in definite absinthe poisoning, epileptiform-like seizures are frequent. Thus, with the weakening of inhibition, the partial removal of self-control, plus excitation of motor mechanisms, speech becomes freer, easier, possibly superficially even more brilliant, until the fuller action of the alcohol upon judgment and discretion may tell a different tale.

We may, indeed, claim that the young cocktail habitue is "deluded by a seeming excellence," for the moment the passing sensuous pleasure is so definite that the possibilities of remoter penalties are overlooked. That these latter are very real has been pointed out by Dixon and others, and more recently in a very striking paper by Dr. Gullain before the French Academy of Medicine ("Bulletin of the Academy," April 30th, 1929). He relates how the cocktail habit, imported from America, was formerly confined to certain sections of French society, racing, literary and dramatic

circles, but has now become prevalent among the well-to-do classes generally. The cocktail bar is found not only in hotels but in the home. Furnishing firms supply more or less elegant bars suitable for drawing-rooms, whilst hampers suitable for motor cars, etc., are on sale. The principal victims of the habit are younger men and women of the well-to-do classes and the "smart set." It is this fact which led the "Lancet" (June 8th, 1929, page 1207) to say: "Alcoholism has for several generations been regarded as a disease of the poorer classes. It is, however, becoming increasingly obvious that the balance is shifting, and some authorities consider that before long the incidence will preponderate among persons of wealth and leisure."

Dr. Gullain, in his paper, relates how he has seen signs of chronic alcoholism, and gives a long list of pathological conditions induced by the alcohol indulgence. Whilst he rightly stresses the incidence of nervous and digestive troubles, he is also very emphatic in his warning with regard to the possibly serious effect of the alcohol as a racial poison. "It is lamentable," he says, "to see a number of young men, in other respects often well informed and instructed, compromising their intellectual prospects, their creative and productive faculties by an intoxication of which they do not suspect the gravity. These young men and women would refuse a glass of gin or whisky or absinthe in a saloon, yet absorb even greater amounts because the drink is presented in an elegant glass. We need to remember the disastrous consequences to the race. How often children said to be nervous, backward, sometimes even idiotic or imbecile, are the children conceived by alcoholic parents. A number of nervous defects appear to be the consequence of a conception, made, not in a state of drunkenness, but in a state of unrecognized intoxication through cocktails."

Let us, by every means in our power, bring home to our young people the great definite fact that, in the cocktail habit, with the consumption of comparatively large amounts of absolute alcohol, there is a very real menace to individual and national well-being. They are peculiarly insidious in their action, easily induce habits of alcoholic indulgence, and because they are taken on an empty stomach as specially dangerous. Truly, as the "Lancet" suggests, abstinence from this form of alcoholic indulgence would not in the long run detract from the gaiety of social life.

An Oasis

IN view of all the efforts the present Ontario government is putting forth, the Toronto Globe expresses disappointment that Montreal is still called "The Oasis of America."

It says: "Montreal has had many things, kindly and unkindly, said about it. It is a city of many attractions, most people admit. But a firm in Toronto operating a coach service between the two cities has added another 'charm' to its numerous fascinations. It is now, according to an advertisement in a Buffalo newspaper, 'The Oasis of America' and Americans visiting Toronto are urged to take a trip to this oasis via the bus route. The dictionary definition of an 'oasis' is 'a fertile spot in a dry, sandy desert.' When did Montreal attain this fertility that makes it so desirable for American tourists? Has this Quebec city more 'fertile' attractions than Toronto can boast of, or indeed than are to be met with in any city of the Province of Ontario? Is not this entire Province known abroad as an oasis, and has it not a 'fertility' that people paid almost forty nine million dollars last year to maintain? Sir Henry Drayton, or even the Prime Minister, will surely dispute this imputed claim of Montreal. They have earnestly striven to create an oasis in Ontario, and should not lightly allow their laurels to be filched from them."

"Give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings in strong drink, and I shall know where to obtain the revenue."—W. E. Gladstone.

A high ideal is a spiritual blue print for one's life.

Catholic Prohibitionists

IT is always a pleasure to record instances of Roman Catholic utterances or actions in favor of prohibition or temperance. The Catholic Citizen reports that an immense crowd recently gathered in the cathedral of Armaugh, Ireland, for the renewal of pledges by the members of the Armaugh total abstinence society in the presence of the archbishop and under the inspiration of a strong temperance sermon by a Jesuit priest. Catholics who are convinced of the evils of liquor but have scruples against prohibition as a means of handling the matter will be showing their good faith if they devote more energy to such positive measures and less to denunciations of prohibition. Mr. P. H. Callahan, prominent Catholic layman and advocate of prohibition, is circulating a total abstinence pledge to be signed by American youth. He is also giving as wide publicity as possible to the falsification of statistics—or the creation of false impressions by the fallacious use of true statistics—by the wet press. For example: The number of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Oakland Calif., increased from 1,896 in 1919 (a wet year) to 3,583 in 1926 (a dry year) according to a publication of the Moderation league. But 1919 was not a wet year. We had wartime national prohibition through half of that year, and rigid enforcement. Why not compare the number of arrests in 1918, the true "year before national prohibition," with the number for 1928? These figures show a decrease from 7,438 to 3,498. And besides, it is the consensus of opinion that it requires a less extreme degree of intoxication to get a man arrested now than ten years ago. More people drive cars, and a driver is arrested when he is even a little bit drunk.—Christian Century.

Alcohol and Gasoline

WHEN the tank is full of gasoline and the driver is saturated with alcohol, automobile smashes automatically follow. So long as the consumers of alcohol are allowed to drive with impunity while under the influence of liquor, the rest of the motoring public is menaced.

So-called accidents occur repeatedly and no punishment follows, largely because it is necessary to prove actual intoxication before the offenders can be effectively punished. Thus alcohol continues to play the part of the highwayman, taking toll of unoffending people who have occasion to use the public roads.

The time is coming when it should be a criminal offence to be under the influence of liquor while driving a motor along the highway. It should not be necessary to prove the driver to be intoxicated. Opinions differ as to when a man is drunk. Habitual drinkers will, in self defence, maintain that they can consume quantities of alcohol without losing full control of their senses. Some of them find themselves on juries, whose duty it is to try automobile accident cases. They are hardly to be expected to take the view that the consuming of alcohol tends to impair the faculties. Though many of them might think twice about taking a train journey if they knew that the engineer had just been imbibing.

The remedy for the present menace on the highways is largely in the hands of the people in the automobile-owning class. They could easily exercise the necessary influence on public opinion to amend existing legislation, such as to change the offence from being "intoxicated" to being "under the influence of liquor." Or they can bring pressure to bear so that the present law is more effectively administered. In the meanwhile the careful drivers, along with many elderly people and innocent children continue to go down under the wheels of the alcoholic juggernaut.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The Saint John harbor salmon fishing has been the best in the history of the harbor. The demand has been good and sales are expected to surpass all previous years. The salmon are finding a ready market in Montreal and Toronto.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

Floating a Dirigible

Helium, the Gas That Brings Buoyancy and Safety to the Liners of the Air

By Geoffry Hewelcke.

WITHIN the next few months Great Britain will put into service two new and gigantic airships—each far bigger than the Graf Zeppelin which has just made its way around the world. These new ships are expected to draw closer the bonds of empire, in that they will shorten the time of mail and passenger carriage between England and the other countries of the British Commonwealth.

The best of British skill has gone into the manufacture of these cruisers of the sky. The best material and the best of brains. And—though few Canadians realize it—this country too will have made a contribution to the safety of the great vessels. It will have made a contribution which may be regarded as the prime factor for safety in airships. It will have given helium gas.

Preparations are already under way for the extraction of this little known element from the natural gases found in such great abundance in Canada. It is more than likely that the plant, established in the Bow Island field of Alberta during war time, will once more be put into operation for the supply of the rare gas. It will probably be bottled there at high pressure and shipped to England in order to be released again into the balloons of the giant airships and to be flown back again to Canada when they cross the Atlantic.

It seems that the British Admiralty is prepared to go to a great deal of trouble to obtain the buoyant stuffing for its airships. And this assumption is perfectly correct. Helium gas before the war occupied one of the darkest and most cobwebby corners of scientific knowledge. It had been detected by spectroscopy as one of the constituents of the sun.

Scientists in search of abstract knowledge managed to isolate it. They played a few tricks with it. Found that it was within eight percent as light as hydrogen. Found that it would not burn. And also discovered that it was terribly expensive to produce.

Hence they catalogued it and put it aside. And for years helium and argon were mentioned to high school and university students as two gases which with nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen, formed part of the world's atmosphere—an infinitesimal part for the first two gases.

It was not until the war, indeed not until the latter years of the war, that a use was discovered for helium. It was in those tragic days of 1918 when the eyes of the armies—the captive balloons which served to direct artillery fire and detect enemy troop movements—were daily being shot down with incendiary bullets, that the British realized that some other gas would have to be found if the air was to be safe for lighter than air ships.

The resources of the British Empire were mobilized. It was discovered that helium was to be found in the natural gases of Ontario and also Alberta. The Bow Island field of the latter province was most rich in helium, and therefore it was decided to extract it and send it to the field of war.

A plant was erected there. Helium was sent to France. Captive balloons were inflated with it, and the gas was found to be a great success. Incendiary bullets shot through the gas bags flamed redly before they struck the bag and flamed again when they passed out of it. In their brief passage through the balloon they were dead. Or else the gas refused to catch fire. And all the damage they made were two small holes which hardly affected the buoyancy of the bag and certainly did not result in its immediate destruction as would have been the case with hydrogen-filled balloons.

The idea was extended. British airships—and Britain built a number during the latter years of the war—were also filled with this non-burnable gas. They were found to be safe, not only from incendiary bullets, but from lightning itself—the other great foe of the dirigibles.

But when the war was over Britain dropped development of lighter than air craft to concentrate on the building of airplanes which at the time seemed to offer the greatest possibility of advance. Airplanes made advances as anticipated, but in doing so made it all the more plain that they could not with safety be used for very long flights, nor could they stay in the air should their engines fail.

Both of these things the airship will do, and so once more Britain returned to the building of rigid dirigibles, with the far sighted thought dominating the members of the government that these vessels could be relied upon to shorten the time of travel to other lands by many days and to give reliable service.

This was done with the deliberate intention that helium should not be wasted if oil well drillers made finds of it. It was held that helium is one of those resources of the United States which may, in the course of time, help to put that country into the world leadership of lighter than air development.

But this ambition of world leadership appears to stand every chance of remaining unfulfilled as long as Canada has its natural gas fields which contain helium. For these will always form supplies for the British service.

That Canadian helium resources are

amply great enough was indicated after a survey carried out a few years ago by the mines' branch of the Dominion government. Gas fields throughout Ontario and Alberta were carefully tested.

But since the time of the test other natural gas wells have been drilled in Alberta, and the likelihood is that far larger amounts of helium are now available. Its extraction is not a cheap process. When it first was decided to obtain pure helium for balloon purposes the gas cost something like \$1.00 for each cubic foot. Later improvements in processes have, however, altered things and the gas may now be obtained for about ten cents a foot.—Border Cities' Star.

Lieutenant John Little

Robin Hood Reversed his Name as a Jest Says Tradition

By J. R. Kaynes

TWENTY-FIVE thousand members and friends of the Ancient Order of Foresters ascended into Hathersage—a tiny, picturesque village in the Peak of Derbyshire recently—to pay homage to Little John, one of the first and greatest of foresters and a loyal friend of that bold leader, the outlaw, Robin Hood.

Six hundred years ago this sturdy fellow died, and the pilgrims who placed a floral tribute on his grave attended one of the largest memorial services ever held. In the evening those everlasting hills over which Jane Eyre walked in sorrow resounded to the music of a community singing.

Only few events comparable to this have been seen in this country, and Hathersage, which is familiar with the sight of visitors to the shrine of

Charlotte Bronte, as well as to the large grave in the little churchyard, has never known anything like this before.

The Foresters would just as readily honor bold Robin Hood, but no one is sure where he lies. The marquis who became an outlaw and gathered his following in the glades of Sherwood Forest is reputed to have died near to Whitby, in Yorkshire, but there is more conjecture than proof in that belief. Of Little John, really a giant in stature, there is more certainty. Some measure of evidence exists that he was interred at Hathersage, and he is the only member of Robin Hood's force whose resting-place has any degree of authenticity attaching to it.

I have visited the grave, which lies close by the wall, and has an old headstone recording the facts. It is about a century since the doubts of sceptics, strongly expressed, caused the opening of this grave, and disclosed in it the skeleton of such a giant as Little John was declared to be. An old poem says of him:

Though he was called little, his limbs they were large,

And his stature was seven foot high: Wherever he came, they quaked at his name,

For soon he would make them to fly.

The days of the Norman Kings were not at all merry days for England, and the penal laws attaching to the vast areas of forests were severe. The forests were laid out in utter disregard of the lives of the village communities, whose territory was seized, and ruthless punishment was meted out to trespassers and poachers. The reason the dashing exploits of Robin Hood and Little John and their merry men fastened upon the imagination of the country was that they could be carried out at all in forests that were preserved most jealously against the people by a warden, with his lieutenant, steward, bow-bearer, twelve regarders, four agistors, twelve keepers, and several woodwards for every township.

The Sherwood Forest extended from Nottingham to Whitby, and on the west touched the High Peak forest, where Little John met his end. It was reported that in Sherwood were 1,300 head of red deer, besides fallow deer, and the same penalty applied to the killing of a deer as to the killing of a man. For the preservation of the King's pleasure of hunting, there were day and night watchers in the forest glades, and it was in defiance of this ceaseless patrol which terrified the peasantry that Robin Hood sounded his horn and rallied the men in Lincoln green.

They carried the war into the enemy's camp, and Nottingham Castle is the centre of several of their reputed exploits.—London Telegraph.

Our Competitions

Prize pencils this week go to Jessie E. Carrie, Sask., J. M. McCallum, B. C., and Phyllis Sine, Ont.

The Wild And Woolly West

Dear Sir:—Our house is near a quiet country road and across this road our neighbor had a field of corn. The ripening cobs attracted numerous raccoons, who usually finished their nocturnal feast with a visit to our apple piles. Consequently my father and our dog Tweed enjoyed many a 'coon hunt in the early hours of the morning.

One moonlight night we were awakened by the furious barking of Tweed. Jumping out of bed, father ran to the open, downstairs window, and shouted, "After him, Tweed, good dog, I'll be there with the gun in a minute!"

By this time I was at my upstairs window, just in time to see a man disappear down the road. It was only half-past ten! We never found out who he was, so are still wondering about his version of the story.—J. M. McCallum, B. C.

WILD LIFE

The Kildeer

Dear Sir:—The Kildeer is a medium-sized grey bird with five bands of black and white at its throat, three of white and two of black. It has a beautiful orangish-red fan-shaped tail when spread out, long, slender legs and dainty feet. This bird does not build a nest, but simply lays its eggs on the ground, preferably where there are stones to deceive the hawks, etc. There are four eggs, rather a pale green-blue in color and have black spots and are about the size of a robin's egg.

The most interesting thing about this bird is the way she tries to deceive you in protecting her nest. When you go towards it, she pretends she has a broken wing and goes flapping away, uttering plaintive cries—in the opposite direction of the nest. If you follow her she leads you in peace, but the moment you go towards the nest she is in terror and comes in front of you, to attract your attention.

As soon as the little birds are out they can run around and are feathered. It is some days, however, before they can fly.—Jessie E. Carrie, Sask.

WILD LIFE

Unusual Goodwill

Dear Sirs:—The elderberry bushes near our summer cottage on one of the Thousand Islands, attract the birds in great numbers. One day a large baby flicker alighted upon one of these bushes. The poor baby eyed the bright, red berries, but seemed to have no idea how to get them. Shortly, a wee, adult warbler arrived in search of food. It ate a few berries and then looked sympathetically at the helpless flicker. What happened is, I am told, a very, very rare occurrence among birds of different species, especially in the case of ones varying as these did. Little Adult Warbler picked a choice

berry and then moved toward Big Baby Flicker. Big Baby Flicker promptly opened his large mouth. Little Adult Warbler stretched legs and body, depositing the luscious berry in the opening. Baby Flicker gulped, then opened its mouth wide again. Again, Warbler selected a berry and deposited it as before. There was another gulp and another wide opening. The operation was repeated and succeeded, as before. Warbler, though, had babies of her own to attend to. She gathered another berry and away she flew.

It was very amusing to see Baby Flicker waiting to be fed. When no food came after a long wait, he bestirred himself. His first attempt to capture a berry ended in failure. The second encouraged him with half a berry, while the third gratified him with a whole delicious berry.

Baby Flicker had learned how to pick berries. How very grateful he must have felt to his dear little teacher!—Phyllis Sine, Ont.

LETTER COMPETITION
WILD LIFE

Tell us of any remarkable evidence of trustfulness of humans on the part of birds or of beasts that you have observed, or anything you are doing to befriend them.
(Topic Number 13)

NATURE'S WONDERS

Tell us of things in Nature which you yourself have observed—things that are uncommon, strange, or beautiful.
(Topic Number 14)

WHO CAN MAKE THE EDITOR
LAUGH?

A humorous happening in the field, at home, on the trip. Anything that will cause a good laugh.
(Topic Number 15)

For the best three letters on any one of the above choice of subjects the publishers will award to the writers whose letters are printed each week during the competition a Messenger push-pencil. In addition to the three pencils to be awarded weekly the three best stories published during the contest will be awarded prizes as follows:

FIRST CASH PRIZE.....\$5.00
SECOND CASH PRIZE.....\$3.00
THIRD CASH PRIZE.....\$2.00

Tell your friends about this competition.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only in pen and ink. They should not exceed two hundred words, and we prefer them shorter so that we can publish more of them. Other things being equal, the preference will be given to the neatest and most legible manuscript. Name and address should be written in the upper right hand corner above the heading of the letter thus:

Tom Dick, Sunnydale, Sask.

WILD LIFE

Address your letter to:

Letter Competition Editor,
ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES: c-o JOHN
DOUGALL AND SON, G. P. O. BOX 3070,
MONTREAL.

STAMP NEWS

Easter Island

Easter Island, that remote outpost of the South-East Pacific, has its mystery for the stamp collector, small in comparison with the mystery of its mighty monuments and images. A member of the expedition in the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie in 1916, Captain Bradley Jones, appears to have obtained there stamps of the 1915 Chilean issue, overprinted "Rapa-Nui" (Great Rapa), the native name of the island. He and other members of the expedition posted letters with these stamps to await the arrival of the trading schooner from Chile, but the letters were never delivered. Four or five unused copies of the stamps retained by Captain Jones have been the subject of a good deal of inquiry in the United States, but no reliable information has been forthcoming.

At the time of the visit of the Carnegie the population was roughly 250, all Kanakas save two, the Governor (a Chilean) and a Portuguese, the sole survivor of a shipwreck who had gone native. So the need for postage stamps on Easter Island could not have been a pressing one.

REAL STAMP BARGAINS

3 Nyasa Triangles cat. 44 \$9
4 Romanina Comms. cat. 30 \$8
5 Hungarian Comms. cat. 44 \$12
6 Siam regular cat. 24 \$8
7 U.S.A. Comms. Mini \$9
"Real value". Approvals on request.

GORDON WELLS

61 Pleasant Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

Adventuring for the Kingdom

The People Had a Mind to Work

A missionary report from Rom, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, says: "After a weekly prayer meeting, the church repair work was discussed, and the Christians undertook to shoulder their responsibility, and next day commenced work. The women worked several days, a number of other women from Rom village also helped them, and the church walls were repaired inside and out, and the floor also. The men attended to the roof, and the church is now in excellent repair. The saving to the Mission is only a matter of two to three pounds, but it means the laying down of the principle of self-support and it represents a good deal of work and a good spirit on the part of the people."

Misleading Reports.

The Men's Church League declares that it has been misled for some time by the glowing reports of growth in all churches. They have discovered, however, that instead of the 1,115,000 gains for 1928, the figures heretofore have represented births into families inactively connected with the church and of persons who moved from one community to another, being enrolled again and again without being stricken from the rolls of the original church. In short, the poll proved to be entirely inaccurate, and the League continuing its work, found thirty-two percent of the churches actually sterile.

Facts To Be Faced

Failure of the churches to show gains in membership are laid to the development of the motion picture, the automobile, the radio and increased school activities, all of which put a great strain upon the church. Owen D. Young, churchman as well as financier, points out that "it does no good for the church to wish that the radio and the automobile were not here. They are here. They will stay here, and new and other things will come. Every new advance disintegrates the old order and only those institutions survive which can adapt themselves to new conditions. Facts are facts and we must take account of them." Setting about to remedy the situation, the League proposes to put its members, as individuals and as Sunday School classes, to work building up genuine, fresh membership. The plan, says Collins, has been shown practical if it can be financed, and there is no excuse for lack of money, in view of what the churches collect and spend uselessly.

Africa is Changing

One does not need to cry "Wolf!" to see that great and powerful forces are driving in on Africa which will inevitably mould its character unless Christian people lay solid foundations while yet there is time. Western civilization, through government, commerce, and materialistic influences, is changing Africa and its peoples and doing it rapidly. The widespread opening up of communications, says Thos. S. Donohugh in the Pittsburgh Advocate, is drawing people from the remotest sections into the whirl of modern life, creating desires for wealth and what it brings, and tending to suggest that satisfaction lies in what we have rather than in what we are. The old tribal life and its sanctions are breaking down, a new unrest and a new poverty arising. New evils are introduced by the marked increase in the sale of intoxicating liquor through new desires, new temptations, racial distinctions, and a crass individualism.

The Fight Against Materialism

A keen observer says that "it is now a question of Christianity or nothing in Africa. Civilization is destroying paganism, and Christianity itself is endangered by the temptations of the new materialism." Mohammedanism continues to advance, and, while not so strong as formerly, still hinders

Christianity whenever it acquires a foothold.

The Church in Africa needs the help the Churches of the West can give. Especially do they need keen, strong, well-brained leaders and friends who will guide without seeming to dictate, who will bring the note of deep spiritual life and of victory over the temptations of materialism, and who will encourage the initiative and the self-expression of the African Leaders.

Along with the demand for a better type of education adapted to Africa's present need, is the urgent call for the deeper spiritual life and message.

The Bible vs. The Koran

A change, indicative of the changing conditions in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, took place at Heiban police office, when the Bible instead of the Koran was used for the taking of an oath. Some of the natives had to take an oath with regard to a case of theft. The Nuba chief who brought the charge wanted the oath taken on his fetish objects. The Mamur was going to use the Koran, but on representations being made by the Mission the Bible was substituted. May it indicate a widespread change from paganism, past Islam, to Christianity, among many of these people.

In the Solomon Islands

Pastor Mallis writes: "I feel that faithful praying souls should know something of what it means to carry the Gospel to the bush dwellers of Malaita. . . Now we must visit our pioneer missionary in his bush home. Getting into our ship's boat, we row for about half an hour up a river—a typical island river, with mangroves on either side and here and there some forest glen, whose great limbs all covered with ferns and orchids fairly arch the river. Getting ashore, we tramp up what I call the front approach to his home. The track quite baffles description. We clamber over fallen trees, wade through mud and dripping wet bush. The only bridge we can find over the river is a fallen tree trunk. Rather a perilous passage, as a little slip and we should be precipitated into the river below."

Bush Walking

"At last we reach the village, and the missionary's home, which consists of a little leaf 'lean to' at the rear of the church. A table, bed and a few chairs, compose the furniture. I note a gramophone in the corner which, no doubt, helps to while away quiet evenings. . . This young man is fortunate if he gets a mail once in six weeks, and a food supply once every four months. The bush walking on the Islands is arduous. No proper roads, and as you walk, your eye has to be constantly on the track, or you may find yourself on all fours. The mountains are very steep, and it means pulling yourself up, by holding on to branches and roots. You have to be constantly watching your feet. You plunge through mud and wet scrub, as there are but few days in the year without rain in the Solomons. Rivers have to be forded, some too deep to wade, or be carried over, which must be swum across. Enough to give some idea of the arduous undertaking of our beloved workers, who so bravely carry the Gospel through those forest-clad mountains."

History of Religious Congress

For the first time since the war an international congress on the history of religions will be held this year at the University of Lund, Sweden, Aug. 27-30, under the patronage of the Crown Prince and the Swedish authorities. More than sixty-five papers and reports will be presented at the congress. It is to be arranged in nine sections, covering the field of religious history. Prior to 1914 similar congresses were held at Stockholm, Paris, Basle, Oxford and Leyden.

A GLIMPSE INTO HEATHEN LIFE

Johanna Veenstra gives a lurid description of conditions around Lupwe in Africa:

"Not a compound have I entered where my eyes have not witnessed the ravages of disease—wounds, bruises, putrifying sores, deformity, blindness, leprosy. In their raw state I see them, for they have not been 'bound up, neither mollified with ointment.' The physical need of these people is tremendous! They die off in large numbers without any help! It would require a heart of stone not to be touched by their sufferings. Nowhere can I look but I see little spirit-houses and other manifold evidences of Satan's power. In days to come will these multitudes hear that word, precious beyond all other words—"Ye were formerly darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord"?"

BLAMES BEAUTY CONTESTS

"What becomes of the winners of beauty contests?" asks the American War Cry and then goes on to say: "According to newspaper reports their subsequent careers are not allur-

The liquor traffic does not produce wealth. It destroys wealth in order to manufacture pauperism.

—RIGHT HON. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

ing, and it is not surprising to know that Premier Mussolini of Italy has abolished such things. It is, perhaps, of greater interest to get the views of one nearer home and who is competent to judge. We refer to Mr. Ziegfeld, who to an American newspaper has expressed himself in part as follows:

"I think it would be an excellent thing if beauty contests were barred in America. As they have been conducted they are a disgrace and no self-respecting girl wants to take part in them. They are harmful to the girls who do take part in them and especially to the winners, for the girls are judged by false standards. They are lifted up to what appears to be the top of the world, but it is an unreal world, and almost always they come down to earth later with the dull thud of reality."

"The reality is oftentimes sordid divorce, drug addiction, poverty, death."

Freedom From Ecclesiasticism

By Rev. L. M. England, Kingston, Ont.

THERE has been a tendency more or less prominent in all ages towards Ecclesiasticism. One hope we have so far is that there has been a growing freedom in modern times. The Jews had a national religion and asserted that no other had hope. The Roman Catholic said salvation was a matter of baptism and church fellowship. This was an improvement on national religion for it could take in all colors and tongues. Calvinism said it is not a matter of either nationalism or church fellowship but salvation is in God's Election, in His inscrutable will. This again was an advance, for it raised the essential thing above mere sacraments to the realm of the will of God. Wesley gave expression to a truth that had been long smouldering down the centuries, that God in His love had predestined all men to be saved through faith in Jesus Christ His Son, and He wills not the death of the sinner, but that all should come unto Him and live. This interpretation of God's grace raised the gospel ship from a very dark lock and sent it on a world-wide mission of good news.

As there is a tendency today to become burdened by the Ecclesiasticism of the past and to try to monopolize the grace of God, and to fall into the errors once thought to be left behind we do well to heed God's warnings as seen by His dealings in New Testament times.

The Wise Men Warned

WHEN the Wise Men were led on their journey and approached Jerusalem they said to themselves, "There are the temple turrets, the sacrifices, the priests, the hierarchy and the 'writings'—what more likely place to find the infant Messiah than there! There are the palaces of the Herods and the seats of the aristocracy, where more appropriately could the 'born King' be found than there!" And they turned aside—but the star left them.

It was a vital parabolic truth that as they approached the prophetic writings—the "more sure word of prophecy"—the star of nature-light should fade. They were directed to Bethlehem. They saw the star again with great joy, which led them not to pharisaism and phylacteries and incense but to the house of the carpenter Joseph in a land of hill-side shepherds. These commonplace unobstructed minds God honored—as He has done in all ages.

Help for Jesus' plans not in Jerusalem

IT was an irony on the religious professions of the Jewish system that Jesus, the Sent of Jehovah, could not find sympathetic hearers and prospective disciples in the temple surroundings. He turned away to the people of Galilee, unprejudiced by ritualism and tradition. These Galilean fishermen were passing their lives thoughtfully in an occupation

that brought them into markets and into the knowledge of men. They had less rubbish to remove to find a foundation for Godly character. They readily received Jesus and enlisted in His cause.

It was in Galilee that Jesus found most friends. They followed Him in greatest numbers to the last feast. They cried "Hosanna" and "Blessed" and put garments and branches in His path. It is wrong to say that those who acclaimed Him one day cried "Away with Him" the next. Those Galileans, as soon as they came into Jerusalem found their Master and themselves in the hands of civic and religious authorities and there helpless in His defence. It was these out-of-city friends who lingered on till Pentecost. It was then said "Are not all these Galileans?" The foundation for gospel propagation was thus laid away from the sacred city. "That word—began from Galilee."

Antioch Honored

ANOTHER bold stroke for freedom and a rebuke to Ecclesiasticism and tradition were given when the all important beginnings to obey the great command to "go into all the world" came about. It was not at Jerusalem the seat of sectarian ritualistic religiousness, whence many might have expected the aggressive forces of the new day and the new kingdom to spring, but at Antioch! It became the mother city of missions. It was not only away from Jerusalem but there is not a name of the original "Twelve" present. There are new names, Paul and Barnabas, Niger, Cno from northern Africa Lucius, and Manaen. The "apostles" were still clinging to Jerusalem and seriously doubting the right of the Gentiles to self-determination. So difficult was it even for Peter to struggle out of hide-bound conditions.

Thus Jerusalem missed its calling, and possibly this nucleus of religious prejudice and sacrificialism would have survived had it not been for the stern necessity—shall it be said in God's providence?—that Titus come with the Roman army and sack the deserted city, and leave not one stone of the temple upon another. So does God show His value of places and things compared to "new creatures" and sonship.

It can be surely asserted that the Gospels and the Acts and Paul's Epistles contain all that the immediate disciples thought essential to salvation and world redemption. Paul said if any one preached any other gospel let him be anathema. Why should any modern church go beyond the simplicity of the New Testament? Why turn for authority considered equaling or even greater, namely, the Early Fathers and the dark ages, when the pure stream of the gospel river became murky with incorporated paganism? Moses and Elijah and the cloud—and everything else—must pass, but "Jesus only" is to remain. And the word is still—"HEAR HIM!"

Teaching the Law of God

By Walter Albion Squires, D.D.

THE scripture selected for study tells of the educational system which Nehemiah set up after he had rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem. Being a wise leader he realized that something more than walls of stone were needed to safeguard the newly-established Jewish nation. He sought to secure that knowledge and devotion which come only through religious nurture.

The principle on which Nehemiah relied is a permanent one. No nation of today can afford to disregard it. Not only is universal education needed to insure national permanence, but the educational program must have within it the elements of religious nurture. To help pupils realize the wisdom of Nehemiah in seeking to provide religious education for the whole population of the country will be a chief objective of the teacher who undertakes to guide pupils in the study of this lesson. The teacher may also point out the significance of the lesson for our own times.

The lesson material could be treated in two or three topics and it would be well to add another dealing with the application of the lesson truths to present day problems.

Ezra's Bible School.

IT will be remembered that Nehemiah was careful to have a group of teachers in the company which he led from Babylonia to Palestine. Evidently he had from the first plans for setting up an educational system in the newly-restored Hebrew commonwealth.

Perhaps it was through Nehemiah's influence that Ezra an able teacher of the law was induced to come to Jerusalem. Soon after Ezra's arrival preparations were made for starting an educational system calculated to bring religious instruction to all the inhabitants of the nation. A pulpit of wood was erected in an open part of the city before the water gate, and all the people who were mature enough to understand were gathered in this space to hear the reading of the law of Moses. The school was composed of men, women and children. All stood in silent attention while Ezra read the words of the law.

Their sojourn in the East had caused the Jews to lose some of the words and idioms of speech which had existed before the Captivity. Hebrew had begun to be a dead language. So interpreters had to be appointed to explain certain passages to the people. Possibly these teachers also explained other passages than those which were difficult to understand because of language changes. The people had lost the knowledge which their ancestors had possessed to a certain extent, and some of the verses had to be explained because of this fact.

The school was something more than a study of the law. A deep spirit of praise and worship marked the whole procedure. When Ezra "blessed Jehovah the great God," all the people shouted "Amen! Amen!"

A Day of Rejoicing.

WHEN the stern law of Jehovah was read, with its solemn warnings against apostasy, the people were overcome with dread. They realized that both they and their forefathers had broken the commandments of God. The whole multitude wept.

This unexpected outcome of the instruction was not exactly what Nehemiah had desired. He therefore, with Ezra and the other teachers, went among the people and urged them to cease their mourning. Nehemiah as a wise student of human nature knew that mere sorrow was not enough, that religion ought to lead to joy and lasting satisfactions; so he told the people that the day was holy, that they were to feast and rejoice, that the joy of Jehovah was their strength. Doubtless Nehemiah and his teachers went farther and explained to them that Jehovah had forgiven his people and had shown his gracious love for them by bringing them back to the land of their forefathers.

Re-establishment of the Feast of Tabernacles

THE great Jewish feast days were associated with outstanding events in Hebrew history. The Pass-over commemorated the flight from Egypt and the tragic night when the angel of death passed over the Hebrew homes to smite the first-born of the Egyptians. The Feast of Tabernacles called to mind the days of the wilderness wanderings. It was celebrated by a symbolic action. At the time of the feast the people left their houses and erected booths of boughs in which to live. Sometimes these booths were erected on the flat roofs of the houses. Sometimes they were built in the streets or open spaces of the city. Thus did the Hebrews recall and impress upon their children the fact that for forty years they had been wanderers in the deserts and dwellers in tents and booths.

This custom of observing the Feast of Tabernacles had been wellnigh lost during the days of the Captivity. Apparently few of the Jews who came back to Jerusalem had ever heard of it. Directions for the holding of the feast were discovered in the law of Moses and so preparations were made for its observance.

The returned Hebrews were evidently deeply impressed with this pictorial representation of a stirring period in the lives of their ancestors. The occasion was one of feasting and gladness, but it was also a deeply religious service. Every day there was the reading of the law and its study under the trained teachers whom Nehemiah had brought with him from the East. On the last day there was a solemn assembly for public worship and praise.

Program of Religious Education.

CHURCH and State have been separated in Canada and is most of the commonwealths that have sprung up on the western continent. This does not mean, however, that Church and State are to have nothing to do with one another. It does not mean that the state can safely disregard the contribution which religion can make to the welfare of its people and the stability of its institutions. Every nation which would make progress toward higher attainments in civilization needs the inspiration and idealism which religion alone can supply. Every state should therefore encourage a system of religious instruction which will insure the religious development of its people.

This end can be attained without the establishment of a state religion. It can be attained by the co-operation of the state with churches and other organizations responsible for religious teaching. So long as this co-operation is fair and just to all types of religious belief, the principle of separation of church and state is not violated.

This lesson may be made intensely practical by a little outside investi-

gation by members of the class. If some members of the class should make a simple survey of educational conditions in the community where they live the results would doubtless be rewarding. Such a survey would investigate such matters as the enrollment in public and private schools, and the enrollment in church schools for public school age. The comparison of these two enrollment figures would indicate how effectively the churches were carrying out their part of the educational program in so far as reaching pupils is concerned.

Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.—Hebrews 4:16.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, September 9—Deuteronomy 31: 9-13; Tuesday, September 10—Joshua 8: 30-35; Wednesday, September 11—Nehemiah 8:1-6; Thursday, September 12—Nehemiah 8:8-12; Friday, September 13—Luke 4:16-21; Saturday, September 14—Deuteronomy 6:1-9; Sunday, September 15—Psalm 119:97-104.

A hard heart makes a tight fist.

The face is a preface to the character.



WHERE ARABS ATTACKED JEWS

British troops, which were rushed to Palestine from Egypt have been successful in quelling the disturbance between Arabs and Jews which resulted in the death of about 160 persons. The famous "Wailing Wall" of the Jews in Jerusalem had been a bone of contention between Jews and Arabs for years, and disputes over Jewish rights at the wall were a contributing cause of the present outbreak. The Arabs wished to tear down parts of the wall as an improvement for Jerusalem. The "wailing wall" is shown above

The investigation might go farther and find out how such community forces as moving picture shows, recreational establishments of a commercial kind, and general social conditions are affecting the childhood and youth of the community.

Since the home is after all the greatest educational agency in the world, the survey might investigate such matters as the extent to which family worship and grace at meals is practised in the community.

The Word of Life

The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation my father's God, and I will exalt him.—Exodus 15:2.

Happy art thou, O Israel; who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency!—Deut. 33:29.

Behold to obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of rams.—I Sam. 15:22.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.—Ps. 1:1.

He brought me up also out of an humble pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings.—Ps. 40:2.

A good name is rather to be chosen than silver and gold.—Proverbs 22:1.

For the Son of man is come to seek and save that which was lost.—Matt. 18:11.

Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.—Luke 11:9.

He that glorieth let him glory in the Lord.—II Cor. 10:17.

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A DEPARTMENT FOR HOME MAKERS

The Spirit of Investigation

By Mary Stark Kerr.

A BUSINESS woman was calling at the home of a young mother; while the latter was signing some papers her child was playing around the room, and investigating various articles which attracted his attention, as is natural for a child eighteen months old. "Stop that!" cried the mother, "Let it alone!" and she jumped up and snatched the child away angrily.

"He is so troublesome," she said to the caller. "He is into everything. I wish he were a girl; that is what I wanted; boys are never any use to one when they grow up."

"O," said the shocked caller, "don't say that. A boy can be a great comfort to you. I have one only six years old, and he certainly is a delightful companion to me. But if you talk about your son like this, it will ruin his life, and yours, too. A child, even of his age, can feel the astagonism you are expressing, and it will cause him to have the same feeling toward you; or else, if he keeps on loving you, it will break his little heart."

"Well, I wish he would let things alone," snapped the mother.

"You can have your wish fulfilled, if you will take the right way of doing so," said the caller. "When children want to handle everything, they do not mean to be annoying, they are only trying to learn. Help him to learn, by showing him the objects which attract him and explaining

what they are for. That will help him to grow out of this stage sooner, for when he has learned all the necessary things about these articles, he will not trouble about them any further. But the more you hinder him in his search for knowledge, the longer this stage will last."

"I never heard that before," said the mother. "I think I'll see how it works, because I surely want him to get out of this stage; it is terribly trying."

"I know it is trying to us, but do you know, I haven't a doubt that it is a good deal more trying to the child when we interfere with his search for knowledge. But if we work with him instead of against him, we shall find enjoyment in his curiosity. I am sure that if we parents do our part as we ought to, we shall get the reward as we go along, and our children, instead of being a trial to us, will be a real pleasure."—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Happier Married

WOULD I be single again?" said a married woman. "No, I would not. I was single once; I'm married now, and I wouldn't exchange for anything."

I nod'd encouragingly.

"It's all very well for these young women and girls to talk of careers," she went on, "but what chance of a career have the majority of them got? None at all. If you call tapping away at a typewriter for eight hours a day, or filing away index cards, or perpetually working an adding machine a career—but how can you?"

"The people who are constantly shouting about careers for women don't seem to realize that the majority of women who are employed in offices, etc., do nothing but routine work. For five and a half days a week, like automatons, they do practically the same thing every day. What is more, they have very little chance of ever doing anything different—unless they marry."

SHE paused a moment. "Marriage," she continued, speaking emphatically, "is the greatest career of all for a woman. It's wonderful in its infinite variety."

Hesitatingly I queried this.

"Oh, yes," she rejoined, "I know it is customary to suggest that a wife's job is one of never varying monotony. But, believe me, that's all rot! The job can be as monotonous or as varied as the wife likes to make it. It is monotonous only to the unintelligent wife."

"Think for a minute, and you'll see what I mean," she insisted. "I'm my own boss. My husband—not many do—wouldn't dream of interfering in the household management. So I am able to order my work just to please myself. That's one tremendous advantage I have over the single girl. Then, think how fascinating my work is."

HER eyes beamed with joy as she said this. "Why, even deciding on what we shall have for dinner the next day and on how it shall be cooked and served is a work of art to the discriminating housewife. When, think what fun it is choosing new casement curtains, new wallpaper, new carpets. Such jobs give one endless opportunities of exercising one's taste for color schemes."

"It's the same with choosing baby's clothes—bless her! Why, you've only to see the care which a girl expends over the dressing of her doll to realize the pride and joy a mother feels in the dressing of her babe."

"Marriage, you see, offers a woman more scope to develop and reveal her own personality than does any other career. Marriage is the career for a woman, in fact."—Glasgow Weekly Herald.



The wrap-around skirt is taking on new dignity. Here a model is shown that is typical of the new vogue. It is of heavy brown crepe with its hip yoke finished with long ends, one passing through the other and each buttoning on the side back. Flared pleats give the effect of width at the bottom. This tuck-in blouse achieves several distinctive qualities. While remaining collarless, a deep shoulder yoke gives the effect of a short cape. Flared cuffs in pointed theme add piquancy. The last word of chic is said with the revelation that the blouse chooses ivory satin as an expressive medium of fashion wisdom.

Problems of Homemakers

Plague of Cockroaches

Dear Madam:—Can you tell me how to get rid of cockroaches? I try to keep all food covered, and no crumbs about, but with little children about it is not easy and the pests seem to hide round my water pipes and sink and come out at night. Could I smoke them out with anything that would be safe to use in the house?—Troubled.

As with ants, one of the most effective, simple means of ridding the house of this pest is to dust with commercial sodium fluoride, either pure or diluted one-half with some inert substance such as powdered gypsum or flour. Use a blower or dust gun and dust the sodium fluoride over the shelves and, under the sink, round the pipes and cracks, and about the floors, wherever the pests have their hiding places. Do this in the evening as the immediate effect is to cause the roaches to come out of their retreats, rush about blindly and in a few hours die. In the morning sweep up and burn the dead or paralyzed roaches. The safest fumigant for use in a kitchen or house is, it is said, burning pyrethrum. The smoke and vapors generated by the burning of this insecticide are often more effective in destroying roaches than the use of pyrethrum in the ordinary way as a powder. There is no danger of explosion and the only precautions necessary are to burn it in a vessel set on the stove or in a large pan of water to prevent fire, and to see that the room is kept tightly closed for from 6 to 12 hours.

White Floating Soap

Dear Madam:—Can you give me directions for making a hard, white soap that will float?—M. P. W.

I have had no experience in making a floating soap, but here is the method of a successful housekeeper:

"If directions are carefully followed, the result will be a pure white floating soap, as efficacious as any you buy, and your effort will not be merely an experiment."

"The only articles necessary with which to work are a large dishpan, a long stick or paddle, and the kitchen range."

"Somewhere there is a tradition that soap cannot be made from salty fat, but with this recipe one may use salty fat as well as any and without the preliminary of freshening."

"Dissolve one-half can of lye in your dishpan in water about one inch deep. Place on range, and add two and a-half lbs. of rinds, cracklings or any kind of rough scraps. Clear fat may also be used, but will need a little more lye. Boil moderately for about one hour or until all the lumps are consumed. Add a little hot water from time to time. In another half hour your pan should be nearly full and you will notice that adding water makes the soap a little whiter each time. Continue boiling all the while. Add about one pint of salt and stir till dissolved. The soap will come to the top and look curdled. Set the pan off the stove and in a half hour you can skim off the soap. Throw the water away and dissolve one-half can of lye in the pan, add soap and boil as before, adding water in the same way. When the pan is full add salt again and remove from fire. Set it away over night where no child or animal can touch it."

In the morning cut into squares and wrap in paper. Place on a shelf in a dry, cool place to dry. If desired a few drops of oil of sassafras or wintergreen may be added at the last boiling, but it is very nice without any perfume. The soap may be used at once, but it improves with age. Use an enameled pan for the work. Lye ruins tin and under no circumstances should it be placed in aluminum vessels, as it sets up a chemical action which is disastrous.

If one is so fortunate as to have a large iron boiler, the recipe may be doubled and the result will be the same. The secrets of success with this recipe, are in adding the water to make the soap white, and adding the salt to make it separate from the water.

Coloring Limewash

Dear Madam:—I would like to apply a colored limewash to cement stucco building, but am told that the lime will burn out color. Could you advise me as to whether there are colors which could be combined with the lime other than the old red oxide and yellow ochre?—A. C. R.

Any desired color or shade may be secured in limewash if the following pigments, which are not affected by lime are used. Of the earth colors, Vandyke brown, Venetian red, Indian red, light red, the siennas and umbers are satisfactory, as well as the old red oxide and yellow ochre. Zinc white, cadmium yellow, ultramarine, cobalt blue, chrome green, emerald green and all the black pigments may also be used successfully. These may all be purchased as dry powders and added to the whitewash or lime paint as necessary. The amount of pigment necessary depends on the shade of color desired. It is always best to first mix a small quantity and put it on the surface it is intended to cover, letting it dry thoroughly so that the exact color may be seen. In this way mistakes will be avoided, and it will not be your fate to have to wash it all off and do it over.

DON'T LET BABY SQUINT

Strong side-lights will cause a young baby to squint; see that any nursery light is shaded and placed behind, rather than in front, of the child. Squinting, too, is induced by a baby looking fixedly at near objects, the reason for this being that the muscles of the eyes are not sufficiently developed to endure a long strain, and so the eyes turn toward each other. When the eye muscles become stronger the squint usually disappears. To stop a child squinting, it is a good plan to pass the hand gently downwards over the brow and the eyes. If the squint persists in later days, the child should see an oculist, so that his affliction may be cured.

Susan Asks and Answers

Cross Stitch Pattern for Crochet Quilt

Dear Susan S.:—I see by the Witness, Aug. 7, that one of the readers is interested in the cross stitch. I am sending you a leaf from a magazine I had. Could you use it? Any filet crochet pattern can be used in the cross stitch work by putting the cross stitch where the solid or dark part of the print is. I am waiting for the pattern of the two cats fighting, promised by the reader who is sending cross stitch patterns. As I am using her pattern in a crochet quilt.

Also, did you get the patch work pattern—the key, by the reader who sent the maple leaf pattern for I should judge it would be easy to make.—A Reader.

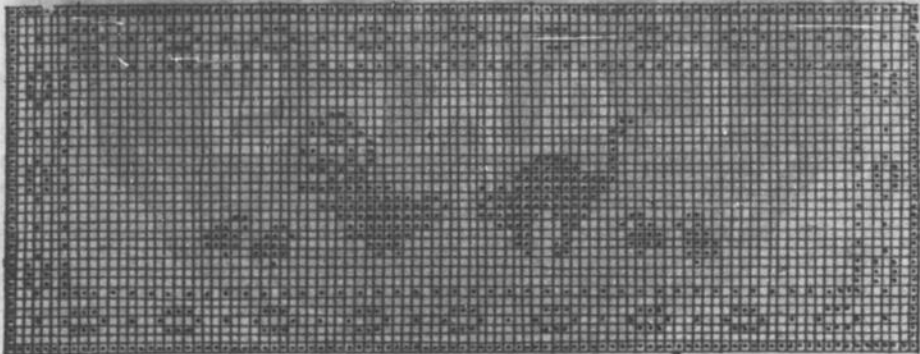
Thanks for the patterns. We have not received the cross stitch of cats fighting, but a design of rooster end cat which Miss Haldane has sent may perhaps fit in its place. I am curious

the Homemaker's Page of the Globe.

"The colors are green, orange and white, made as follows: There are forty-eight blocks (twenty-four patched and twenty-four plain), in the quilt. Each patched block has twenty-five two-inch squares in the following order: First and fifth rows, orange, green, white, green, orange; second and fourth rows, green, orange, green, orange, green; third row, white, green, orange, green, white. The plain block is made the size of this patched block, with a square of green neatly felled on each corner. These large blocks are put together alternately. I have always understood that, to be the real "double Irish Chain," it should be made in these colors. When using only two colors it was the "single chain."

These directions produce the second Irish Chain pattern illustrated in the Witness of August 14, 1929.—A.V.W.

This is evidently the same block pattern but the colors are interesting and amusing. Anyone remembering old bitter narrow days rejoices in the combination, but doubts a bit whether



to know just how you are making a crochet quilt, if you put cats into it. Write and tell us about it. Yes, I have the key pattern and think it would not be difficult as it is much like the capital T. It would make an interesting quilt.

Of this cross stitch pattern, Miss Haldane writes: "This is a rug for a child's room, we must not forget the kiddies. Characteristic protecting the chickens from the cat, such funny little things they are too. This is adapted from a filet insertion, with chickens added from another—I added one at each end of the design in order to make the centre fit into my border evenly. I discarded the heavy edge of the insertion. The border is from still another filet pattern."

In the old Spanish or Persian designs some conventional figure or possibly more chickens would have been used to give better balance to the design, as for a rug one needs to avoid the feeling of having to walk round a rug to look at it from one point of view only. Possibly the designer herself will suggest something.

A Very Popular Pattern

Evidently there are few patterns more popular than the Irish chain for many of our readers have written regarding them. One who gives no name has cut and sewn a pattern in white and scarlet patches that would tempt anyone to start a quilt.

Use Blocks Diagonally

Here is another hint as to how to put together the popular Double Irish Chain. One who signs herself "An Interested Reader," writes: "Mine is a 'family quilt,' made by an 'old quilter' years ago. The trick of forming the chain pattern is found in putting the blocks alternately together in strips and sewing the strips together diagonally, filling in at each end with parts of blocks. Then the pattern shows the 'double chain' of small squares running across both ways of the quilt. My own is done in yellow and white, and red and white blocks and is very effective although blue and white alone is very pretty.

In this case the strips of alternating blocks would be sewn together with one long strip then on each side of it strips, diminishing by two blocks each strip. The triangular spaces at the ends would be filled by blocks cut across diagonally and put in. Am I right?

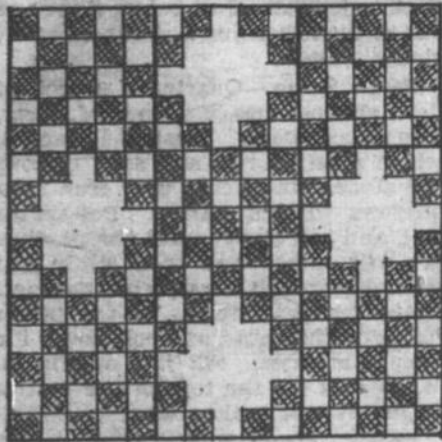
Orange and Green

Dear Susan S.:—The following directions for the making of a Double Irish Chain Quilt were clipped from

the orange was included in the very first quilt of the name; and wonders whether this particular one was not the result of a wedding in those old days that brought orange and green under one house-roof.

Triple Irish Chain

Even the double chain does not end the list of varieties and Miss M. Davidson, Ont., writes sending not only that but a "Triple Chain" of which we give her illustration.



Of this Miss Davidson says, "Note in this the first block is dark and so on. Just the reverse of the double, but there are two dark blocks sewn in the corners of the light block the width of one small block from the corner thus forming the three chains."

Being a person who, like 'Madam,' in her cooking is addicted to easy ways, I think I would just piece extra strips long and short to set in with white, six inch square patches instead of sewing two dark squares on each corner of a ten inch white patch. Would it make much difference in looks? It seems to me easier.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

Hobbies are infectious. And the great craze at Aix-les-Bains this summer is the making of dainty and sophisticated crepe de Chine handkerchiefs. The little squares of silk are first finally rouleau-hemmed, then oversewn with thread in a contrasting color. Very pretty combinations are yellow silk decorated with blue thread, bois-de-rose sewn with nigger-brown, lime green with deep olive, and so on.

A long piece of oilcloth doubled over to make a pocket with a flap and stitched down with tape to make pockets for the various saucepan covers is convenient to hang over the stove. It saves steps and one wipe with the dishcloth will remove all dust from it saving all the dusting of covers.

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Charm of Petit Point

THERE is something very delightful about choosing a new piece of needlework, especially if it happens to be petit point. Besides the pleasurable hour one can spend looking through the most attractive designs, there is always that comfortable assurance at the back of our minds that the purchase will always be our friend until the end of the chapter and will never turn against us, as is so often the case with hats and frocks.

When we go to the dressmaker how many of us know that disquieting little feeling of uncertainty, wondering if the summer will ever really be hot enough to wear the new creation? Will it be just a shade more expensive than we feared? Will it make us look too fat, too thin, too tall or short, a hundred other questions. But in a needlework shop caring care is left behind and we know that nothing but pleasure lies before us, for when we have had all the fun of making a selection there is still the embroidery to be done, and after that we can admire the footstool or fire screen for the rest of our lives.

There are three stages in petit point writes Marigold Watney in The London Telegraph. If you are only a beginner it is best to start on canvas marked all over with strands of wool. This is called "indicated", and is not really petit point at all, but no one will know if you do not tell them, and it has one great advantage in that it is impossible to go wrong.

The second is equally easy. You buy some wool and a square painted with a garden scene or bunch of flowers, or even a sleeping cat, if that happens to be your taste—and there you are!

The third stage is the best of all, but, unfortunately, it is only safe to embark upon it if you are a little bit of an artist. Suppose you wish to make a seat for a Queen Anne chair; first go to the Museum and study the furniture there. If you see a pattern that takes your fancy you can easily get permission to make a sketch; this will enable you to get your coloring exact. Then paint your canvas. It is essential that the edge is bound with tape, otherwise it is amazing how quickly it will ravel away. After that it must be stretched on a frame. These only cost a few shillings, and can be adjusted to any size, and will last indefinitely, so they are well worth the trifling extra expense and trouble.

Another very important thing is—be sure you get your measurements quite accurate. So often the success of a piece of work depends on these small details.

One last word: Never leave anything that is not absolutely to your liking. Nothing is quite so hateful as to have to unpick one's own work; but it is worth while doing it again and again; often it only depends on a few stitches whether the result is a failure or a work of art.

HIGHER WAIST-LINE

We do take a long time to assimilate the dictates of Paris. The longer skirt and higher waist-line has been hanging fire so much that some women have missed that well-dressed look by being too late! Some of the new woollen frocks for mid-season travel show the all-in-one model, with a decorative belt placed at the normal waist. Such a style is far better with circular skirts and simple, slightly fitted, blouse-like bodices finished with fichu or large collar. The newest coats, however seem, to be again veering round to a slim straightness just indicating a slight curve inwards.

Princess effects of the early "eighties" are being cleverly manipulated, and will be well presented for the more formal robe-de-style of the future. It is in these sheath-like frocks and elongated tunics that a real change is indicated. The higher waist-line grows more noticeable in each representative collection.

I would dress myself in charity as my best raiment. I would put it on upon my faith and hope, not so as entirely to hide them, but as an upper and more visible vesture. — Dr. Watts.

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HOME COOKING

Peach Recipes

By Madam.

Peach Salad.—Slice firm peaches, sprinkle liberally with sugar and the blanched and chopped meat of almond or pecan nuts. Serve with cream dressing. To blanch the nuts pour boiling water over, drain and rub off the skins.

Peaches and Cantaloupes.—Fill halves of any ripe cold musk melons with sliced peaches. Sprinkle with sugar and serve with whipped cream.

Ladies' Salad calls for ripe pink cheeked peaches with a slice cut off the top of each, the stones removed and the cavities filled with a mixture of chopped apple and crushed nut meats. Set each peach on an individual plate in a nest of closely curled crisp lettuce heart leaves and add a ring of whipped cream dressing.

Fried Peach Pies.—Peel firm but ripe well flavored peaches and set them on sieve to drain. (I find the wire pie plates fine for this sort of thing). Sift together 3 cups of flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, one cup of fine granulated sugar and an eighth of a teaspoon of salt. Rub in 2 table-

spoons of shortening. Beat two eggs light, adding one cup of milk. Add this to dry ingredients, stirring lightly with a knife. Take small piece of dough roll out on floured board, cut in rounds, put piece of peach on each roll up and drop it into smoking hot deep fat. Turn to brown on all sides, drain on brown paper. Serve with powdered sugar and cream.

Peach Meringues.—Make patty cases of puff paste, cutting rounds and from half cutting out the centres. Lay a ring on each uncut round, wetting them with ice water so they will not curl off. Bake these about 15 minutes or until golden brown. In each patty lay half of a peeled and pitted ripe peach dipped in powdered sugar. Beat white of egg stiff, add 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar flavored with vanilla. Put rosette on each talle, return to oven, cook dry and brown lightly.

Peach Pie de Luxe.—Line plate with rich pastry. Fill with sliced peaches (uncooked). 2 tablespoonfuls flour rubbed into 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 cupful of granulated sugar. Put strips of pastry across pie. 1 tablespoonful of cocoanut over this. Bake in a moderate oven.

Peach Cream Pie.—Bake pie shell first. When cool, half fill it with sliced fresh peaches and 1 large banana. Have ready a cream filling made as follows: 2 cups milk, 1-3 cup flour, 3-4 cup sugar, pinch salt, vanilla, 1 egg yolk (may be omitted). Mix and cook in double boiler until thick. When cool, pour over sliced peaches and banana. Whipped cream or meringue may be used.

Peach Custard Pie.—Make a soft boiled custard by your favorite recipe or as follows: Beat four eggs slightly, adding half a cup of white sugar and an eighth of a teaspoon of salt, stirring in gradually a quart of scalded milk. Cook in double boiler until custard coats spoon, take off, strain and flavor with half a teaspoon of vanilla. Have peeled and halved fresh ripe peaches. If you must get them ready early pour over them a sugar syrup to keep them from changing color. Put half a peach in each dessert glass, fill in centre with ice cream and pour over it the custard until all is covered. Sprinkle chopped pistachio nuts over.

Peach Ice Box Pudding.—This makes a fine company or picnic dessert. First stew together two quarts of very ripe, pared and stoned peaches and a glass of raspberry jam; sweeten if necessary, while cooking. Have ready a deep dish lined with slices of sponge cake. Pour the fruit, while boiling hot, over it. Add more cake, and fruit, layer about, making the top layer of fruit. Weight with a plate and let stand 24 hours. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Peach Cobbler.—Peel and pit ripe peaches, put in fire in baking dish with sugar and a little water to make a rich syrup. When boiling, cover with rich baking powder biscuit dough made as for short cake and bake in very hot oven until light brown. Serve with cream, top milk or a boiled pudding sauce.

Peach Shortcake is always a favorite. Bake neat-sized biscuits from rich biscuit dough. Split with a sharp knife, buttering both halves. Press together over an inch thick stuffing of very ripe peaches finely chopped, which have been sweetening for at least ten minutes. Serve with whipped cream immediately.

Baked Peaches.—Peel, cut in halves and remove pits from six peaches. Place in a shallow glass or enamel pan. Fill each cavity with one teaspoon sugar, half a teaspoon butter, a few drops of lemon juice and a slight grating of nutmeg. Cook in oven twenty minutes. Serve on rounds of crisp buttered toast or fried round of bread.

Peach Canapes.—Saute circular pieces of sponge cake in butter until delicately browned. Drain fresh stewed or canned peaches, sprinkle with powdered sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Melt one tablespoon of

butter, add peaches and when heated, serve on cake.

Peach Conserve.—1 pound dried peaches, 2 cups shredded pineapple, 1-2 cup raisins, juice of 2 lemons, sugar. Wash peaches, cover with water and soak several hours, then cook in same water until peaches are soft and the water is cooked down. Add pineapple and raisins and cook until juicy. Measure cooked mixture and add an equal amount of hot sugar. Cook to jell test. Just before it is done stir in the lemon juice. Pour into hot, sterile glasses.

Peach Syrup.—Quarter of a peck of dead ripe peaches, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 cupfuls of water. Wash the peaches, which must be ripe and soft; remove the stones, and cut the fruit into quarters without paring. Put on to boil, and boil slowly until the peaches are soft; mash and then strain the peaches through a very fine strainer. Drain for two hours. To the peach juice add the sugar, and boil slowly for twenty minutes. Fill jars or bottles. When cold dip the tops of the bottles in paraffin or sealing wax.

Peach Marmalade.—Choose fine, ripe peaches; pare, stone and cut them up; add a very little water and cook until reduced to a pulp; pass through a colander and allow three-quarter pound sugar to each pound of pulp; put it on the stove and boil until it will jelly, or until it will drop from the spoon in clots. Stir it from the bottom with a wooden spoon all the time it is on the fire to prevent burning. When done, seal in jars.

Peach Leather.—Peel a peck or two of soft freestone peaches, and pass the pulp through a coarse sieve. To four quarts of pulp add one quart of granulated sugar, mix thoroughly, and heat until all the sugar is melted. Spread the sweetened pulp almost half an inch thick on tin sheets or plates, and put it in the sun every day until dry. That should take nearly three days. Cut it into strips of convenient size, run a knife round the edges and the "leather" will peel up as it dries. When dry pack in airtight boxes in layers of powdered sugar or in gem jars.

Candied Citron

Dear Madam:—Will you please tell me through your cooking column how to candy citrons?—F. A.

To candy the citron pare it, remove seeds and cut in thin strips. Soak in salt water for 12 hours. Pour off the brine and soak again in salt water another 12 hours. Then drain, wash in fresh water, and cover with cold water, adding two ounces of alum to 7 lbs. of the fruit. Bring to a boil, and cook half an hour, then drain,

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QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE

Henry Campbell, Que.—Please give me an account of the war in which Sir William Wallace was taken prisoner and executed. (2.) What was done with his body? (3.) What is the length of Sir William Wallace's sword? (4.) What is the length of the Hudson Bay Railway? (5.) Name the governors-general of Canada with their terms of office from 1700 to 1927. (6.) Give the day of the month and year of tenure of office of the prime ministers of Canada. (7.) What is the Latin inscription on the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec?

Ans.—(1.) Sir William Wallace, born, it is believed, in 1270, came into conflict with the English overlords of Scotland. John Balliol adjudged king of Scotland by Edward III. of England, had been imprisoned for rebellion against English suzerainty in 1296. In June of the next year Edward went abroad, leaving Scotland in the charge of Surrey, Cressingham and Ormsby. At Dundee, according to tradition, Wallace had slain an Englishman named Selby and consequently became an outlaw leading a band of desperate men. In various minor raids he harried the English. The treacherous capture of his uncle and other Scottish noblemen roused Wallace to burn the Barns of Aye and attracted many leaders to his cause. Sir Henry Percy and Sir Robert Clifford at the head of Edward's forces came up to the Scots at Irvine. Taking advantage of dissension among the nobles they induced Wallace's titled friends to make peace on July 9, 1297, and desert him. Retiring to the north, Wallace raised a large army. Sir Andrew Murray headed a considerable following and by daring fighting the English fortresses were soon completely subdued north of the Forth. As the English advanced Wallace left Dundee, whose castle he had been besieging and occupied the Abbey Craig at Stirling. After an attempt at negotiations the English started to cross the narrow bridge over the Forth. When about half the army were over Wallace flung his men upon the broken ranks and won a victory. Wallace, after a great raid into north England became guardian of Scotland for King John Comyn. Edward returned from Europe and on July 22 defeated Wallace at Falkirk. Wallace retired to the wilds, visited France to enlist aid, won their support and that of the Pope, but in 1303 France made peace with Edward and in the next year the opposing nobles went over finally and turned to pursuing Wallace upon whose head a price had been placed. On August 5, 1305, he was captured—by treachery, says tradition—near Glasgow by Sir John Menteith. Eighteen days later he was tried in London, and executed with all the brutalities of the age. (2.) His dismembered body being displayed at various places as proof that the Scottish patriot was no more. (3.) We can find no authentic information as to the length of Sir William Wallace's sword. (4.) The Hudson Bay Railway is 510 miles long. (5.) In 1700 M. de Calliere was governor-general; 1703-1725, M. de Vaudreuil; 1747-1749, M. de la Galissoniere; 1749-1752, M. de La Jonquiere; 1752-1755, Duesquesne de Menneville; 1755-1760, M. de Vaudreuil; 1760-1763, Lord Amherst; 1763-1766, James Murray; 1766-1778, Sir Guy Carleton; 1778-1784, Sir Francis Haldimand; 1784-1796, Lord Dorchester; 1796-1807, Sir Robert Prescott; 1807-1811, Sir James Henry Craig; 1811-1815, Sir George Prevost; 1816-1818, Sir John Sherbrooke; 1818-1819, Duke of Richmond; 1820-1823, Earl Dalhousie; 1823-1835, Lord Aylmer; 1835-1838, Lord Gosford; 1838, Lord Dunham; 1838-1839, Sir John Colborne; 1839-1841, Lord Sydenham; 1842-1843, Sir Charles Bagot; 1843-1845, Lord Metcalfe; 1845-1847, Lord Cathcart; 1847-1854, Lord Elgin; 1854-1861, Sir Edmund Head; 1861-1867, Viscount Monck; 1868-1872, Baron Lisgar; 1872-1875, Lord Dufferin; 1875-1884, Marquis of Lorne; 1884-1888, Marquis of Lansdowne; 1888-1892, Lord Stanley of Preston; 1892-1898, Lord Aberdeen; 1898-1904, Lord Minto; 1903-1910, Earl Grey; 1911-1916, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught; 1916-1921, Duke of Devonshire; 1921-1926, Baron Byng; 1927—, Lord Willingdon. (6.) Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873; Hon. A. Mackenzie, Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 16, 1878; Rt. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Oct. 17, 1873 to June 6, 1891; Hon. Sir J. J. Abbott, June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892; Hon. Sir J. Thompson, Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894; Hon. Sir M. Bowell, Dec. 12, 1894 to April 27, 1896; Hon. Sir C. Tupper, May 1, 1896 to July

8, 1896; Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, July 11, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911; Rt. Hon. Sir R. Borden, Oct. 10, 1911 to July 10, 1920; Rt. Hon. A. Meighen, July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921; Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926; Rt. Hon. A. Meighen, June 28, 1926 to Sept. 25, 1926; Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Sept. 25, 1926 to the present. (7.) "Mortem virtus communem, famam historia, monumentum posteritas dedit."

REQUESTED POEMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following are thanked for forwarding the words of pieces requested: M. M. Smyth, Que., "When Pa is Sick"; A. D. Allin, Sask., "Bonnie Doon"; Mrs. Clara E. Beattie, Ont., Mrs. David E. Ellis, N. S., Edward B. McCabe, Calif., "Lily Dale."

(Sent by A. D. Allin, Sask.)

BONNIE DOON

Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae weary, fu' o' care
Ye'll break my heart, ye warbling birds
That wanton thro' the flow'ry thorn
Ye mind me o' departed joys,
Departed never to return.

Of't has I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine;
And lika bird sang o' its love,
And fondly sae did I o' mine,
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree;
But my false lover stole my rose,
And ah! he left the thorn wi' me.

(Sent by M. M. Smyth, Que.)

WHEN PA IS SICK

When pa is sick
He's soared to death,
And ma an' us
Just holds our breath.

He crawls to bed
An' puffs and grunts
An' does all kinds
Of crazy stunts.

He wants Doc Brown,
An' mighty quick;
For when pa's ill,
He's awful sick.

He gasps an' groans
An' sort o' sighs,
He talks so queer
An' rolls his eyes.

Ma hums an' runs
An' all of us
An' all the house
Is in a fuss.

An' peace an' joy
Is mighty scarce—
When pa is sick
It's something fierce.

When ma is sick
She pegs away
She's quiet, though,
Not much to say.

She goes right on
A-doin' things,
An' sometimes laughs
Or even sings.

She says she don't
Feel extra well,
But then it's just
A kind o' spell.

She'll be all right
Tomorrow sure
A good old sleep
Will be the cure.

An' pa he sniffs
An' makes a kiek,
Says women-folks
Are always sick.

An' ma she smiles,
Let's on she's glad—
When ma is sick,
It ain't so bad.

(Sent by M. Kidd, Ont.)

"UNCLE BEN."

"Of all the disagreeable people, of all the horrible, cross old men
That ever lived," said my angry Dolly,—
"the very meanest is 'Uncle Ben!'
You needn't look at me, I'm in earnest;
Just wait till I tell you what he said,
And what he did to poor Rip Van Winkle;
and see, then, whether you'll shake
your head!
Horrid, hateful!"—the naughty speeches
came tumbling over each other so
fast,
That instead of shaking my head at Dolly,
it was Dolly herself I shook at last!
"Don't you know, oh, you little tempest!
that 'Uncle Ben' has his work to do,
And is bound himself by regulations
which he has no right to break for
you?
He's employed to keep the park in order,
and dogs are never allowed, you
know;
So what can the poor man do, I wonder,
when naughty children bother him
so?
You shouldn't have taken Rip Van Winkle,
and you are the one that is to blame."
—"But he shouldn't have kicked him!"
spluttered Dolly.
"He shouldn't have called him a horrid
name."

All in the heat of her indignation, flushed
and defiant Dolly stood,
And Dolly's mother was morally certain
that scolding would do no sort of
good.
But Adam, the gardener gray and wrinkled,
Adam, the man whose words are
wise,
Looked up from the grape-vine he was
pruning, with grave rebuke in his
honest eyes.
"We're all poor creatures," said he, "poor
creatures! Accordin' to Scripser we're
prone to err;
An' Ben Bogardus is no exception. So
mebbe Miss Dolly is right—so fur.
But we oughtn't to be too quick in judgement
until we know what a man's
been through:—
You wouldn't be quite so ready, I reckon,
to rail at Ben, if you only knew."
"Knew what?" cried Dolly. "It's no use,
Adam" (tossing her curls with a
stubborn air),
"To talk like that, for it doesn't matter.
Whatever it is I shouldn't care.
I think 'Uncle Ben' is perfectly horrid. I
always shall, whatever you say.
So you needn't tell me!"
But Adam, regardless, kept right on in his
quiet way.
—"You never heard tell of The Swallow
did you? It's nigh upon forty years
ago,
That she struck on a rock in the further
channel, one night when the sky was
thick with snow.
There wasn't a chance to reach or help
her, though the town-folk swarmed
up here in the park,
And we heard the screams, and the splitting
timbers, . . . awful sounds to
hear in the dark!
I'll never forget 'em," said Adam, slowly,
shaking his head with a look of pain.
"Sometimes in the night, when I wake up
sudden, it seems as if I heard 'em
again.
An' often enough I've dreamed about it—
the pitiful sight I saw next day,
When the poor drowned creatures drifting
shoreward, in an' out o' the water lay.
Men an' women, an' little children! I
counted 'em up to thirty-five.
When we laid 'em out in the town-hall
yonder; and there wasn't a single
soul alive.
Mostly strangers they were, an' traders,
bound for York, an' come from the
West;
But one was a neighbor—a little woman,
with a bit of a baby hugged to her
breast,
I can see her still," said the old man,
gently (he glanced at Dolly and grave-
ly smiled);
"And I'll never forget how I felt when I
saw it was Ben Bogardus' wife and
child."

"Oh, Adam, it wasn't! I can't believe it!"
My Dolly's cheeks with her blushes
flamed,
And her quick tears sprang. "You want
to tease me, and I think you ought
to be ashamed!"
But stern was the old man's face, and
solemn the look and tone with which
he spoke;
"It isn't the sort of thing, Miss Dolly,
that I'd be likely to say in joke.
No, no—it was poor Ben's wife and baby,
just as I told you, that lay there
dead.
Poor little things!—you can't much wonder
the shock and the trouble tugged
Ben's head.

"The Quaker Oats Company is adding
to its office and laboratory accom-
modation at Saskatoon, practical-
ly doubling the present capacity.
"The Southern Alberta beet crop,
from present indications, especially
from the Raymond district, promises
to be the largest tonnage on record,"
says the Lethbridge Herald, "despite
the reduction in acreage due to loss
from heavy rains and floods during
the early spring. The remarkable
growth helps to offset the difference,
and the beets thrived under the op-
pressive heat of midsummer."

I'm not denying he's cross and cranky;
but he's lived a desolate sort of life,
And folks do say he's been kind o' crazy,
more or less, since he lost his wife.
Mebbe it's true, and mebbe it isn't; but
this is the pint I'm comin' to—
We oughtn't to be too harsh in jedgin',
until we know what a man's been
through."

He turned him about, this wise old
Adam, and clipped at the vines, and
said no more.
My Dolly watched him, her bosom swell-
ing with mingled feelings unknown
before.
She pleted the ruffle of her apron with
restless hands for a minute's space.
Then softly whispered, "I'm sorry Adam!"
and ran away with crimson face.

A little later I saw her plucking out of
her own small garden-bed
Pinks and pansies and ragged-robins,
and tying them up with a ribbon red.
I never asked, and she never told me, who
was to wear this posy sweet,
But I took a turn in the park that evening,
and there "Uncle Ben" I chanced to
meet.

A festive something in his appearance—a
spicy odor that toward me stole—
Made me aware of Dolly's posy carefully
pinned in his button-hole;
And from that time forth, I'm glad to tell
you before my true little story ends,
My Dolly—(forgive her naughty tempers!)
and "Uncle Ben" were the best of
friends.

—May Bradley.

WORDS AND MUSIC

Miss N. E. V. P.—Would like to get the
words and music of "The Boyne Water."

WORDS WANTED

Henry Campbell, Que.—"Oh, Why
Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?"

A Reader, N. S.—"All by Yourself in
the Moonlight," "Little Marion Parker,"
"My Blue Ridge Mountain Home," "Get
Away from that Window," and "Coming
Around the Mountain."

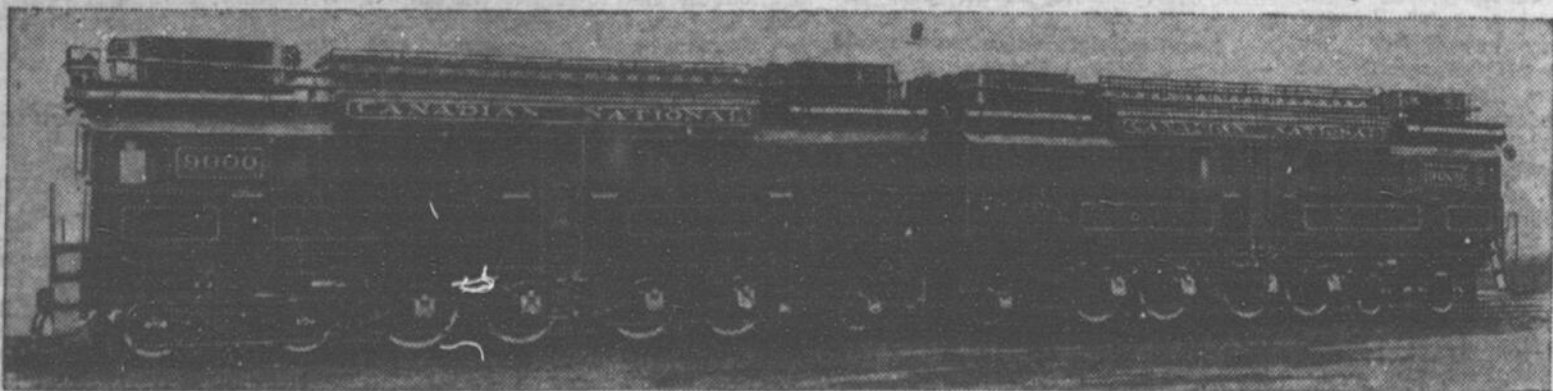
The output of petroleum products
from Canadian plants in 1928 was
valued at \$83,122,172 or an increase of
\$18,500,000 over 1927, according to the
Bureau of Statistics. Production from
the 16 petroleum refineries was valued
at \$82,448,392, and from nine other
concerns compounding lubricating oils
and greases at \$673,780.

A considerable part of Northern
Ontario will harvest a fine crop this
season as well as a good yield from a
large acreage of barley, according to
J. R. Carroll, director of crops and
markets for Ontario, back from his
survey of the northern districts. "In
Algoma they have the best crops I
have seen this year," he said. "They
have excellent fields of oats and heavy
hay crops. Dairying is making splen-
did progress because the local markets
absorb the entire output."

Canadian industry offers extraordi-
nary opportunities for the profitable
investment of British capital and the
future will see a marked increase of
British interest in this respect, said
Lord Queensborough, prominent Lon-
don, England, financier in the course
of a visit to Sudbury, Ont.

The Quaker Oats Company is adding
to its office and laboratory accom-
modation at Saskatoon, practical-
ly doubling the present capacity.

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from heavy rains and floods during
the early spring. The remarkable
growth helps to offset the difference,
and the beets thrived under the op-
pressive heat of midsummer."



CANADIAN ENGINE MAY REVOLUTIONIZE RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

The above picture shows the new oil-electric locomotive, No. 9000, developed by the Canadian National engineers, which was given its inaugural run on the International Limited between Montreal and Toronto on August 26. The engine of this new locomotive, which is the biggest oil-electric engine in the world, was built by the William Beardmore Company, Glasgow, Scotland, and weighs over 50,000 pounds.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

A Wish That Came True

By Frances Margaret Fox.

THERE was once a little girl of Bermuda who never allowed her feet to touch the earth if she could help it. She was sorry she couldn't fly, but, not having wings, she used to keep the other children laughing by doing her best to keep as far as possible above the earth with the help of her hands and feet.

One day in school this little girl couldn't keep her mind on her geography lesson, because she had thought of a new above-the-earth game which all the children could play with her. The lesson was about Greenland and the North Pole, and about ships caught in the Polar ice. The little girl couldn't even imagine such strange things, because in Bermuda flowers are always blooming, and birds are always singing, and the grass is always green even on the cold winter days. She couldn't even imagine what snow looked like.

Anyway, it was so much pleasanter that afternoon to think of her new game that she thought about it and thought about it until when she went to class and the teacher said, "Florence,"—the little girl's name wasn't really Florence, but it won't do to tell her name, because this is what might be called a true story—when the teacher said, "Florence, what is the capital of Greenland?" the little girl answered—

"The capital of Greenland is Hamilton!"

All the children laughed in the school, because Hamilton is the capital of the islands of Bermuda! The little girl certainly missed that geography lesson. She couldn't answer a question. The teacher gave her a bad mark; she had to.

After school, though, when the little girl said, "I have thought of the loveliest new game!" the children gathered around to hear about it.

Said the little Bermudian girl, as she danced and clapped her hands. "Let's see how many of us can go all the way home without letting our feet touch the earth once!"

"What do you think we are—birds?" inquired one of the children.

"Tell us how we can do it," said another.

"Stone walls!" answered the little girl. "All follow me!"

In those days nearly all the stone walls were the ancient walls of Bermuda, and were the only fences. They were sometimes high and sometimes low; but they were wide stone walls, little coral stones and big coral stones laid flat on the top. These wide flat coral stones were cut on purpose for the walls and were called capstones. There are still many of these old walls to be seen in Bermuda, but even when the little girl of this story thought of her new game, some of these walls were crumbling into ruins. The old-time walls made such perfect homes for rats and mice that nowadays the farmers build solid walls around their fields.

"If you lose your balance and fall off, it won't count if you land on a stone." Florence explained. "The game is, get home without touching the earth. One, two three; all follow me!"

They all followed, waving their schoolbags and dinner-baskets, and talking and laughing, and falling off the wall. Florence herself lost her balance and fell off before she had gone far the first time they played the game, but before many days had passed, most of the merry children came home from school without touching the earth.

After that, Florence thought of something new. Near her home was the highest point of land in Bermuda. It was and is called the "Peak." It really isn't a high point at all, because it is less than three hundred feet above the sea, but it is higher than any of the other hills of Bermuda, and on the tiptop of the hill there once grew a tall old cedar tree.

"I wonder," said Florence, "if I could see all Bermuda if I could get to the top of that tree!"

Up the tree went little Florence, up

and up and up through the scraggly branches, until she was swinging at last in the tip-pity-top of the tree, and, if you please, from there, to her great joy and surprise, she did see all Bermuda lying below. It may be that she was the first one who ever saw exactly that wonderful sight. The child that day looked down on all her world. She saw below her, east, west, north, and south, all the fairy islands of Bermuda; she saw Harrington Sound, Castle Harbor, St. George's Harbor, all the lovely little bays and harbors and elfin coves of the green-blue waters of Bermuda; she saw the coal reefs beyond; and surrounding all the fairy world of less than twenty square miles in all, the wide, blue, mysterious Atlantic Ocean.

When the little girl came down from that treetop it seemed as if she never, never would stop talking about what she saw that day.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "I wish all the world could see our Bermuda from the top of the tree on the Peak! Oh, if you could see the white houses on the green hills; if you could see the white winding roads! If you could see the north shore and the south shore and the east end and the west end, and the ruined forts, and the light-houses, and the ships at sea! Oh, if all the world could see Bermuda from the top of my big tree!"

Now it happened that the mothers and fathers couldn't get to the top of that tree, because they were too heavy; but the children could, and they did, and they too talked and talked of what they saw from the top of the cedar-tree on the Peak!

After that, little Florence used to study her lessons in the tree-top, and looking away to the north across the wide blue water she could almost imagine that there might be a strange land like Greenland, and icy seas where ships could not always sail away, away in the mysterious distance.

Now it happened, too, that at that very time a young lad of Bermuda was overseas in England, attending school, and in his letters from home he read about his little friend of the flying feet who wished all the world to see what she could see from the top of the cedar-tree on the Peak.

Years passed. The lad who went to school in England, became a man, and returned to his home in Bermuda. The Peak was part of his land; he owned it. At that time the little Florence had grown up, too, and was living for a while in America. The man, though, remembered that the little girl had seen all Bermuda from the top of the old cedar-tree.

He thought about it awhile, and then he cut down that tree—the old cedar-tree of the Peak! Then where the tree had been he built a fine tower of coral stone, with winding stairs inside, leading to an outlook at the top; and that tower was higher than the top of the old cedar-tree.

That is how it came about that the little girl's wish came true. From that day to this, all the world may see what she saw in the long ago; and many distinguished visitors to Bermuda have climbed the stairs to marvel anew at the colors and the beauty of the fairylike world of these little coral islands in the wide Atlantic.

A beautiful Bermudian woman told me this story, and I know it to be the truth, because she was once the little girl who came flying home from school on the top of stone walls, and studied her lessons in the treetop on the Peak, and wished all the world to share her joy.—"The Congregationalist."

Teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests.

"And now, boys," she said, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needle?"

Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine."—London Standard.

When is a dog like the letter O?
When it looks round.

ISN'T THIS A FUNNY ONE?

A Bombay high-school student wrote the following essay on the horse:

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his feet on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has two legs; two are in the front side and two afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward the foe. But this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on the back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at nighttime, but always standing awoken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like animals.

Bunny's Pup

WHEN Arthur—better known as "Bunny"—Randall woke on the morning of his birthday to find a sturdy pup tied to his bedpost he was a happy boy. Before breakfast was over the dining room looked as though struck by a cyclone, but master puppy was so good natured and sociable that the family could only laugh at his antics.

The newcomer was named that same day—Bunny felt quite proud of that title for it was made from the first letters of his own and his chum's names, which spelled "Arjo."

"No one can say, 'Oh, I've heard that dozens of times before, why didn't you get something new,'" he said to his father with a satisfied smile.

Arjo's coming soon livened up things in the family. A week after his birthday Bunny walked into the village public library bearing the mangled remains of a book which had been in first class shape when he took it out. In answer to the librarian's surprised look Bunny explained:

"It all comes from my having a literary dog. Miss Sparring, he is just sure death on anything in the book line. How much will it cost to replace it?"

Bunny handed over the sum named from his own allowance, but after that his literary books were not left on the window seat.

Arjo loved to play out on the lawn, and Bunny was delighted with the game he made up for himself. A good sized stone formed the main feature, and the game was for Arjo to send this flying about with sharp pokes of his nose, then to pounce on it like a cat on a mouse, only to give it another shove.

This worked all right until Arjo's stone one day flew into a large mound of flowering plants. He was too excited to hear Bunny's quick call, but dashed after it, and when he came out on the other side of the bed with the stone flying before him these poor plants looked as though a mowing machine had been run through their midst, and Arjo's little game was never again played on the lawn.

Mrs. Randall was very much distressed over the ruin of her flower bed, but she had to forgive the culprit when he came over to her, after taking a scolding and a few not very hard cuffs from Bunny, and sitting down before her held up his paw with a look which said plainly, "Please let's be friends."

This was one of Arjo's most taking tricks, and the more admired because he had never been taught to shake hands; but if he thought any one was angry with him he would at once offer them his paw, and it had to be a very hard hearted person who could refuse him.

It is now four years since Arjo came into the family, but Bunny and the rest are all firm in the belief that there never was another such dog as he is.—The Sun.

The Bible is the world's best seller and its best "buy."

A Rainy Day Game

(By Frances Margaret Fox)

ONE day when it rained and rained, the children in the cottage happened to remember their old Noah's ark.

"Let's play this rain is going to turn into a regular flood," said the biggest girl, "and play that we are the only ones who know it. Then we must go hunting for everything that lives to rescue it from drowning."

"How shall we play that game?" asked the eldest boy of the children.

"It is as easy as anything," answered the girl, "because I have been thinking it up. We'll go to mother and ask for pieces of brown paper. Each of us must have a big piece of common brown wrapping paper and play that it is a boat and give it a name. Then we will cut pictures of animals and birds and folks from the old papers and magazines and paste them on our boats as fast as we find them. We must each choose a number for our boats and write the name across the top of the piece of paper. Then when we have our papers pasted full we can tell each other stories about our families and the animals, where they were rescued and all about it; because as soon as they are pasted on the paper that means that they are safely on board the boat, bound for the land of Pleasant Weather.

We can give names to the men and women and children that we cut out, and write their names beside them; and we can save menagerie animals for the menagerie folks, and horses and cows for the farmers, and chickens, too, and catch wild animals and—"

"Let's begin now," interrupted the middle-sized girl. "My boat is the America, and her captain is—O my! Hear it rain! Maybe my captain is on land somewhere, trying now to get back to his ship! His name is Captain Neversink!"

"Babies can play the game, too," said the biggest girl, "and we will all help them fill their ships."

At that the two little ones clapped their hands and ran to find wrapping paper. Such fun as there was in the cottage after that! The grown people, too, helped to rescue the drowning, and helped to name the families that were saved.

By the time the seven big pieces of wrapping paper had seven different stories to tell, the rain had ceased and the sun had come out. After that the children carried their ships to little Rosemary Allen, who was recovering from measles in the cottage on the bluff, and left them there to amuse her for a long time.

"Let's play this game ourselves tomorrow, even if it doesn't rain," said Rosemary to her mother, at last. So they did, and had a merry time.—The Youth's Companion.

THE TELL TALE

Roberta Symmes

One day naughty little Kate
Climbed up on the pantry shelf,
There she found the apple jam
And she freely helped herself.

Then, when Mother found it empty,
Katie said, "It wasn't me"—
Saying that she did two wrongs,
For she told a fib, you see.

But that night when it was dark
In the deepest grasses hid—
Came a tiny little voice
"Katy-did—Katy-did!"

"I'll tell my mother for myself,"
Said Katy, growing very pale—
"How did YOU know I took the jam,
You horrid old tell-tale?"

PUZZLE CORNER

Conundrums.

1. Which were made first, elbows or knees?
2. When is a man at the same time hospitable and a cheat?
3. Why do birds in their little nests agree?
4. What is the difference between "Sally in Our Alley" and a sea breeze?

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Towns enigmatically expressed:—1. Evesham. 2. Saltash. 3. Ravenglass. 4. Barnet. 5. Leghorn.

MARY GARTH

By DAVID LYALL

(Copyright)

"If you could settle it with your conscience and your common-sense, Geordie, mony a hert in Craigs wad bless ye," he said simply.

Gellatly said nothing for another minute. His uncouth face was working strangely; it was as if some hidden power had the man in grips, and would not let him go.

"I'll be gaun, I think. I feel like a big fule," he said suddenly, and without another word spoken went out by the door.

Gilmour turned his face to the wall and prayed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A New Disciple

FOR one whole day after his interview with William Gilmour, Gellatly did not speak a single word, nor was he seen by his comrades in the usual haunts. His taciturnity did not much trouble Mag, she had not time to pay heed to the moods of men. The second morning he departed to Glasgow by the morning train, and was absent until late in the afternoon. She was sitting down to a solitary cup of tea before going out to call in her brood from the highways when her father suddenly appeared. A glance told her he was sober.

"Wad ye like ony thing to yer tea?" she asked at once. "There's a red her-rin', or I can rin to Sandy's for a sausage."

"I'm for naething bit a cup o' tea. Sit doon an' tak' yer ain. I can wait," he said, with an unaccustomed gentleness which staggered her. Perhaps he was ill, and yet he looked robust enough.

"I've been to Glesca," he said, forgetting that he had mentioned his destination in the morning. "I say, Mag, hoo long wad it tak' to pack up?"

"To pack up what?"

"To get ready to flit, I mean. This is Thursday. Could we be ready by Saterdag, me glein' a haund?"

Mag glanced round the little place. It was not overburdened with furniture, nor was the room beyond. From time to time the household gods had been sacrificed when there was no need. It was indeed a bare house, containing few necessaries and no comforts.

"Oh, it could be ready, I daursay; but whit for? Whaur are we gaun?"

"To Glesca. I've been up an' gotten a job at the Gorbals bottiewark. I'm seek o' the whole thing, an' want to get ooten'd."

"But whit about Monday?" she asked, perplexedly, remembering how his contemptuous ignoring of the notice to quit had been an example and an inspiration to sundry weak-kneed brethren, and puzzled to account for this complete change of front.

"Monday can look efter itself. I've nae fancy for haein the bobbies flingin' my pickle things about the doors, an' frichtenin' the bairns oot o' their wuts, that's whit it'll be. Let them that like it bide."

Mag was conscious of an immense relief, and a surprise which increased rather than diminished. Nor was she satisfied with the explanation, but being a wise woman she forbore to press the question. One thought occupied and filled her horizon—there would be full work again, and if her father continued in this new mood, fewer sleepless nights for her who had to appease a hungry crew.

"Well, get ready, then, Mag, an' mum's the word," he said, confidentially. "We'll pack up the dishes the night after the bairns are in their beds. I ken a man at Sandybreck that'll cairt us to the station, an' we'll be awa afore licht on Saterdag mornin'."

"Very weel," said Mag, tranquilly. A wonderful feminine creature this, who simply acquiesced without murmur or demur.

Her father regarded her curiously, thinking of her seriously and personally for the first time since the days when her mother had been a happy

and hopeful young wife with one baby on her knee.

"Mag, you're a guid sort! There's no mony like ye," he said, unexpectedly. "Michty me, whit wad I ha'e dune without ye?"

Mag rose suddenly, and her hand trembling somewhat swept a cup to the floor. Something was going to happen surely. Either her father was soon to be stricken with sudden death, or he was going out of his mind.

"What'll Thomson say?" she asked, to divert the talk from herself. "Betsey was tellin' me this mornin' she was to save her washin' owre the Sunday, so's to hing it oot first thing on Monday mornin'. There'll be eleven ither washin's hung oot at the same time," she added, and smiled with a strange, slow enjoyment of the imaginary scene.

"The bobbies'll mak' short wark o' their weat duds. It's a mistak', as they'll find when their things are flung oot in the road. An' it's sure to be a weat day; it aye is for a ploy o' that kind."

"But what'll Thomson say? Wull ye tell him?"

"No, I'll no'. It'll mak' nae difference to him. There's only one man I will tell, an' that's Bill Gilmour. I'm gaun there noo."

Then was the inwardness of things revealed to the heart of Mag, and when she was left alone again she went about her work with a curious, still look on her face, the look of one whose heart is full of thoughts that cannot be uttered. Gellatly did not enjoy his errand, nor the unaccustomed approval of his inner and better self; but having put his hand to the plow he would not turn back. A few strides brought him to Gilmour's door. There was no light in the room window, the invalid being able to sit up in the big chair by the kitchen fire, much to his mother's content. He looked pleased to see Gellatly, who had been little out of his thoughts during the last forty-eight hours. Monday was looming very near now, and the dread of it was heavy on the young man's soul.

"Guid-e'enin', Geordie. I was wonderin' when ye was gaun' to turn up again. If ye hadna come the nicht I wad ha'e sent along."

"Yesterday," said Gellatly, "I was thinkin' things owre. The day I've been at Glesca, I've ta'en a job at the Gorbals, an' we'll flit on Saterdag."

"An' what are they sayin' till't?"

"Oh, Mag's quite pleased. She'll be ready—she aye is—an' we'll get awa' without ony fuss afore it's licht. I'll be gled to get ooten'd."

Gilmour said nothing. The commendation Gellatly had expected was not forthcoming, and there was a distinct shade of disappointment on Gilmour's face.

"This is no what I expected to hear, Geordie," he said at length. "An' if I ken ye, ye'll no sneak awa' like a thief in the nicht. I'd rather hear that ye wa' in the thick o't on Monday."

"There's nae pleasin' some folk," said Gellatly, in an aggrieved voice. "Whit is't ye wad ha'e me dae?"

Gilmour leaned forward in his chair, and his face glowed.

"I wad ha'e ye ca' a meeting of the men, that's easy enough, as they are haudin' informal meetings frae morning till nicht an' I wad tell them fearlessly what I was gaun to do. That's the man's part Geordie an' ye'll act it yet."

"They'll mak' sic an infernal fuss," growled Gellatly. "Besides, I dinna ken my reasons. Ye ha'e gotten the better o' me, that's a'; but I can hardly tell them that."

"I wadna wish it. But look here, Gellatly. Does your common-sense no tell ye this has been carried far enough, an' that this time, whatever it may ha'e been in times past, the maisters ha'e richt upon their side? They'll ne'er gi'e in, but I ha'e it frae an unofficial source that if the men wad but gang in quietly the thing wad be settled, an' that probably

An Open Letter to the Men of Canada

IN the past five years more than \$100,000,000 has been paid out to the dependents of insured men and women in Canada. As a result thousands of widows who might have been destitute, today live in comfort; thousands of children who might have been handicapped, today are being educated; thousands of homes which might have been broken up, today are intact.

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they'd get mair than they're seekin'. It's a principle the maisters are haudin' oot for this time, and I for wan canna blame them. There's nae reason in some men nor a grain o' common-sense."

Gellatly listened attentively. His intelligence was not so limited but that he could grasp the main facts of the argument, and it staggered him.

"It sounds a' richt when you're speakin'. Weel, I'll tell them."

He got up as he spoke, and it was as if a new and dogged courage had come to him, the courage of a man who, having been convinced himself, felt it his duty to convince others.

"Oh, if I were but able to walk," said Gilmour. "It's hard to lie a useless hulk here when there's so much to do. There's forty-eight 'oors yet. Ye can dae a lot o' speakin' in that time, Geordie, an' if you're beat ad-journ the meetin' here, an' I'll harangue them frae the chair."

He laughed at his own joke, but Gellatly scarcely smiled. He saw himself standing before a hostile audience, the apostle of an unpopular creed.

"It's a new job for me; I doot I'll no shine. But the only thing is I ken a when o' them's as seek as I am, an' wad be gled o' ony excuse. Maybe, when they see I ha'e turned tail, they'll dae the same. I've been a kin' o' ringleader, as it were."

"I know; oh, I tell you you'll be able to mak' something o' them. Awa' ye go, Geordie, an' hunt them up. Bit get them oot o' M'Carthy's afore ye speak. Whusky gi'es folk a fause courage."

"Oh, there'll be nae trouble o' that kind. They're haudin' a meetin' at seevin' o'clock in Turnbull's barn to arrange for Monday. They're gaun to hae another procession through Cathells in spite o' the polls."

"When?"

"On Sunday, they thocht, jist as the folk are gaun to the kirk."

"Try and stop it, Geordie, and let's see them turn in to the pits on Monday mornin' instead o' fechtin' the polls about the hooes."

Gellatly put on his cap and slouched out of the door. It was now ten minutes to seven; already the meeting at the barn would be gathering. Probably they would even now be discussing his singular absence from the usual haunts. Gellatly had an odd enjoyment in the situation, the development of which surprised no one more than himself.

There was a grin on his face as he took the back way to the barn, which stood upon a piece of waste land about a quarter of a mlie down the road. He fell in with various stragglers on the way, and they thought him singularly quiet. The meeting had begun when they entered the barn, which was lit by a paraffin lamp at the farther

end, and was veritably a place of gloom. The usual leading lights were there, haranguing the men, and breathing out threats of vengeance. Gellatly remained in the farthest gloom at the door. Nobody paid any particular heed to him there, and he was able to form his own opinion about the temper of the meeting.

Although forty-eight hours ago he would fiercely have resented the suggestion that the men's spirits were flagging, he now saw evidence of it in the disjointed discussion and the listless look of many present. He well knew what was weighing them down; it is not a pleasant prospect for a man to have in view, that at a given time he will find himself and his family thrust homeless on the streets, unless he can in the interval provide them with a substitute. There had already been several removals from the villages on the part of those who, unable to foresee the end of the struggle, wisely determined to seek occupation elsewhere. They were a depressed, even ragged-looking, crew. The strike was now in its thirteenth week, and funds were running very low. Also the relief from other centres was not coming in with such spontaneous steadiness—in a word, all things were beginning to tell.

Gellatly viewed these signs with a curious satisfaction. He intended to throw a bomb in their midst presently, and perhaps he would find more support than he expected. As usual, Thomson was the chief spokesman. He had a mighty gift of speech, and it was tonight of the most fiery and revolutionary kind.

He spoke darkly of the proceedings likely to take place on Monday, and openly advocated taking summary vengeance if the employers' threats to evict were actually called into action. The suggestion was made to burn both Garthlands and Cathells Park to the ground. Gellatly could stand this no longer. He came slowly forward, right up to Thomson's elbow.

"Hulloa, Geordie, there ye are! Whaur in the name of wonder ha'e ye been? Among the blacklegs, eh?"

Gellatly nodded, and turned to face the audience with a grim smile on his face. He was in grand trim for the fray.

"That's jist whaur I ha'e been, mates, an' I've come to gi'e a word o' advice on my ain account noo."

Instantly every face was eager attention, and the crowd closed up to the end of the room where he stood. He had always had a strong influence on the men, partly because he had a certain rugged strength of character, and partly because of his slightly superior position underground. They were very sick of Thomson's spoutings, and prepared to welcome anything as a change.

"I'm here, mates," he began, "to say what I've come to think—that we've gained naething by this strike, efter s', an' likely to gain less, if that's possible, an' I move that we gang in on Monday on the maister's terms."

There was a moment of dumbfounded silence, then an uproar arose which might have been heard to the uttermost parts of Craigs.

(To Be Continued)

The Key to the North

PRACTICALLY speaking all the main water routes of Canada have been travelled for a century or more. The veil that for so long obscured the movements of the early travellers and traders is being slowly lifted by modern surveyors and, with the progress of organized mapping methods, almost limitless lands of scenic beauty, rich in resources, are revealing themselves with the stage all set for an era which will be theirs, the era of northern development.

In the new Pelican Narrows map, Provisional Edition, National Topographic Series, embracing 5,500 square miles on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, presently released from the presses of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior at Ottawa, another segment of their surprising inheritance is brought to the notice of Canadians.

This map is featured by the Churchill river with the famous trade route, 261 miles long, from The Pas by Sturgeon-weir river to the Churchill, over Frog Portage, cutting the southern portion in two. The Reindeer river which is the canoe route leading to Reindeer lake, divides the northern half.

As long ago as 1775, Joseph Frobisher of Montreal, North West Company fur trader, discovered the Sturgeon-weir river route from Cumberland past Pelican Narrows to Frog Portage on the Churchill, which has remained ever since the main waterway leading to the northern interior and the great Mackenzie basin.

Frog Portage or "Portage du Traite" as it was originally, was named by the Indians "Athiquispichigan Ouinigan," or "The Portage of the Stretched Frogskin."

Frobisher was so successful in his first year's trading that he was unable to carry away all the furs he acquired. In 1776, Alexander Henry, the Elder, and the Frobisher brothers built a post at this point, and that year obtained 12,000 beaver skins from the Indians "besides large numbers of otter and marten."

First Map Churchill River 1785

PETER Pond, also from Montreal, followed Frobisher's route to Frog Portage in 1778 and eventually reached lake Athabaska. His map of 1785, said to have been made for the Empress of Russia, is the first one that shows the Churchill from its source to its mouth.

After Pond came those distinguished forerunners of the surveyors of today. Philip Turner, surveyor for the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of a survey party with Malcolm Ross as his assistant, surveyed the Sturgeon-weir river up to Pelican Narrows and on to Frog Portage in 1791, and from thence made a track survey of the Churchill to its source. His report is in the head office of the Company in London. His sketch map was incorporated in Arrowsmith's map of North America.

David Thompson, greatest surveyor of them all, travelled the country embraced in the Pelican Narrows sheet in 1796, and surveyed the portion of the Churchill thereon to the mouth of the Reindeer river, and the Reindeer itself to Reindeer lake which lies off the map to the north. Below the junction of the Reindeer and Churchill the Indians report the remains of an old trading post, supposed to be the Fairford House built by Thompson.

Another famous explorer-surveyor, Peter Fidler, between 1807 and 1809, repeated Thompson's survey of the Reindeer and the portion of the Churchill in the newly mapped area.

For nearly 70 years afterwards, until the late Dr. Robert Bell reported on it, the upper Churchill was ignored by geographers. With the issue of the Lac-la-Ronge, Pelican Narrows and Kississing map sheets by the Topographical Survey, 144 years after Peter Pond's first crude map, this portion of the river is completely and accurately mapped for the first time.

Today as in the old days, when travellers were almost wholly de-

pendent upon it, the fishing never fails. Sturgeon, whitefish, lake trout, pickerej and pike pientiously populate the bewildering waterways of connecting lakes and rivers.

And still the furs pour down the amphibian way from the Arctic to the Saskatchewan with the Pelican Narrows "fur garden," as Malcolm McLeod called it, adding its quota by the way. Romance has not departed from the region even though the light "Northern canoes" of birch bark guided by electric-eyed Iroquois have been replaced by the cedar or canvas canoe of the modern surveyor, prospector and fur-trader.

The route of Simpson's journey in 1823 may be followed on the new map from the time he entered Mironde lake at the south centre of the sheet, to Pelican Narrows, Frog Portage and on to Keg lake on the west centre of the map. Frog Portage is peculiar in that it forms a watershed over which, during periods of high water, the Churchill spills and finds its way by a chain of rivers and lakes to the Saskatchewan. On an island opposite the portage there still remained some thirty years ago an old warehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company while a low rocky point west of the portage was presumed to be the site of Frobisher's trading post of 1776.

In contrast to the turbulence of the Churchill indicated by the numerous rapids and falls shown on the map, especially for a portion just east of the mouth of the Reindeer, is the Reindeer itself which is, for the most part, wide with little current, bordered with poplar and patches of spruce. Generally speaking the whole of the mapped area exhibits a fair growth of poplar with admixture of spruce and birch, the habitat of woodland caribou, moose, wapiiti, whitetails, jumping deer and furbearers, particularly the beaver and muskrat.

During the migrations from the breeding grounds near Hudson Bay the innumerable lakes swarm with geese and ducks. Pelicans and cormorants breed in the tract, nesting in great numbers on small rocky islets.

Across from Frog Portage a solitary settler raises grain and vegetables. Here he has constructed a primitive grist mill, the second one on the Churchill, the other having been built over half a century ago at Stanley located as shown on the Lac-la-Ronge map sheet.

About the time that Warren Hastings began piecing the East Indian Empire together, in the same year

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that saw the battle of Bunker Hill and while Captain Cook was opening the way for British Colonies in the southern seas, the Pelican Narrows country was traversed by Frobisher. Such as it was then it remains today, except that the wandering Indians have been more or less segregated, on their several Indian reserves on Pelican, Wood and Mironde lakes, and around the Pelican Narrows post of the Hudson's Bay Company, where is one of the largest settlements east of Athabaska. At this point too there is a Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks.

A Fine Map Sheet

A GOOD deal of water has flowed down to Hudson Bay in the century and a half, and on its tide many millions of dollars worth of furs. Wild as it looks, studded with lakes and threaded with greater and lesser streams, yet this 5,500-square miles of territory has contributed its share to the commerce of the country. Minerals, timber and fishing resources are yet untouched and so are the water-powers with the exception of those at Island Falls now being developed.

Taken altogether the Pelican Narrows map is a fine example of a map of this type of country on the four-mile scale produced from oblique aerial photographs. Marginally noted on it are canoe routes to Flinflon and Pakatawagan with others to Sturgeon Landing, Stanley and Reindeer lake, Rapids, falls and portages marked on the main water routes make the sheet a good "water road map."

Application for the map should be made to the Surveyor General, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, enclosing twenty-five cents if required in sheet form, or fifty cents if desired on linen back or in folder cover. The companion sheets of Lac-la-Ronge on the west, Kississing on the east, and Cormorant Lake cornering on the southeast, may be obtained in the same forms for the same prices each.

It's all right to call a plane "she," but never call a she "plain."

The Holstein herd of dairy cows at the Canadian Pacific Supply Farm at Strathmore continues to score records. It is pointed out by E. W. Jones, the railway's superintendent of agriculture and animal industry, that, while (according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture) the average Alberta cow produces 3,950 pounds of milk per year, the five Strathmore Supply Farm cows recently on exhibit at the Calgary Exhibition produced 127,583 pounds of milk in one year, or as much as 32 average Alberta cows. And three of these cows are not yet mature. The leading cow of the herd, Strathmore Sylvia, which held the 1923 Dominion record for milk production, furnished 29,371 pounds of milk within a year, equal to 1,267 pounds of butter.

While "combines" for harvesting are common enough on the Prairies, the first one to be used in British Columbia is in the fields of the L and A Ranch this season, between Armstrong and Vernon. Considerable acreage was sown to wheat this year, and being on irrigated land it has not suffered from the drought and will likely yield from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre.

Western Canada has secured a new industry for the manufacturing of corrugated and solid fibre paper as well as other paper products of various kinds with head office at Winnipeg. The new Martin Paper Products has secured property 300 by 250 feet with track siding which will accommodate seven cars of outgoing and incoming shipments so that efficiency in manufacturing and distributing will be complete in every detail.

The first batch of sheep, numbering 3,100 head, for distribution among Manitoba farmers by the Manitoba Livestock Credit Company, will reach the Union stockyards on August 22nd from Edgar, Montana, according to Walter Crawford manager. The sheep will be shipped out to 62 Manitoba centres. They are all shearing ewes and the limit is 50 to each farmer, although many smaller flocks will be supplied. A second shipment is expected to arrive in September to fill orders which now total nearly 6,000.

The sixteen plants in the women's factory clothing industrial group in Manitoba now produce over \$2,500,000 worth of goods annually, which is nearly double what it was five years ago.

The British Columbia Egg Pool handled 1,227,978 dozen eggs during the month of July. This organization takes charge of approximately 60 per cent of the egg business of the province. Prices for the month ranged from 23 1-2 to 11 1-2 cents per dozen.

The greatest sweep of prizes ever made by a carload of livestock from Manitoba is the records-set by Alex McPhail and Herb. Clark of Brandon in their showing of swine over the Western Canada circuit of exhibitions. Concluding their trip at Regina, the local exhibitors found themselves in possession of 83 firsts. Forty-three animals were included in their showing, and at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Brandon, they met keen competition but were successful in practically every event they entered.

The Solomite Company of Canada Limited is the name of the new straw board company which is to have its head office in Regina. The site of the plant is still under discussion.



AWAIT ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN BEAR

Manchurian Chinese soldiers and a "White Russian" comrade are seen here waiting for a shot at the Soviet army advance guard. Latest reports from the Manchurian front indicate that a major engagement is likely to take place soon between the 120,000 Chinese soldiers of Marshal Chang and the Russian advance guard, estimated at 60,000.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

First Soldier—Where were you when the battle was raging?

Second Soldier—I was right where the bullets were the thickest.

First Soldier—Where was that?

Second Soldier—Under the ammunition wagon.

A huge man bursting with anger crashed into the editor's office and shouted: "My name is John J. O'Rourke. Yesterday your paper printed an article about me, calling me a thief, robber, a blackleg, a drunken sot, a cheat, a murderer and a lot of other things. Are you the man who wrote that article?"

"I am," admitted the editor faintly as he prepared to make his escape. "Well," roared the big man, "I'm here to tell you that my middle letter is 'I' not 'J' and if you can't print my name correctly I wish you would please leave it out."

"I heard a new story the other day. I wonder if I've told it to you?"

"Is it funny?"

"Yes."

"Then you haven't."

Traffic Cop—Hey, you can't make a turn to the right.

Lady Motorist—Why not?

Traffic Cop—Well, a right turn is wrong here—the left turn is right. If you want to turn right turn left and then—aw, go ahead!

Filosof—These are topsy-turvy times, are they not? The line of demarcation between the sexes has almost reached the vanishing point.

Prosaic—Yes. The gals are so buoyant and the boys are so gallant.

Friend—You give your clerks two weeks vacation every year, don't you?

Employer—Yes, but they take a month.

Friend—How do they do it?

Employer—Besides the two weeks on their own vacation they take two weeks when I go on mine.

Rosebury—did you like the hotel where you stayed on your trip?

Martin—Not much! Why, they treated the poultry better than they did the guests.

Rosebury—How's that?

Martin—Well, they don't pluck the poultry while they are still alive.

Goof—Home ties are hard to break aren't they?

Spoof—don't know. I always buy mine.

Cop (to wild-bather)—I say there. Where is your ethics?

Bather—Oh, I traded it in for a Hudson.

Householder (indignant)—You've papered the living room with the bathroom paper and the bathroom with the living room paper. What are you going to do about it?

Paperhanger—Nothing. I guess. I'd willingly shift the bathroom fixtures to the living room, but that's a plumber's job.

Shampoo—What did the doctor do for your loss of memory?

Realpoo—He gave me some tablets to take.

Shampoo—Have they helped you any?

Realpoo—No, I always forget to take them.

The evening paper, in bold headlines announced that, "Half the City Council are Croogs."

The matter was quickly taken up and a retraction demanded.

The next night the headlines read: "Half The City Council Aren't Crooks."

A young man accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store and was instructed to give something as near as possible in case they didn't have what was wanted. Soon a lady came in and wanted to know if they had any fresh green stuff. "No," replied the clerk, but we have some nice bluing."—Onnie Sikkila.

For Sale: A full-blooded cow giving milk, 10 bu. clover seed, an incubator, and one-horse cultivator.

You don't have to die to win.



In 1928 the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada paid to living policyholders, in maturing policies and other benefits \$35,703,000

These policyholders lived to enjoy the fruits of their own prudence.

To representatives of policyholders who died during the year 1928 the Company paid \$14,217,000

These policyholders did not live to receive payment themselves. The money payable under their policies is giving a chance to those they left behind.

Sun Life policies provide independence for the policyholder who lives; they support the family of the policyholder who dies.

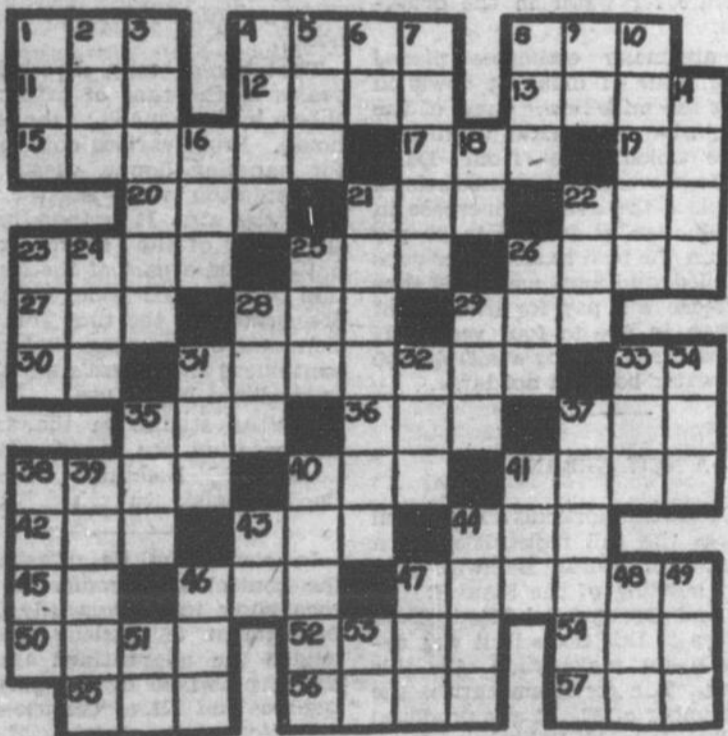
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL



Village Blacksmith: "Aye, these are 'ard times for the likes o' me. First them motor cars, and now a dentist 'as come along an' busted up me side line."

—The Humorist, London.

The Week's Cross Word Puzzle



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Horizontal | 41. pay | 16. a beverage |
| 1. to soak | 42. simian | 18. possessive pronoun |
| 4. is obliged to | 43. worm | 21. untidy persons |
| 8. a chewing substance | 44. obese | 22. Noah's vessel |
| 11. part of to be | 45. father | 23. riotous crowd |
| 12. in a line | 46. possessive pronoun | 24. some |
| 13. a bee | 47. to annoy | 25. to grow old |
| 15. to procure | 50. Russian | 26. purchase |
| 17. inferior devil | 52. European mountain range | 28. unit of work |
| 19. compass point | 54. card game | 29. consumed |
| 20. ailing | 55. pen | 31. offer |
| 21. cunning | 56. Orient | 32. to prove burdensome |
| 22. high card | 57. conclusion | 33. morass |
| 23. companion | | 34. organ of head |
| 25. everyone | | 35. to regret |
| 26. brought up | Vertical | 37. to tell tales |
| 27. a number | 1. Portuguese for saint | 38. drinks with tongue |
| 28. self | 2. globe | 39. gems |
| 29. short-winged bird | 3. small | 40. to publish |
| 30. along-side | 4. to post | 41. part of to be |
| 31. what is "the soul of wit"? | 5. vase | 43. French for and |
| 33. to exist | 6. thus | 44. sensed |
| 35. to fit out | 7. a fabric | 46. climbing plant |
| 36. before | 8. opening | 47. dance step |
| 37. to trifle | 9. above | 48. vast age |
| 38. noisy | 10. to chop finely | 49. land measure |
| 40. printing fluid | 14. to sow | 51. by |
| | | 53. Egyptian sun god. |

A wise boy at the foot ball game was bragging that 'no woman ever made a fool out of him,' when a voice nearby piped up, "Who did then?"

A father from the northern timberlands took his overgrown son to the country school. "This here boy is arter larnin'. What's your bill o' fare?"

Teacher: "Our curriculum, sir, includes geography, arithmetic, trigonometry."

Father: That'll do, that'll do. Load him up good with triggernometry. He's the only poor shot in the family."

Smith: "Say, that horse you sold me dropped down dead."

Jley: "Can't help it, sor. He niver had that while I had 'eem."

Banks: "What do you think of the two candidates?"

Marks: "What do I think of them? Well, when I look at them I'm thankful only one of them can get elected."

A dealer sold an elderly negro farmer a tractor. Some time after the machine was delivered, the dealer called on his customer for pay.

"Can you pay me for the tractor Uncle Jim?" he asked.

"Pay fo' de tractor!" he asked in astonishment. "Why, man, yo' done tole me that in free weeks de tractor would pay for hisself."—Selected.

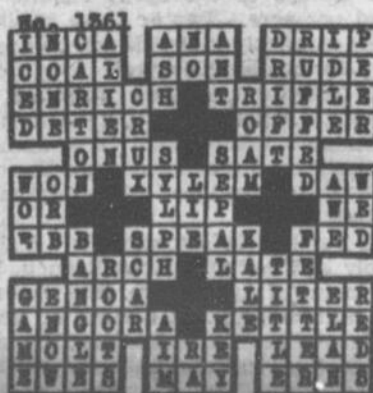
In the accounts for the City of London for the year ended March 31, 1928, are the items. Robes for Lord Mayor, £194 15s. 6d.; fuel for the Mansion House, £354 4s. 10d.; and £11,551 for entertaining the city's important guests, including £2,133 10s. 11d. for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, and £2,400 19s. 10d. for the King of Afghanistan.

A man who has just died in England had devoted his life to the strange trade of onion peeling, which he started with a capital of 6s. He and his wife were peeling onions for nearly 50 years, and accumulated over \$30,000.

According to the British income tax authorities, there were at the beginning of the present year 562 millionaires in that country, with a combined annual income of \$279,000,000.

The bad in us sees the bad in others, the good in us sees the good in others. Hence we make a world like ourselves.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles



FARM GARDEN AND HOME

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

Remove Diseased Tubers

EXPERIMENTAL work performed by the Division of Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms demonstrates that tubers from potato plants affected with such diseases as late blight and blackleg, as well as those with particules of soil adhering to them, carry germs capable of producing destructive rots in the tubers themselves and in others which they come in contact with while in storage. The full significance of this method of plant disease spread is unfortunately not always appreciated by the average grower until serious losses brought about in this way are experienced. When, however, such losses are realized, it immediately becomes apparent that one very important means of controlling this trouble is the removal of all diseased tubers, and infected soil before the potatoes are placed in the storage house.

It is not always an easy matter to detect diseased tubers during picking operations for particles of soil and other debris frequently mask the diseased parts. With the use of a good rack and the exercise of reasonable care, however, the average worker should be able to remove nearly all the undesirable tubers and considerable amount of contaminated soil from the potatoes as they pass over the rack. All tubers showing evidence of disease, such as water soaked areas, spots, soft and dry rot should be removed because they almost invariably decompose and rot other tubers coming in contact with them. Tubers showing severe mechanical injury, frosting, large cracks or blemishes should also be removed because they are more susceptible to rotting than undamaged tubers.

In addition, any tubers showing an elongated cylindrical appearance with numerous shallow eyes and pointed at the seed end should be discarded because such tubers are indicative of a serious running out disease called spindle tuber. This disease is carried over from season to season in the tuber and is capable of rendering a strain of potatoes unproductive in two or three seasons. Owing to the very infectious nature of the virus causing the disease which is borne in the tubers it is advisable to prevent these coming in contact with healthy potatoes in order to preclude spread of the disease in this way. These recommendations apply chiefly to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but should also find application wherever it is necessary to retain potatoes in storage for prolonged periods.

Further information on this subject can be obtained from any of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratories located at Fredericton, N.B., Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Kentville, N.S.

A CORN-EAR WORM

Since the European Corn borer has been doing damage to corn fields in Canada it has often been confused with another worm, particularly in garden corn. The corn ear worm, unlike the corn borer, works in the ear, eating out the kernels of the cob when at the cooking stage. The caterpillar of the corn ear worm when mature is from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in length. It varies in color from light green to dark brown with rather indistinct stripes on the back and a wider and inconspicuous colored band along the side. Its description is given in Bulletin No. 112 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, by Mr. Arthur Gibson, the Dominion Entomologist and Mr. C. R. Twinn, an officer of the Entomological Branch. It attacks the ears of garden corn feeding on the kernels, particularly those near the tassel. Some years the insect is quite abundant and, according to these authorities, at such times it also may be found boring in the fruit of the tomato.

That which cost nothing is worth nothing.

Preventing Farm Fires

IT is hard to believe that nearly one in every hundred farm buildings in the United States and Canada burn each year—35,000 each year, but this serious fact is revealed by statistics. According to estimates, 3,500 people are burned to death in farm fires each year and \$50,000,000, nearly one-third of the national fire loss, occurs on farms. The loss is greater because of the fact that farm buildings are often without the protection of water systems or fire departments and usually burn to the ground when a fire starts.

The National Fire Protection Association makes the following suggestions for fire prevention:

Provide a system of running water under pressure.

Provide all buildings with proper lightning protection equipment.

Rebuild all defective chimneys and see that all heating apparatus is properly installed. Keep chimneys, flues and stoves clean.

Allow no smoking in barns, or elsewhere where combustible material is stored.

Use fire retarding roofings.

Thoroughly cure hay, pea vines, and other roughage, before these are stacked in barns. Do not allow horse manure to accumulate in large piles in stables or against buildings.

Provide proper facilities for the storage and handling of gasoline and kerosene. Do not use gasoline for home cleaning or kerosene for starting fires.

Make sure all electric wiring and devices are properly installed.

Aphids or Plant Lice

THIS is the season for aphids or plant lice, those soft bodied insects which are frequently found feeding in clusters on a wide variety of plants. They vary greatly in color; white, green, blue, red and black forms being frequently found. Aphids are sucking insects; that is to say they do not actually eat pieces of the plant on which they are feeding as caterpillars do, but suck the juices out of the leaves or stems by means of a delicate beak or tube which they insert into the tissues. They cannot, therefore, be controlled by means of an arsenical such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, but must be killed with a contact spray or dust.

Aphids are becoming numerous in the district on a variety of crops and should be checked before further damage is done. They can be controlled much more easily now than later in the season when their numbers will have increased and the leaves on which they are feeding will have curled up in such a way as to protect them from spray or dusts.

Spraying the plants with nicotine sulphate 40 per cent (Black-leaf 40) and water, to which has been added a small amount of laundry soap is the easiest and best method of control. Nicotine should be used at the rate of 3-8 of a pint to 40 gallons of water and 2-3 pounds of soap added to such a quantity of spray. In small amounts use 1 teaspoonful in a gallon of soapy water. Apply the material on a hot, calm day and drench both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves so as to actually hit all the insects.

In the case of field crops at least 100 gallons of the spray should be used per acre. Two or three applications at weekly intervals will be necessary for complete control.

In buying nicotine sulphate in quantity insist on getting it in large containers rather than in a number of small bottles or cans, since the cost is very much reduced when purchased in bulk lots.

If further information is desired apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the Entomologist in Charge of Vegetable Insect Investigations, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BULB PLANTING TIME

There is no rest for the gardener. Now that work is about over with the flowers and vegetables this season it is time to start preparing for the 1930 garden. For a brilliant show in the Spring and for Winter flowering indoors, bulbs are essential. Most of these come from Holland and they will now be available in all seed stores. A brilliant display of tulips, hyacinths, crocuses; and other spring bloomers is a simple matter if planting is done in September or early October. By choosing early, medium and late sorts, the period of bloom can be spread over a couple of months, easily bridging the gap between the opening of the season and the first of the annual flowers. Most of these bulbs, especially those marked 'forcing' in the catalogues, will bloom in the house. They should be planted in pots and kept in a cool, dark place until the roots are well developed.

Water Bowls for Cows

FEW mechanical devices have increased the dairy cow's milk flow more than individual water bowls. Although they save a good deal of time and labor, and insure utmost sanitation, the biggest advantage lies in their effect on production.

Considering that milk is 87 per cent water it is not hard to see why large quantities of warm water will furnish a basis for producing milk, especially in cold weather. Cows consuming bulky rations of hay, ensilage, and ground feeds will drink continually if water is before them. They will drink again and again as they chew their cud. Not in large gulps but just as natural thirst prompts them.

Icy water temporarily checks digestion and for an hour or more will cause the cows to shiver. Such conditions decrease the milk supply because they interfere with the cow's digestive processes which must function properly in order to produce milk in maximum quantities. Sixty degrees Fahrenheit is considered a satisfactory temperature for water in the drinking cups.

There are many estimates placed upon the value of drinking bowls in enlarging the milk flow. Some of the most inclusive of general conditions are those which come from Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. Testers place the average increase in milk production at from 5 to 20 per cent within the first month after cups are installed, and most users feel that this increase will pay for the cost of installation in one to four years. If running water is already available, the price of water bowls is not large.

A NEW GERANIUM

The Canadian Horticultural Council announces the full registration of a new geranium "Norah Baldwin." At a recent meeting of the Plant Registration and Ornamental Horticulture Committee of this Council, it was decided to grant registration to this geranium. The geranium carries the record number of 82. It was produced by the late John M. Baldwin of Bowmanville, Ontario, from a cross between the variety Zonal and ivy-leaf geranium. It bears a double flower of a beautiful rose shade, bearing no stamens. The foliage is dark green and ivy leaf in shape, while the branches are short jointed and are of spreading rather than pendent habit. The plant is particularly desirable for pot and greenhouse culture.

At the same meeting of the Council the official Record Number 102 was granted to a new pear bearing the name of "Stirling." This variety is the product of a scion from a Beurre d'Anjou grafted on a French seedling. The tree is a very heavy cropper, bearing fruit inclined to be round with a deep purple blush. It was originated by Mr. J. H. Baker, of Vernon, British Columbia.

Fermentation of Honey

SPOILAGE of extracted honey, due to fermentation and souring has become a matter of concern to Canadian beekeepers, particularly of recent years, a keepers and others engaged in the handling and marketing of this product. In former years fermentation, though not unknown to honey producers, did not present the menace it now does as long as relatively little of the honey crop was held over from one season to the next. Recent years, however, have witnessed in Canada an increased production of honey, while consumption has become less seasonal in nature, with the result that honey, in general, is now held for longer periods of storage than formerly. Consequently spoilage through fermentation is now being encountered to such an extent that it is one of the most serious problems facing those engaged in the honey industry and the source of considerable financial losses.

For the past two years the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm, has been conducting investigations on honey fermentation, the first phases of which have been concerned with the organisms causing the spoilage and their possible sources. In all cases yeasts have been found to be responsible, four different types having been isolated from the samples of fermented honey examined. These yeasts were found to be particularly sugar-tolerant varieties, capable of growing in high concentrations of sugar solutions which would prevent the growth of ordinary yeasts.

Examination of the nectar of 34 varieties of flowers commonly visited by bees during the season resulted in the isolation of 11 varieties of yeasts, all capable of fermenting honey. Of these, two were identical with yeasts actually found in fermented honey. Moreover, a study made of hive nectar from the apiary of the Central Experimental Farm revealed an early and constant infection of the nectar by sugar-tolerant yeasts, some of which corresponded with those isolated from flowers, one being, in addition, a variety found in fermented honey.

That honey may be infected by yeasts at the time of extraction was shown by tests made in the extracting house. From various containers used for handling honey, yeasts causing fermentation were isolated, likewise from the air. It is therefore within the power of the beekeeper to keep out at least a part of the contamination of extracted honey by exercising precaution at the time of extraction and by insuring that all honey containers and utensils are thoroughly sterilized before use.

Further studies in the subject of fermentation are in progress.—A. G. Lochhead, Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

In continuing its efforts towards the control and eradication of the corn borer in Canada, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has extended the quarantined area to include the whole of the province of Quebec, and all of Ontario with the exception of the districts of Thunder Bay, Patricia, Kenora, and Rainy River.

Dr. E. E. Clayton, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, says that spraying with Bordeaux mixture, made up of four parts copper sulphate, six parts hydrated lime and 50 gallons of water, just before the plants are in full bloom, will give effective control of mildew and bacterial spot on Lima beans and may make the difference between success and a total loss of crop in years of severe infection. After the young plants have begun to set pods, three to six additional applications should be made, depending upon the season, says this authority.

Learn to save and you'll not dread a rainy day.

Fall Care of Fruit Trees

AFTER trees have been stripped of their fruit they should be given a certain amount of attention, so that they may be kept in the best possible condition. However careful those who harvest the crop may be there is practically certain to be a number of damaged branches. These may be caused by ladders carelessly placed against the trees or by breakage through heavy crops. Whatever the cause, the branches should, as early as possible, be cut cleanly away, and, if they are of any size, the cut surface should be given a coat of creosote or some similar material to prevent disease gaining access. It is as well to remember that such troubles as silver leaf gain admittance to trees first of all through wounds.

It is probable also that a certain amount of diseased fruit will be hanging on the trees. Such fruit is a danger to future crops, and should be gathered and destroyed by burning. Feeding to stock does not always eliminate disease, which may be spread if the manure from the stock is used on the fruit plantation. Among diseases of this kind may be mentioned the apple bitter rot; apples attacked by it will often hang on a tree in a mummified condition throughout the winter if allowed to do so. On trees on which diseased apples are hanging the young branches should be examined, as they may be found to be cankered. Should this be the case they should be pruned off at the earliest opportunity, as it is by means of spores from these cankered parts as well as from the mummified fruit that the disease is carried on from year to year. Apple brown rot is similar, in that apples attacked may remain on the trees through the winter, and in this way injure the following season's crop. Both the plum and cherry suffer from diseases which affect the fruit in a like manner, and any diseased fruit hanging on these trees at the end of the season should also be destroyed.

Danger of Dead Leaves

OTHER diseases attack the leaves, and sometimes the trees are infected the following season by means of dead leaves left lying beneath them. Where the plantation is large it is not always possible to gather dead leaves and destroy them by burning; but in large or small orchards it is a good plan to mark for future treatment trees which are seen during the fruit season to be subject to one or another disease. After the fruit is gathered, and as soon as the leaves of such trees have fallen, they should be collected into heaps and burnt. Any leaves, also, which remain on the trees for any length of time after the branches are expected to be naked should be gathered in the quickest possible manner and burnt. With some diseases the dead leaves remain on the trees throughout the winter and affect the young foliage the following spring, unless measures like those suggested are taken.

Not only should fallen leaves from diseased trees be collected and destroyed, but diseased fruit which has fallen to the ground should be gathered up as well and destroyed. It is often the practice to pick up all sound fallen fruit and to leave that which is partly bad or unsound on the ground to rot. By this means the spores of various diseases are allowed to remain to do damage to future crops. It is not necessary to collect unsound fruit during the harvesting season, but afterwards this should be destroyed.

The bases of trees should be examined for suckers, and these should be cut away. It is also important to clear away all rubbish from the ground beneath the trees. In the course of the fruit harvest there is little time available for work of this kind, but if allowed to remain rubbish will provide harborage for many insect pests which are responsible for a great deal of damage to the crop and of loss to the grower. After clearing away the rubbish, unless the trees are in a grass orchard, the tree rows should be dug by hand sufficiently wide for horse or motor implements to do the remainder. If strawberries are planted beneath the trees these will influence the width to be dug or

hoed, and if gooseberries or other bush fruits occupy the land it may be necessary to dig the whole of the plantation by hand.

Necessary Replacements

TREE rows should, if possible, be dug early in the autumn and again in the spring, especially where bushes are planted between the trees. The matter of expense of twice digging in this way is not great, and the quality as well as in all probability the quantity of fruit obtained will be so much improved that the cost will be more than recovered. Dead and useless trees are easily found just before the leaves fall, but even though they may be marked, the work on a plantation of any size of finding such trees after the leaves have fallen will be considerably increased. They should, if at all possible, be cut down and their roots dug out of the ground at this time. The positions which they have occupied may then be prepared for other trees. It should be remembered that it may be advisable to replace dead trees with other varieties, or even other kinds of fruit. Particularly is this advisable in the case of trees which have been killed by silver leaf or yellow leaf. It is recommended where a disease of this type has caused loss that a variety which is immune should be planted, or, failing that, one which is strongly resistant to the disease and which for that reason is not likely to be affected.

Young trees which have been tied to stakes for support will about this time need to have the ties examined, and, if necessary, loosened. The trees have been growing throughout the summer, and the stems swelling, so that ties which were comparatively

loose at first may be tight by the end of the season. It is wise to examine such trees more than once in the course of the growing season, for if at any times the ties are allowed to become tight serious damage either by chafing during rough winds or by the stem swelling on either side of the tie may result. If props have been necessary to support certain trees or branches owing to the quantity of fruit which they were carrying, these should be removed and carefully stored for future use. If overlaid branches have been tied to others for support the supporting cords should be taken away at the earliest possible moment. Once the fruit is off the trees the cords will do no good, and may do a certain amount of injury to the branch they have been supporting.

Certain varieties of apples, pears, or plums may prove unsatisfactory from the cropping point of view year after year, because of the quantity of the fruit produced. It will be wise after the fruit has been gathered to decide upon the best means of remedying this. If the trees have been established for a number of years it may be thought desirable to head back and re-graft, work which will need to be left until the following spring. It may, on the other hand, be decided to replace the useless trees with young trees of other varieties. It is not necessary just at first to do away with the established trees. If they are producing any fruit at all and are not spreading too far over the land young trees may be planted between them, leaving the older ones to be removed after those newly planted have become thoroughly established. Unfortunately the temptation is great to leave the older trees untouched after the young ones need the space. To allow this to happen is to cripple the whole of the trees concerned.

The New Oriental Poppies

THE oriental poppy is remarkable in many ways. To begin with it is about the old species that is truly perennial, for of the 50 or more species listed, at least 30 are purely annual, and most of those called perennial are biennial or short-lived. *Papaver bracteatum* differs chiefly in the large leaf on the stem just below the flower.

These two have a very deep root system, like a carrot, unlike any other species, going downward many feet. In digging an old plant only a fraction of the root can be obtained. Small pieces cut from the root in summer will make new plants. The special color varieties can be increased only in this way. These poppies are the largest flowers of the brightest red of any garden plant, save perhaps the peony, and as the flowers are held well above the foliage they are more showy than peonies. Enormous quantities of seeds are produced in every pod, and germination is easy.

WHY is not this plant grown more?

The answer is twofold says Stephen F. Hamblin, Director of the Botanic Garden, Harvard University, writing in *Horticulture*. The plants can be moved safely only in August (when dormant) and while the heavy mounds of foliage take up much space in spring, the ground is wholly leafless and lifeless in July-August, followed by new foliage in autumn that survives the winter. It must have a summer companion for foliage effects. These are two problems of culture; there are two troubles pictorial. The season of bloom is brief (ten days in June), and the vivid scarlet color (almost orange) kills the color of iris, peony, and other flowers in June unless white. In color improvement much has been done, for there are named forms in deep red, rose, pink, and white, with or without the basal blotch. A semi-double is offered. There are at least 30 names offered, but not ten are purchasable.

What about habits of growth and season of bloom? Can changes be made? Burbank made hybrids with the annual opium poppy, but his seed gives pure oriental. At the Harvard Botanic Garden this season many pollinations have been made with the perennial everblooming *P. atlanticum* (called *P. pilosum*) and the Thibet form of the Iceland, to change its growth habits and period of bloom. The seedlings so far raised from these

labors have been only the pure oriental, but perhaps better luck next time. Possibly it will cross with *meconopsis*, and we may yet have our oriental poppies blue. Varieties of the Oriental poppy listed by Prof. Hamblin are: Pure white without blotch. Perry's white—white with crimson blotch. Silver Queen—silvery white. Blush Queen—soft rosy white. Rose Queen—rose pink. Joyce—soft cerise. Proserpine—deep rose. Cerise Beauty—cerise pink. Medusa—satin rose. Mary Studholme—silvery salmon. Gerald Perry—apricot-pink. Edna Perry—soft salmon pink. Princess Victoria Louise—soft salmon rose. Lightness—salmon rose. Queen Alexandria—rose salmon. Jennie Mawson—rosy salmon. New Perry—orange apricot. Princess Ena—orange salmon. Orange Queen—orange red. Carminata—deep carmine. Oriflamme—orange scarlet. Fringed Beauty—orange scarlet. New Marsh scarlet—blotched white. Goliath—fiery scarlet. Royal Scarlet—brilliant scarlet. Oriental King—crimson scarlet. Olympia—flame scarlet, semi-double. Beauty of Livermere—oxblood-red. Semiplenum—glowing crimson, semi-double. Parkmannii—deep scarlet. Mogul—deep red. Lady Roscoe—terra cotta. Mahony—mahogany maroon.

The sheep industry from a ranching point of view shows signs of development in Western Canada, particularly in British Columbia, states the Department of Agriculture. Last fall upwards of 10,000 head of ewe stock were bought in Alberta and shipped to the interior points of British Columbia. In 1928 the demand for range ewes exceeded the supply and the demand promises to be equally as good this year.

As a preliminary experiment, an area of 100 acres in the Indian River B. C. district will be "dusted" with calcium arsenic from a Western Canada Airways, Ltd., flying boat. This is being done in an effort to halt the depredations of the hemlock looper, a caterpillar which has been doing great damage to standing timber in the district. Should the experiment prove to be successful, the powder will be used extensively in the area.

Pick up all fallen fruit from under trees. If it cannot be used bury it.

Sow early varieties of lettuce in cold frames for fall use.

Horse Ailments

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Garden Work

Order your spring flowering bulbs at once if you have not already done so. Plant them (with the exception of tulips) as soon as you can get them in.

Now is the time to begin making a new lawn, fall is the best time to rebuild old ones. Grade and fill in now.

Picking tomatoes as they begin to color and ripening in a cold frame or on straw under glass will hasten them and leave others time to mature.

Pick early pears while they are hard and allow to ripen indoors in the dark. Clapps Favorite will rot at the heart if left on the trees.

Pot up Eastern lilies soon. Store in cool dark place until forced. Pot deep only half filling in with soil and adding more compost as the lily grows.

This is the time to plant evergreens. Keep roots and soil wet.

Cuttings of English Ivy and heliotrope may be made now for next winter's house plants.

Move a propagate Oriental poppies at once.

Pick galls from spruce trees and dead twigs or tops from white pines and burn them at once. Spray spruces and firs infested with red spider with proprietary sprays or wash them down with the hose.

Pull onions as soon as tops turn yellow, let dry in shed or under shade.

Maple trees may be pruned and shaped now while leaves are on and you can see what is needed.

Keep vines and climbing roses well watered and tie to trellises as they grow.

When cutting gladiolus always leave several leaves to ripen the bulb.

Peg down tips of black and purple raspberry canes to take root and make new canes. Keep the compost heap wet and turn it over now.

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ANSWERS to Garden Questions

Japanese Anemones

Dear Sir: Should Japanese anemones be planted in sun or shade?—T. W. J.

To have the Japanese anemones at their best it is necessary to plant them where they may have moisture or be watered during summer and while in bloom, but when they will be perfectly dry during the winter. They should be so placed as to receive the sun most of the day; but not be exposed to the full burning of the midsummer sun. Spring is the time to buy plants and set them out.

Heat For Small Greenhouse

Dear Sir:—I have built a little greenhouse off my kitchen wing. It is only 12 x 10 feet. What would be the best and most economical way to heat it?—Reader.

If you cannot connect up with your house heating system, the quickest and most economical way to heat a building of this size would be simply to install a coal-burning brooder stove. Of course, due to the limited space the canopy cannot be used, and this practically eliminates the thermostat, making it necessary to give frequent attention to insure proper heating. Uniform heat is most desirable, but if a temperature of between 45 and 70 degrees is maintained good results will be had. As this is practically an overhead heat, plenty of moisture must be supplied. If possible a teakettle or pail of water kept on top of the stove will be a great help in furnishing humidity. Care must also be taken to prevent the escape of coal gas.

Hot-water heat is by far the most desirable in propagation work under glass, as you not only have a practically uniform heat, but can also have it under the benches, and even though the fire should fall for any reason the water would retain heat for quite a while. A hot-water plant could be installed in a greenhouse of this size for about \$100 or a little more says Frank C. Baughman writing in answer to a similar question in "The Rural New Yorker".

A hot-water heater capable of heating a building twice the size of the one mentioned can be purchased from one of the large mail-order houses for about \$50; 35 ft. of 2 1-2-in. and 50 ft. of 1 1-4-in. black pipe, cut and threaded to order, would not cost more than \$18. The necessary fittings for connecting up system will approximate \$12 more. For the expansion tank an old milk can (10-gal.) can be used, or a suitable tank can be had for \$5. At any rate, the entire outfit should cost not more than \$85, and surely a plumber could afford to connect it up for the other \$25; in fact, anyone with a few pipe wrenches, a little mechanical ability and knowledge of gravity can do the trick by following a few simple directions. The heater should be placed at or below floor level (preferably in one corner), a 2 1-2 in. pipe connected to the top of heater and direct to the expansion tank, which should be located at the highest possible point accessible for refilling and observation. Another 2 1-2 in. pipe connected to the expansion tank and slightly inclined downward should extend to and across opposite end of building. Opposite end of each bench one or two 1 1-4 in. pipes should be connected, these to pass through under the benches to opposite end, where they again connect to a 2 1-2 in. return pipe leading to bottom connections of heater.

Great care must be taken to retain the gradual downward slope from the expansion tank to heater; 2 in. in every 10 ft. is sufficient, but it should not be less. More, of course, is better. Under no circumstances must there be any "high points," for, if so, air pockets will form and a burst pipe and flooded room result. At least one of the return pipes under each bench should be equipped with shut-off valves to regulate amount of heat. Fill system until water in the expansion tank is about four inches above pipe connections, and never let water get below these connections; also do not entirely fill tank, as water when heated will expand, and tank

would overflow, and above all, do not cover tank airtight; better to leave it open.

Before starting fire be sure that all valves are open and that no air pockets exist. It is advisable to tap in air cocks at or near sharp turns to permit air to escape when filling, or

heating water after standing idle. With this kind of a system running water is not necessary, just a pail of water in expansion tank every day or so to replace that expended by evaporation is all that is needed. Of course it is understood that there must be no leaks in the system.

POULTRY TOPICS

Some Causes of Fall Moulting

By W. H. Lapp, Poultry Editor, Aberdeen-Angus Journal.

During the late summer and early fall months many poultry producers become very much concerned regarding fall molt in the young stock because of the fact that such molts are expensive from an economic standpoint.

During the fall and early winter months eggs are generally high in price and it is the ambition of most producers to obtain a fairly high production during this time. When the pullets go into a molt they generally stop laying or lay very few eggs, thus cutting the revenue. Fall molt in pullets is also expensive from the standpoint of its effect upon the health of the birds. Many times colds and diseases of one kind and another may attack the stock during these periods. There are a number of factors that can effect molt, namely:

- (1) Breeding.
- (2) Feeding.
- (3) Disease.
- (4) Management.

Experience of numerous poultry producers has proven conclusively that breeding may play a very important part in the feather growth of the young stock. Another factor that cannot be overlooked entirely in regard to fall molt in pullets is the development of these characteristics through inherited tendencies. Those characteristics which reflect thrift, vigor and health in poultry should be stressed at all times through the breeding pen. One of the best practices that can be followed is to select those birds that develop rapidly from the standpoint of uniform feather growth and bone and muscle tissue. It is well to mark these individuals and use them in the breeding pen. This method of selection, alone, can make a remarkable difference in the stock. It has been a common practice on many farms to sell a certain number of broilers each year. Among these early broilers there may be some that show evidence of having good breeding qualities. I do not know exactly whether molt is a characteristic that is influenced materially by breeding. However, I can assume that such is the case and not take any unnecessary chances by continually using pullet stock that has gone through fall molt in the breeding pen.

Without a doubt, the factors of feather growth, bone development and fall molt are influenced materially by feeding. This can be attributed to a number of factors incidental to feeding, kind of feed, method of feeding, time of feeding, equipment for feeding, etc.

The writer was interested in a flock of 500 Leghorn pullets last fall that showed fine development. After being confined in the fall for about 30 days these pullets went into a molt. The only change in the feed was from cracked corn to whole corn in the grain ration. All other factors were constant so far as it was physically possible to hold them without variation. This shows how slight changes in feeds can oftentimes throw the pullet stock into a molt in the fall of the year. The writer knows of numerous cases similar to that described where slight changes were made in the rations, also in the amount of feed, etc., and all played an important part in causing fall molts in the pullet stock.

There are a number of factors that may prove beneficial from the standpoint of feather growth and which may influence fall molt. I know that the addition of a good mineral to the poultry feed assists materially in feather growth. I have also found that where my birds were given a good mash, balanced satisfactorily from the standpoint of proteins, minerals, etc., that it had some influence

upon the molt, especially in the mature stock. The writer had one pen of Barred Rock hens which were fed a well balanced ration throughout the entire year. During the early fall it was decided to exhibit some of these birds. In order to use them for exhibition purposes, I had to have them go through a molt and develop their new plumage. I eliminated the mash from before these birds, cut down on the grain ration and yet could not force them into a molt. They kept on producing practically at the same rate of speed during the entire time, I was trying to throw them into a molt. From my observation it is apparent that the older stock is not subjected to molts in the fall of the year due to variable factors as is the case with pullets.

To guard against fall molt in pullets one must use judgment in the development of the stock during the summer months or in fact from the time it is hatched. Rations containing ingredients that have a tendency to develop the chicken quickly may cause some concern when it comes to the control of molt. It is a well known fact that the reproductive organs of the pullet are the first to reach maturity. Many times when a ration contains elements of a forcing nature the birds will go into production before they have reached their entire development. These birds, as a general rule, are influenced by changes very materially. Adequate mash-hopper space is essential at all times in order to get uniform development of the stock. However, one should watch the development of the pullets very closely to guard against bringing them along too fast or too slow. I am of the opinion that developing them too fast is just as detrimental as developing them too slow, in fact, from an economical standpoint, they both effect serious losses.

Young stock should have plenty of range, because this has a tendency to develop strong, vigorous stock. Clean, wholesome feeds are essential. Moulds and foreign materials in feeds may be instrumental to throwing young stock into a molt because of the fact that it may retard the feed consumption of the young stock and in this way influence the stock directly.

Chick diseases of one kind or another play an important part in the development of the stock and may also be influential from the standpoint of the molt. Coccidiosis, Aspergillosis and Bacillary White Diarrhea are some of the common diseases that will be reflected in stunted, poorly developed stock. This poor development may have an influence on the fall molt. Oftentimes chicks may overcome the disease due to the resistancy, that is apparent, nevertheless some chicks are weakened and may always show the effect of the disease in one way or another.

It is evident that when these chicks are subjected to conditions that require vitality, to overcome them they lack this vitality, due to the diseases which attack them in their early states of development.

Next to feeding, management plays a very important part in the control of fall molt.

The writer is interested in a number of poultry flocks and I have made it a practice to permanently house my pullet stock in the fall of the year before five percent of the pullets have come into the lay. This rule is followed very carefully and I believe that it has assisted materially in the control of fall molt.

Management of the young stock during the summer months is important not from the standpoint of its

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effect upon the uniform development and growth of the stock. The pullets and cockerels should be separated as soon as the sex can be determined. Young stock of the same age should be kept together rather than mixing stock of various ages. The practices of mixing stock of different ages may result in considerable numbers of the stock not obtaining sufficient food for their development because of the older stock crowding the younger birds away from the feed hoppers. Crowded, unsanitary quarters are not conducive to the production of healthy stock. Chicks should be raised on areas that have been ploughed and limed as a control measure against disease.

If the young stock shows evidence of worms it should be treated with some reliable product. The individual treatment is preferred over the collective treatment. The control of parasites, both external and internal should receive careful consideration. The writer had an experience of posting some chicks about ten days old that contained round worms in the intestinal tract that were from one-quarter to one-half inch in length. It is evident that such a condition certainly must reflect contaminated areas. Oftentimes when chicks have contact with mature stock, either directly or indirectly, they run with the hazards of becoming infested with external parasites.

Management incorporates systematic methods. One cannot give plenty of feed and water to chicks one day and neglect to give them feed and water the next day and expect proper growth of the stock.



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Montreal Live Stock Show

FOR the first time in its history Montreal is to have this year a livestock show and sale, to be sponsored by all the livestock interests operating in the province of Quebec.

All the interests allied to the livestock industry in the Province of Quebec, joining forces with the various civic and business interests in Montreal, reached the unanimous and enthusiastic decision on Thursday, August 22. Organization to this end was perfected at meetings held at the Queen's Hotel at which all the interests referred to were represented.

This event, which is to be an annual affair, is for the first year to take the form of an exhibition, competition and auction sale of lambs, featuring contests between lamb clubs. It will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 9 and 10, the first day being taken up with the competitions and the second day with the public sales.

The event is to be held at the Montreal Stock Yards at Point St. Charles, and will be made the occasion of the official opening of the new stockyards, which, being completed at a cost of more than half a million, will furnish this city with stockyards facilities among the finest and most modern on the continent. It is anticipated that many high officials, including the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, the Provincial Minister, Hon. J. L. Perron, and others, will be in attendance, and from the rural districts some 5,000 farmers and their families are expected.

The Province of Quebec is rapidly becoming famous for the quality of lamb produced. This is the result of a very active policy on the part of the provincial and federal departments of agriculture acting jointly, and the improvement in the number and quality of lambs produced in the province has been truly amazing.

Enthusiastic support of the first livestock show for Montreal has been offered by Hon. Mr. Perron, who with his livestock officials hope through the medium of the lamb show and sale, to bring to the attention of the consuming public the splendid quality of market lambs now being produced in Quebec. The federal department of agriculture, and all the livestock interests in the province are also counted upon for generous support for the venture.

All civic interests in Montreal will be asked to co-operate in the holding of a "Quebec Lamb Week," in connection with the show and sale. Hotels and restaurants will be asked to feature Quebec quality lamb on their menus for the week, and through various civic organizations householders will be asked to "eat more lamb" during that week.

In consideration of the fact that between 4,000 and 5,000 former visitors will likely come to the city for the week, special arrangements will be made to handle the visitors and to provide special attractions.

The holding of a real livestock show has not before been attempted in Montreal but the completion of the new stock yards will provide facilities making such an event not only a possibility, but a big attraction to both producers and shippers, as well as the general public.

In this connection, the Montreal Stockyards Co., have introduced a new feature into the livestock yards, namely a show ring and arena, which will be provided in one of the new buildings for the express purpose of holding livestock shows.

The lamb show and sale will feature the inter-club competitions. There

are some 100 lamb clubs in the province, marketing some 40,000 lambs annually. Everything possible is to be done to make the first show and sale a big event, and a forerunner of even bigger events in Montreal in the future.

The president of Montreal's first livestock show is Hon. A. Leduc, member of the Quebec government without portfolio, and a member of the packing industry in Montreal, one of the best known men in livestock circles in the province. Honorary president is Hon. J. L. Perron, Quebec Minister of Agriculture; the honorary vice-presidents are Mayor Houde of Montreal, and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, federal deputy minister of agriculture. Hon. Senator Raymond is to be asked to act as honorary treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. The vice-president is Geo. C. Silcock of Wilsil, Ltd., Montreal, and the secretary-treasurer is S. J. Chagnon of the Quebec department of agriculture. The board of directors includes representatives of the railways, the livestock exchange, the federal and provincial departments of agriculture, the packers, the butchers' trade, the Montreal Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce, the Quebec Farmers' Union, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Montreal Stockyards, and the Co-operative Federée.

The management of the show is in the hands of W. E. Watson, present manager of the Montreal Stockyards.

Poisonous Wild Fruits

CONTRARY to an impression that is rather generally held, the number of the berries and other fleshy fruits growing in our woods and fields that are poisonous is not large. The hesitancy that is ordinarily felt about partaking of any but the most familiar of them is judicious, but its real warrant is not that so many dangers lurk in that quarter, but that we do not know how to recognize them. If we could only learn to distinguish between the safe and the unsafe we might dispel a lot of needless uneasiness.

A glance at the list of poisonous plants under investigation through the surveys of the Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, shows that scarcely half a dozen wild fruits of eastern Canada need to be considered dangerous. To become familiar with that number is no impossible task. In view of the fact that young children are not so discriminating about what they eat as are their elders, it is indeed a duty owed to them, first to teach and warn them, and second to remove the danger as far as possible.

The woodland plants with fleshy fruits, that should be regarded as poisonous or highly suspicious, are the haneberries, differing little, except in the red and white round shiny fruit; blue cohosh, bluish both as to foliage and fruit; moonseed, also with blue fruit, and unlike the others a climbing plant; and may apple or mandrake with larger, oval fruit, nearly an inch long, borne singly in the crotch of the two umbrella-like leaves. May apple is found chiefly in old Ontario, moonseed from western Quebec to Manitoba and the others fairly generally in eastern Canada.

Along fence-rows anywhere in Ontario and eastward, may be seen another climbing shrub, nightshade or bittersweet, bearing clusters of shining green, yellow to rose scarlet berries. Another species, the black nightshade, is a smaller bushy plant appearing in gardens. The black fruit is sometimes eaten with impunity, and the plant has been "improved" into the wonderberry of gardens, but at other times has distinctly poisonous properties.

Poison ivy has also white fleshy fruits, which are not however apt to be eaten. Other fruits, including even the strawberry, cannot be eaten without discomfort by certain persons. Most other poisonous plants have dry fruits that do not tempt the novice. Any High School botany contains descriptions by which the above named plants may be recognized.—H. Groh, Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

For the first six months of this year shipping of all classes entering Vancouver, B.C., shows an increase over 1928. From January 1 to June 30, 688 deep-sea vessels, with a registered net tonnage of 2,406,265 tons, arrived, as compared with 672 and 2,328,797 tons for the same period of 1928. Foreign coastwise arrivals were 768 as against 733 for 1928. The coastwise movement inward shows a substantial increase over 1928 for 9,508 vessels reported in as against 8,996 in the first six months of 1928. The combined fi-

gures for 1929 amount to 10,964 vessels and 5,735,818 net tons, as compared with 10,310 and 5,614,930 tons for the first six months of 1928.

Heliographs have been successfully used for the regular transmission of messages between Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and a station in the Prince Albert national park over a distance of 30 miles.

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FARMERS' BUSINESS BRIEFS



ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of three cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 45¢ per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions \$1.50). 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.

<p>MACHINERY</p> <p>Lighting Plant for sale. Carem lighting plant in good running order. Batteries only used six months. Installing Hydro. Will sacrifice. NOBLE METCALF, Bowmanville, Ont.</p> <p>WATER TANK REPAIRS</p> <p>Leaky cement water tanks, cellars, cisterns, etc., made bone-dry by iron waterproofing. Apply yourself, under our instructions. Agents wanted. Write for printed matter. CAULKING CO., 176 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 37.6.</p> <p>POULTRY</p> <p>PIGEONS</p> <p>25 Varieties pigeons. Catalogue free. VRANA FARMS, Route 1, Box 314, Clayton, Missouri, U. S. A. 36.6.</p> <p>"Fancy pigeons. Thirty varieties. Send dime for illustrated catalogue. ROBINSON'S OUTDOOR INDUSTRIES, Coatsworth, Ontario." 34.6.</p> <p>LIVESTOCK</p> <p>DOG</p> <p>St. Bernard Dogs and Puppies, reasonable!!! Information with photos free. HELVETIA KENNELS, Dept. R., Napierville, Que. 31.1.</p> <p>FOXES</p> <p>Registered Pedigreed Silver Foxes, \$400 a pair. WILLIAM BATES, Ridgetown, Ont. 35.12.</p> <p>GUINEA PIGS</p> <p>Guinea Pigs. Mature and laboratory stock. Safe pets. All colors. MRS. S. B. WOOD, West Winfield, N. Y. 32.6.</p> <p>Mink</p> <p>Mink Best Northern Quebec ranch bred and raised. Also few young males dark and extra large. Place order with us and we will help you to utmost to make success. ARNPRIOR FUR FARM, Arnprior, Ontario. 36.2.</p> <p>RABBITS</p> <p>Quality Fur Farm's Breeders of Original Genuine Black Giant Silver-tipped Fox Fur Rabbits (Silver Fox's Rival) real money makers. Giant Chinchillas, White Mastadonic Silver Martins. Green Bay, Wis. Route 1—Box 36. 16.27.</p> <p>Rabbit breeding, feeding and diseases explained thoroughly in new book written by an authority on the subject. Send 50¢ today and prepare yourself for the newest industry in fur farming. Pine Hill Stock Farm, Box 136, East Glasenbury, Conn., U. S. A. 35.6.</p> <p>"Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigree \$1.00. Guinea pigs 50¢. BOX 12, Aviston, Ont." 36.6.</p> <p>Chinchilla Rabbits, for sale. Bred off pedigree stock. All ages. A. CAMPBELL, Box 225, Fort Dalhousie, Ontario. 36.6.</p> <p>Fur Sale, pedigree young Angora Rabbits. Apply MISS A. SPENCER, Park Head, Ont. 36.6.</p>	<p>LIVESTOCK (Cont'd)</p> <p>WILD ANIMALS</p> <p>I catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Write for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Que. 28. 12.</p> <p>Badgers, foxes, minks, raccoons, shunks, weasels, chinchillas, coyotes. STANLEY VEJTASA, Fairdale, North Dakota. 35.2.</p> <p>FARMS FOR SALE</p> <p>Farm for sale—100 acres, for dairy or truck, about 1 hour's drive to Philadelphia market, on improved gravel road between two concrete roads; for information, write HARRY P. LANDERS, Sewell, Gloucester County, N. J., U. S. A. 35.6.</p> <p>Four Hundred acre stock or dairy farm with two large sets of buildings near Woodstock, Ontario. Cheap. H. TENNENT, 65 Fullerton St., London, Ontario. 31.6.</p> <p>12 cow alfalfa farm for sale. Fine buildings, fruit, timber, running water, near state road, village, good markets, \$3,250, 1-3 cash, will sell equipped. CLARENCE GETTY, owner, Granville, N. Y. 32.6.</p> <p>No. 310—One of CANADA'S FINEST Dairy and Stock Raising Farms, situated Eastern Quebec, on railroad. Over 400 acres, 250 meadow, 100 pasture, balance woodland, 5 horses, 80 head cattle, pigs, complete farm implement outfit. Will carry horses, 100 head cattle, 100 sheep. Splendid pasture, plenty water. Present crop best appearance. Electric light for house and barns, large house, bathroom, furnace, fireplace. Main cattle barn 200 x 40, cement basement, accommodate 100 head; annex 30 x 40, box stalls; other barn 40 x 30, accommodation young cattle or sheep. Horse barn 40 x 60; granary 16 x 25. Three cement silos. Price \$18,000. Cash \$8,000. Balance easy terms 5 per cent. G. H. VAILLANCOURT, 6689a Christophe Colomb, Montreal.</p> <p>100 acre farm for sale, 40 acres cleared. Balance first class pasture. Frame house and stable. Free from encumbrance, 2 miles from Matheson, Ontario. Churches, creamery, railway and post office. 3/4 mile to public school. Price \$1,800.00. Liberal discount for cash. Owner under medical care. For further particulars, write JOSEPH ALLARDICE, Matheson, Ont. 35.2.</p> <p>97 acre farm for sale, three miles east of Ottawa; near three schools. Reason for selling, no help. Good water, orchard and small fruit. Good dairying or gardening. J. T. FRITH, Cummings Bridge, Ontario. 36.6.</p> <p>150 acre farm with or without A-1 dairy. Soil—rich clay loam, very productive. Buildings all good, well equipped silo. Location Ogdensburg—Heuvelton state road, one 1/2 mile from village, churches, high school, two milk plants. Inquire E. S. McCADAM, Heuvelton, St. Law Co., N. Y., U. S. A. 36.2.</p> <p>230 acre farm for sale. Fine house, good buildings, good land, 3 miles from Middleburg, N. Y. Price \$5,000, half cash. Write to owner, RICHARD WHEAT, Middleburg, N. Y., U. S. A., Schoharie County. 36.2.</p>
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MISCELLANEOUS

<p>FOR SALE</p> <p>Several thousand feet of overhead used irrigation pipe; also underground supply pipe. P. L. BEECROFT, Whitby, Ont. 37.3.</p> <p>BELTING</p> <p>Threshermen, attention! We are headquarters for drive belts, hose, tank pumps and all supplies. N. SMITH, 138 York Street, Toronto. 33.12.</p> <p>HONEY</p> <p>White Clover Honey 5 ten lb. pails \$8.00. WILLIAM HARTLEY, Beamsville, Ont. 34.6.</p> <p>AGENTS WANTED</p> <p>Agents, either sex, take orders for Christmas Cards. Highest Commission. Sample album free. Experience unnecessary. MANUFACTURERS, Room 7a, 1193 Phillips Place, Montreal. 32.12.</p> <p>Wanted, representatives (either sex) in every town in Canada to take orders for Canadian Personal Christmas Cards. Big demand. Send now for beautiful free Sample Book and earn money immediately. Liberal commission. PREMIER ART GUILD, College & Spadina, Toronto. 37.9.</p> <p>SITUATIONS VACANT</p> <p>Men and Women—Steady, profitable employment, weekly pay, selling our universally known, guaranteed quality Trees and Plants. Newest and best varieties. There is good money in it for you. Illustrated up-to-the-minute equipment. Real sales co-operation. Write LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, Montreal. 36.0.</p>	<p>BUSINESS CARDS</p> <p>ARTISTS' SUPPLIES</p> <p>Artists' Brushes, Colors, Paper, Pastels and Canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART SUPPLY CO. LIMITED, 1428 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 52.52.</p> <p>EDUCATIONAL</p> <p>The De Brisy Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Correspondence courses. ACADEMIE DE BRISAY, Ottawa. 11.52.</p> <p>Shop by means of the Witness advertising columns. If you do not see what you require, write us. We will put you in communication with the right people.</p> <p>Superior Court, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. No. A48849</p> <p>Dame Beccie Marcovitch, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Joseph Bley, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, against Joseph Bley, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. The Plaintiff has taken against the Defendant an action for separation as to property. SHULMAN & SHULMAN, Montreal, July 23rd, 1929. Attorneys for Plaintiff.</p>
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COPY

WITNESS

Dear Sir:—

We certainly enjoy your paper and could not do without it and have had very good results from our small ad.

(Signed)

(Advertising RABBITS).

QUALITY FUR FARMS.

Relieve

BACKACHE

with

DODD'S

KIDNEY

PILLS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

1907 THE PHARMACEUTICAL CO. OF CANADA

FARMERS' MARKETS

Grain Trade Report

THE Grain Trade Report for the crop year ended July 31st, and to the close of navigation 1928 has just been issued by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Statistics are presented showing in detail the various channels and markets through which the grain passes from the farm to its final destination. Comparative data are included for countries other than Canada, bringing the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review.

For 1927-28, the wheat production of the world is shown at 4,815,400,000 bushels of which Canada produced 479,665,000 bushels, ranking third with Russia in first place and the United States in second. Total exports of wheat from all countries amounted to 737,000,000 bushels. Canada stood first as an exporter of wheat with 255,062,278 bushels to her credit. The United States ranked second with an export of 168,307,000 bushels, Argentina third with 155,258,000 bushels and Australia fourth with 80,980,000 bushels. Corresponding information is also included in the report for other principal grains.

Other features in the report include the domestic movement of grain in Canada—the production, inspection, elevator handlings, milling and consumption in Canada. The movement of United States grain through Canada and of Canadian grain in the United States is also covered.

Comprehensive tables showing prices in detail in Canada during the crop year are presented with comparative figures of grain prices in other important world markets.

Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Investment Rules

ATTORNEY General Hamilton Ward of New York State is distributing a placard to be hung on the wall on which are printed 10 rules to follow when approached by an unknown stock salesman, whether in person, by mail, telegraph or telephone. The rules are worthy of printing for the benefit of Witness readers:

These are the rules to follow:

1. Know, or find out, the responsibility of the person or firm or company asking you to purchase.

2. When the person or company is unknown to you, demand references and investigate. Do not be a victim of the one-call system. Take your time when strangers try to sell you securities.

3. Do not hesitate to ask your Bank or your Lawyer, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade or the Better Business Bureau, what they think of the proposition.

4. Inquire of some reliable person or firm, familiar with the character of business in question, for an opinion of both the standing and prospects of the company.

5. Do not believe that the sensational success of one company in a stated line or field is a guarantee that any other company will succeed in the same business.

6. Remember that bonds become just as worthless as stocks when the security they represent is impaired.

7. Take notice that what may seem to you to be guarantees by promoters or stock salesmen may after all legally be considered nothing more than opinions or hopes, or a statement of mere prospects. The value of a guarantee depends upon the integrity and financial strength of the guarantor. When a security is described, as for example, an 8 percent guaranteed bond or stock, be sure to find out who is the guarantor.

8. When printed agreements are offered for you to sign, remember that separate promises by salesmen, if not in the printed agreement are not binding upon the company.

9. Always insist upon having a witness present when acting upon any oral representations regarding securities. Bear in mind that you must place yourself in a position to prove

the representations made to you if you are compelled to bring court action. The security swindler always insists upon interviewing his prospective victims alone. Absence of any printed or written matter signed by an officer of the company is a suspicious fact.

10. If you become victimized by swindlers, or are suspicious of the actions of any company or individual in transactions in securities, do not delay in notifying the office of the State Attorney General. Not only do you thus place the crooks in the way of punishment, but you protect other persons as well as yourself.

"And above all else, do not swap your safe investments or savings for worthless securities!"

"Distribution figures showing the disposal of the wheat crop of 1928 are now fairly complete," says Financial Service. "Exports of wheat during the crop year ended July 31st, 1929, amount to 355,424,699 bushels, while exports of wheat flour totalled 11,808,775 barrels, or the equivalent of 53,139,488 bushels of wheat, making 408,564,187 bushels of wheat in all. The amount required for seed for the 1929 crop is estimated at 44,500,000 bushels, while food requirements may be put at 44,000,000 bushels. The total thus accounted for is 497,064,187 bushels, while stocks in Canada on July 31st, 1929, were reported at 104,426,327 bushels, making 601,490,514 bushels accounted for in all. The carry-over on July 31st, 1928, from the 1927 crop was 77,626,060 bushels, and imports during the crop year are estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. The amount of wheat disposed of from the 1928 crop is therefore shown as approximately 523,000,000 bushels."

PERENNIALS

September is an important month in the perennial garden. The new plants which were started from seed in June or July will now be ready to move into the nursery beds and preparations should be made to give them adequate cover in the form of leaves or straw and full drainage before they go into winter quarters. As soon as the great heat of Summer is over and one feels that the soil is not likely to dry out again, the old perennials may be divided, or reduced in size. Plants that have been in the same position for four or five years will give better results if moved, or if they have a portion of the root system cut off. Late August or early September is the proper time to move Oriental poppies and iris. In re-planting the pieces of iris, they should be put in quite shallow, the fleshy root being barely covered with soil. Peonies are best moved in September. The top buds of these plants should not be more than an inch or two below the surface of the soil. Deep planting is one of the main causes of peonies not blooming well. Delphiniums and phlox are moved in October. One can secure roots of these perennials and also most shrubbery, vines and roses at the seed stores now and while this is not probably just as good a time to move as in the Spring the work can be done quite satisfactorily and a quicker start secured, provided the bed is well prepared, than if one waits until next April or May.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of processed salmon, the largest shipment yet of fish from Quebec for the European trade, were loaded aboard the Canadian Pacific Railway freighter "Beaverford" recently. The fish will be placed on the British market. Following successive shipments of fifty thousand, seventy-five thousand and a trial shipment of twenty-five thousand pounds, the trade is rapidly increasing, and it is now thought that weekly shipments of at least one hundred thousand pounds will be made. The fish, when deprocessed, cannot be told from the fresh article.

Prospects for the potato growers and produce dealers of New Brunswick to receive at least a fair price for potatoes during the coming season are considered bright.



ON most farms the money from the poultry, the dairy or the garden belongs to the farmer's wife, but unless she has a bank account the money soon goes.

Every farmer's wife should have a bank account; there are so many things to save for—things for the home—a holiday trip—or the proverbial rainy day.

A few hundred dollars in the bank will give you a wonderful feeling of security and independence.

YOU WILL LIKE BANKING AT THE ROYAL

The Royal Bank of Canada

1933

Serving Canada Since 1869

Combining the Advantages of Bonds and Common Stocks

The following investments are well secured—pay a good interest return, while affording through their conversion features splendid opportunities for appreciation.

	Rate	Price
Power Corporation of Canada Limited	4½%	\$100*
Convertible on basis of \$150 per share.		
Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation	4½%	100*
Carrying warrants to receive 10 shares of Common Stock without cost. Convertible into 20 shares of Common for each \$1,000 Debenture.		
Canadian Power and Paper Investments Limited	5%	100*
Carrying a bonus of 5 Shares of Common Stock with each \$1,000 debenture.		
*And Accrued Interest		

PREFERRED STOCKS

Paying unusually attractive dividend returns

	Rate	Price	Yield
Power Corporation of Canada Limited	6%	100	6%
McCull-Fontenac Oil Company Limited	6%	91	6.59%
Foreign Power Securities Corporation	6%	Market	6.75%
Eastern Dairies Limited	7%	100	7%

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

355 St. James Street, Montreal

Quebec Ottawa Toronto Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

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Definite financial assistance for the improvement of the quality of British Columbia livestock will be given by the Government of the province and the Empire Marketing Board of Great Britain, it was announced by Premier S. F. Tolmie in the course of an address at the opening of Canada's Pacific Exhibition at Hasting's Park.

Special interest is being taken by New Brunswick dairymen this season in the sowing of supplementary green feed. Thirty organized groups of dairymen are entered in a competition to produce from one acre the heaviest yield of green crop for feeding to milk cows. Factory production of butter this year is greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the bylaws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Montreal & Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 384 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q., Wednesday, September 11th, 1928, at 10.00 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing nine directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

MARCUS ALEXE, Secretary.

DID YOU?

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