MONTREAL WITNESS
AND
CANADIAN HOMESTEAD
The People's Paper

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS. Subscription $2.00 per year.

VOL. LXXXI. NO. 7. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 17, 1926. 81st Year.

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

A Meeting of Portent

ON Friday of this week the League Council meets. It has seldom met with greater difficulties to face or with greater possibilities for achievement. This was to have been the opening week for the disarmament conference—now indefinitely postponed. The Council must deal with the complex reasons for the delay. But that is not all. Mussolini's amazing threat to attack Austria for the alleged sins of Germany cannot escape discussion. Then there is Germany's application for League membership. Under ordinary circumstances, and accepted in the spirit of Locarno, this event will be one for great thanksgiving. But the enemies of Germany are not willing to greet her with open arms. France's latest demand is that, if Germany is given a permanent seat on the League council, Spain, Poland and either Brazil or Belgium must be similarly favored. This is to vitiate the League with the old principle of the balance of power which it was meant to supersede. These countries are not themselves parties to this demand much as they may covet the position. If acceded to they would enter the League as members of a party and clients of France. That would neutralize the best efforts of the League architects. It would make the League for all practical purposes predominantly "Latin." It is unlikely that Britain, Holland or any of the Scandinavian countries would agree to such an arrangement. Germany certainly would not. She has already intimated that she would withdraw her application for membership rather than submit to such intentional domination.

Conservative Policy

AFTER a very secret caucus it was whispered round to such of the Conservative members as had missed the meeting that the decision of the party had been to use all the gift of talk, in which the party counts itself rich, to prevent the prime minister getting the delay he wanted to reconstruct his government. At least, such was the purport of those whisperings as surmised by a sarcastic Conservative correspondent who owned himself wearisomely bored by the results. A week ago we looked for a nobler and, if we do not misjudge, a wiser course. One of the masters of obstruction, Colonel Cantley, of Pictou, set forth as his model a legend of how that redoubtable knight-errant, Peter Mitchell, once kept the house sitting all night to get damages for a widow for the loss of her cow, killed by the Intercolonial Railway, and came off triumphant with forty dollars. He advanced this as a parable for what was the purpose of himself and friends, namely, "to use all the resources open to members on this side of the House until we get satisfaction." In his case satisfaction meant such duties and such railway rates as will satisfy Nova Scotia. This policy is not without considerable party value. According to usage the debate on the address is the time for the members to air their local grievances and claims without much reference to the question before the chair. As the supporters of the government are under inustructions to answer with silence, so as not to help the enemy to prolong the debate, the opposition men are able to make long speeches to their own constituents, to be distributed through the mails at the public expense, and to have the debate all on one side. When accused of wasting the time of the country their ready answer is that it is not losing the country's time any more than a six weeks' recess would. That might serve with their simple admirers: but it simply is not true. The construction of a government is for the furtherance of the country's business and most necessary to that end. Wasting the time of parliament for the sake of preventing such organization is the reverse. It is wilfully preventive of the country's business.

Conservative Hopes

THE Conservative Opposition is placing its last hopes on a direct motion of want of confidence, to be moved by Mr. Cahan, of Montreal. It is counted that as a number of those who have hitherto supported the government, such as Mr. Bourassa, Miss McPhail, and others, have, in doing so, plainly stated their want of confidence in it, and that, as these could hardly vote against such a motion, and as the Liberals are short one vote—that of the Prime Minister—there is just a chance of the Opposition coming out one vote ahead. It is fair to note that a vote of want of confidence forces consideration of the alternative. The voting of such members so far has gone on the principle that, while the Liberal government was bad, the Tory government would be worse, and it might follow the same rule still. Yet, as Mr. Bourassa's opposition was personal to Mr. Meighen as an imperialist, and as it is Mr. Cahan who is charged with the motion, and who would, if successful, have to be called to form a ministry, who knows what may happen? Apart from the immediate interests of present ministers and members, there is small reason for anxiety on the part of the country. With the present house the Liberals are only able to do pretty much what the Conservatives would have to do. An Opposition correspondent writes that "Accusations, that the Opposition was obstructing the work of the Session have been laughed down in the House. Conservative speakers suggested that it would be more graceful for the government to admit their helplessness." Did these speakers realize what such graceful admission would mean? It would certainly mean the exposure of the greater helplessness of their own side, and a transfer of the derision to the other party. It would in their case mean a new election and a similar need of respite to build up a government under the jeers of those they had been jeering at. Should they gain a majority, as it is presumable that they hope to, they would face an opposition more solid than is the present detachable government support. The world is passing through an era of governmental discouragement. It is natural not to want to lose control while running a rapid. But it would probably be a great relief during such a time of difficulty to have nothing to do but stand aside and find fault, and forbid every cherished scheme of privilege, and perhaps enjoy the game of obstructing the anxious efforts of the government to give the country a stable administration.

The Premier's Return

EVents have shown that those were right who looked upon the contest in Prince Albert as one of the obstructive proceedings to keep the Prime Minister out of the house and to postpone the construction of a ministry. It has been all for nobody's benefit, seeing that the Conservatives could not carry on the government and that new delays would, therefore, follow a government defeat. Mr. Burgess, whatever he may have thought of his own prowess as compared with that of the premier, is not likely to have gone into so valiant a combat without the backing of considerable encouragement and financial support. It would be interesting to know just what his relations were with the resources from which Conservative candidates can draw. How soon now can Mr. King take his seat to vote on close divisions? There may still be obstruction in Saskatchewan snows and magnificent distances in bringing in the more remote ballot boxes, without which there can be no return of the election. Mr. King at all events knows where he is and can go ahead with further constructive work.

A British Example

A BRITISH parliamentary reform is of peculiar interest to Canada at the present time. A bill making it unnecessary for members of the Commons to seek reelection on cabinet appointment has passed its second reading by a large majority. Mr. Baldwin points out that the practice results in keeping from the cabinet some of the ablest members. Some of these are unable to stand the expense involved in a new election. Others represent constituencies where a possible defeat of the prospective minister on grounds unrelated to national conditions would be sufficient to debar him. This change might seem like withdrawing from the people a measure of popular control, but it is urged on purely democratic grounds. It is one more example in English history of a Tory government carrying through with ease and grace a democratic measure for which a Liberal party might have striven long and unsuccessfully. It may almost be taken for granted that the dominions will follow suit. Indeed, Mr. Baldwin's reasoning opens more radical possibilities. If a parliamentary minister need not seek reelection; if a member of the upper house need not be elected at all, why should not Parliament coopt ministerial members? Why should any minister need any endorsement but that of the people's house? Few are likely to suggest so great a change as the introduction to parliament of non-elective members, and it might be abused. But the necessity of seeking reelection upon ministerial appointment will strike many as a usage, for which, whatever the need for it in old days, there is no modern value. The Canadian house appointed a committee last year to recommend changes in parliamentary procedure. This was a result of the realization of the public tendency to hold parliamentary procedure in contempt as futile and antiquated. The committee was a non-partizan one and evolved a first class report. Unfortunately its labors were not finished in time to enable the house to adopt or reject the proposals. Had those proposals been passed the present disgusting exhibition of obstruction and time wasting might have been impossible. It is to be hoped that when the house finally gets down to business the report will be given consideration. Mr. Baldwin's proposal might well be included. The present system works well only when all interested parties "play the game" and follow the best unwritten precedents. But just when the country most needs government some irresponsible person or crew can be depended on to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. The aim of parliamentary reformers should be to strive, like the modern manufacturers, to make their machinery fool-proof.

Provincial Problems

FIVE provincial legislatures are now in session. The new Rhodes government in Nova Scotia is intent on abolishing the Legislative Council and on amendments to the Temperance act, ostensibly designed to tighten up enforcement. Quebec is chiefly concerned with the exploitation of her natural resources, sometimes in ways not forgetting the poor politician. The Opposition effort is to disclose the exact nature of the relationship between the ministers and the exploiters. In Ontario the chief bone of contention is the provincial liquor policy—a matter about which the speech from the throne contained not one word. Manitoba has a first class controversy over the proposal to increase the taxation on, and generally to restrict the activities of the race tracks. Alberta's great problem of course is to link up the unprofitable Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railway with one of the transcontinental railway systems. To give this road a Pacific outlet is urgent. For that, national aid is needed.

The Public Demands It

Canada: "Sitt these to the bottom, and if substantiated, bring the guilty to justice."

[In the Customs House in Montreal the most conspicuous personalities today are the Mounted Police in their striking uniforms. They are there, however, to see that no one enters the buildings without satisfactory cause, and that no one carries anything away without the evidence of the right to do so, as there have been a number of thefts from the warehouse recently. But the public will naturally connect them with the present investigation, as the investigators themselves are not in sight.]

But unprofitable railway expansion already incurred in the most desperate source of Canada's present financial distress, which, by many of her great financiers is looked upon as a menace calling for all sorts of frugality if she is not to become nationally insolvent. With the Hudson Bay program added to these crushing liabilities there is small hope of further unprofitable railway enterprise so long as it can be postponed.

Prosperity And a Peril

WHEN the Ontario speech from the throne opens with an admission of increasing prosperity it seems certain that the Conservative party has given up hope of blaming the Liberal federal government for the recent depression. All reports continue to confirm the statement that things are at last on the mend. The great basic industries, farming, mining and timber products, have all had an excellent year. The natural result has been general national prosperity. The railways have done well. Manufacturing plants are busy, merchants are prospering. The Bank of Commerce reports retail dealers as increasing their orders and demanding much less credit. There is money in the country. Insurance companies have just completed one of the best years in history. The great banks have not done so well. The reason is that collections have been so much better than usual that borrowers have required less credit from the banks. As the whole profit in banking is derived from lending—at a profit—to commercial houses what is deposited in savings' accounts the condition is not altogether unhealthy. One surprising feature is that, while Canadians continue to heap up savings in bank accounts, at low interest rates, Americans are rapidly securing control of the great industries of the country. Considering the fact that, because of decreased demands for domestic loans, our banks have all been lending large amounts "on call" in New York, it is apparent that Americans are indirectly using Canadian funds to acquire control of Canadian industries. This is, no doubt, altogether natural on the principle that to him that hath shall be given. Canada took an immensely more daring plunge into the war than the United States did and came out greatly exhausted financially when her neighbor bobbed up from her war experience financially refreshed and looking round everywhere for use for the surplus funds that were pouring in upon her. Canadians have not won the reputation of being less daring in proportion to their means. But it has resulted that her wealthy neighbor has got ahead of her in exploiting her own resources. This is a dangerous tendency that can only be corrected by greater native enterprise in developing our great natural resources.

Fresh Eggs, Indeed!

ARE Canadians of such a low order of intelligence as to be deceived by the interested campaign of the protectionists against the Australian trade treaty. The butter market was being demoralized by the interested campaign of the protection-Australian importations! The cheese factories were being ruined by competition from the sister dominion! Woe, woe to the farmer! Woe, woe to the dairy industry! Why should a wicked Government live that allowed those terrible antipodeans to give us those necessary things too cheap? But, then, what are the facts? Canada produces some 275 million pounds of butter per year. Last year we imported 2 million pounds from Australia. This year we will import 4 million, if we may judge by the record of the past four months. Will this ruin any dairy? If so, conditions must have been sad indeed in the past pre-war year of Conservative administration when importations from Australia reached 7 millions and when 41 million pounds of material for making oleomargarine was also imported. Then, as to the cheese business; it, to, is in peril. What a peril! Since the Australian treaty went into effect, three boxes, a total of 270 pounds,—not millions, tons, or carloads, but pounds,—have been imported from Australia. But what about eggs? "Fresh Egg Market Demoralized!" Mr. Meighen is reported as having stated in the election campaign. Fresh, indeed! They do not yet come by radio. The fastest steamship and express service cannot possibly place Australian eggs on the Canadian market in less than seven weeks from the hen to the consumer. Robert Service, poet of the Yukon, tells a story of similarly "fresh" eggs. The "sourdough" miner finds a message on his breakfast egg urging any lonely male to communicate with a certain young lady, object matrimony. He sets out for the address given, finds the lady who looks somewhat bewildered as he explains. Finally she smiles and says: "Step inside and meet—my husband,—and my family. Fresh eggs indeed!

Sir Herbert's Task

MAY first is approaching altogether too quickly to suit the British people. On that date the subsidy to the coal industry terminates. Unless the coal commission is meanwhile successful in evolving a solution acceptable to all concerned, something approaching a crisis is not unlikely. The public has confidence in the coal commission. Certainly the Conservative government could not have chosen a more capable director for this body than Sir Herbert Samuel. Sir Herbert was a Liberal; a veteran administrator of high ability. He had just returned from establishing a government in Palestine which has been praised by almost every investigator. Himself a Jew, he had succeeded in keeping a working peace between Jews and Arabs. Perhaps he might even compose the age-old differences of miners and operators. Judging by his conduct at the public sessions confidence in Sir Herbert was not misplaced. He has clearly established certain facts: Contrary to general opinion British miners work just as long hours as their continental competitors; the miners themselves have only visionary suggestions of remedies; the owners are devoid of all ideas but to reduce wages. Even the Tory press comments on the representations of the latter with something like disgust. Sir Herbert and his associates are now engaged in digesting the findings and suggesting solutions. The Express, with all the Beaverbrook assurance, definitely states that there will be expropriation of royalties and compulsory closing of the most unprofitable mines. That, of course, is pure conjecture. Meanwhile, the public speculates as to what will happen if the commission fails. In the background is the ugly spectre of a paralyzing strike of the miners and with them the railway and other transport workers who handle coal, and possibly more. But in the foreground is the figure of Baldwin the unruffled, eminently sane and cheerfully capable. Is it pure badness that makes these coal miners, at terrible cost to themselves and families, threaten the industry on which their living depends and on which the country's life depends, at a time in the country's industrial history when the only alternative to mining is unemployment? Not at all. The one thing that fills their whole vision is a royalty of some six or seven shillings a ton taken by rich land-owners from the coal between the starving miner and the poor coal user while living in plenty and rendering no service. That is how the miner sees it and to him it is a great wrong, for the righting of which he is willing to suffer much.

Dawning Light

ONE of the greatest perils to British welfare has been the tendency of the workman to "ca' canny"; to eke out the work to make it last longer. As to the contributory causes to such a condition there are many opinions. As to its gravity there is general agreement. It is encouraging, therefore, to see, originating within the ranks of Labor itself, a movement determined to correct this suicidal tendency. There are many mysteries that have been hid from ages and generations which are being revealed to our own day. It surely is an epoch-making discovery for labor to make that the wages of labor have to be paid out of the product of labor and cannot be got from any other source, at least, as in the case of coal mining, without carrying the nation toward bankruptcy. The British Pioneers is an organization of workmen which has attained a membership of some sixty thousand in a few months. The announced aims of this organization are summarized as follows:—"(1.) That strikes give place to arbitration. (2.) That payment should be on a result basis—the only moral principle. (3.) That trade unionism should be breed from the party caucus." It is safe to say that the achieving of the above aims would go a long way towards restoring prosperity and general contentment. Labor's ills are not all Labor's fault, by any means. But working out one's own salvation is the supreme remedy, even when the cure cannot be complete without outside assistance. When British employers and employees fully realize what their American competitors have subconsciously grasped—though not on the international scale—that prosperity increases proportionally as it is shared, there will be little more talk of England's "finish."

The Strike Settled

AFTER seven months of deadlock the coal mining dispute in the United States has been settled. Wages remain unchanged. For a five year period any wage changes will be made only by consent of both parties. The owners failed to carry their demand for the permanent establishment of an arbitration board. The miners likewise failed in their demand for the compulsory check-off system of collecting union dues. The latter point, however, is to be decided by an efficiency committee representing the operators and miners. This committee is to confer on all possible ways of improving the industry. Canada is keenly interested in this settlement. In spite of the strenuous efforts made to secure a permanent market for Alberta coal in central Canada it is improbable that the Pennsylvania variety will ever be entirely replaced. No possible legislation can ever enable railways to carry coal five times the distance for the same rate. The St. Lawrence market is in a somewhat different position. Welsh, Scotch, and Nova Scotian coal can compete with the American varieties owing to lower water carriage costs. The adequate canalization of the St. Lawrence would extend this benefit to most Ontario points. Meanwhile a plenteous supply of the Pennsylvania variety seems assured for five years.

Contrasts

BETWEEN the swash-buckler ravings of Italy's Bombastes Furioso, with which we had to deal last week when the fit was, let us hope, at its height, and the cooing courtship of Great Britain which characterizes a syndicated Interview which was on its way at the same time to the English press of both hemispheres, the contrast is so great as to convey the impression of an intermittent Roman distemper, which can pass like a cloud and leave the sun shining serenely. But an easier explanation of this contrast is that the interview may have lain for a week or two on the stocks to wait its "release" as one of a "great statesmen series," and that it really belongs to the era of Italy's negotiations with Mr. Churchill with regard to Italy's war debt to Britain, out of which negotiations Italy emerged in a way much envied by other debtor nations and uncomfortable to the world's chief creditor. What changes of weather might follow that settlement we can only surmise when we compare this pretty olive branch in full bloom with the terrible comminations that were meted out first to France then to Germany for strictures no freer than abound in the English press. But though it is the proclaimed intention of the new imperator to conquer the world, and though it is well-known that the former Julius Caesar did not stop short of Britain, the policy for the present seems to be to conquer the continent first, or at least so much of it as came within the limits of the old Roman Empire, the Danube being the boundary toward Germany.

The Whole World In The Fans

ANOTHER interesting contrast is that between the dictator's frantic fist-shaking and the unaggressive if somewhat sarcastic reply at Berlin, of Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister. It is charactreistic of our times that we in another world, should quietly take in with our morning coffee this running debate between the champions of two great races in very contrasted tongues, before very contrasted audiences, and, as we are noting, in contrasted temper—the same all fetchingly done over for us in our own language. After Stresemann came some warmer stuff expressing less guardedly the German mind. Then the film turns back to Rome, when the "woeful Italian"—that is a phrase from an old north country ballad for some man of mystic might—"tore Stresemann's speech to rags." That was a necessary password to speed his report. Without it, both it and he would no doubt have been suppressed. Mussolini's task in reply was a delicate one. It needed to be such as would keep his own country aglow at a white heat of loyalty to his command and set the vast waiting mass of the Romans still shouting "Viva il duce!"—long live the leader!—and at the same time climb gently down with some more wary phrases from his most dizzy positions, yet saying at the same time that his offending speech had been long and carefully considered, and no part of it would he take back. We almost hear as over the radio, the storms of applause that greeted both champions, on the one side, in shrill vivas, on the other in guttural hochs.

The Clash of Races

THAT part of the former Austrian province of Tyrol, (not "The Tyrol", as is common in English) which is south of the Brenner Pass through the Alps, a valley drained by the river Adige, was taken from Austria at the new division of Europe made at St. Germain after the war, and given to Italy, being part of a promised guerdon to Italy as a condition of her entering the war. It was known by Italy as the Trentino, and claimed by her as a part of Italia Irredenta, unredeemed Italy—a part of Garibaldi's great work of unifying Italy left unfinished. The claim was good at the southern end which, though it has always been ruled by Germans, has always been Italian, and was never forced to become German. The upper part of the valley is as completely German as the lower end is Italian. Italy's only pretension to that part is that the summit of the Alpine range constitutes a natural boundary. Between these two sections there is, of necessity, a mixed zone where the present trouble centres by reason of the despotic Italianization that is being enforced. For the northern part a similar process is on foot. The southern end of the province is probably as pleased to become Italian as Lombardy and Venice were in Garibaldi's time, seventy years ago, although their sense of galling oppression at the hands of Austria is not as fresh or as acute, and although they find themselves, not born into a free Italy as their neighbors were, but into one as despotic as Lombardy and Venice were delivered from.

Tables Turned

AUSTRIAN Germans have been receiving a little of the medicine which Prussian Germans have everywhere meted out to alien peoples over whom they had the upper hand. Austria, which had very large non-German dominions, now all lost, was less oppressive in this respect than Prussia in Poland, in Alsace, even in southern Brazil, where Germans have no sort of political right to exercise linguistic precedence over the native Portuguese. Now that the same sort of thing is employed against Germans these same Prussians find it horrible. We in Canada, brought up to a hundred and fifty years of bilingual tolerance, and guaranteed religious liberty, are greatly shocked at the atrocities of Fascist oppression. And still there are those who accuse ourselves of treading on those liberties. So it is that the Germans of the Reich are making it their business, though they have never had any political connection with Tyrol or any responsibility for it. And it is their business, because Austria, which is now exclusively German, including the remaining part of Tyrol, wants to become part of Germany, of which she was once the ruling part, and is only prevented from doing so by the jealousy of France, which finds Germany formidable enough as she is, without any such addition. There is no moral right in thus forbidding the banns, and there is in it rather an increase than a decrease of the German menace.

Despotic Methods

ITALY started gently on her Italianization process almost immediately after acquiring the territory; but the process has become tyrannous under Mussolini rule. In the purely German zone above Botzen, now Bolzano, the process is to be gradual. Each new youngest class is to be taught in Italian, thus providing a new Italian class each year. Heretofore the teaching of German has been allowed for four hours weekly. It is in the central belt, from Botzen south to Salorno, that the conflict is hot. It is being treated as the mixed zone, though in 1921 the proportion of votes favoring Italian candidates was only one in sixty-four. In the same territory three years later, under Fascist intimidation the German majority was reduced to four to one. Nevertheless Rome decrees the region Italian where no German whatever must be taught.

This edict made many of the schools useless. Private schools sprang up. To meet that the Fascists revived an old Austrian law which forbade teaching more than three children in a group without a license. The stubborn Tyrolese, of course, did not waver in their determination to teach their children their own language. Then began such Fascist violences as those with which the Fascists have overridden opposition throughout the entire kingdom. The little school rooms were invaded; the teachers beaten and deported. The following story is related by Dorothy Thompson, an American correspondent who made an exhaustive investigation of the troubles only a few weeks ago:

"Franz Orion, who was formerly burgomaster of Cortaccio, is a rich peasant, a typical Tyrolean mountaineer, sinewy, square-headed, with a face heavily lined by care and tanned and roughened by outdoor work, and great hands, with blackened, broken nails. He speaks a little Italian, which he learned in pre-war days, 'in cattle trading with the Italians to the south.' His wife is a pretty little woman who speaks only German. They have thirteen children, seven of school age.

"A few weeks ago, while the mother and the seven children were sitting around a red-covered table in the family sitting room of their house, perched high on the mountainside, reading German tales, three members of the Fascist militia broke into the room and demanded the books. The mother protested that there was no law under which a mother could not read German with her children, whereupon one of the invaders said: 'You are not the mother of these children. This is a school.' Her protests were in vain: they carried away books and slates and threatened they would come again if the family did not behave. Orion, enraged, set out for Bolzano and employed a lawyer and sued the state for the recovery of his books.

"The funny part about it is," he told me, "that the books they took were Italian books, in German, printed in Florence after the annexation, and authorized for school purposes in this district before the new regime came in. We aren't against Italy. Frankly, we liked it better under Austria, but the old Austria is gone.

"At first it wasn't so bad. But what has a man got to live for if he can't have peace in his own home? We'll never give up our language and we'll never give up our rights. Will we, boys?" and he turned to the herd of grinning apple-cheeked youngsters who had come into the room to hear the conversation and who were gathered under a life-sized Madonna, the altar of this pious and prolific household.

"'No, never,' they answered with decision.'"

The League's Part

WE cannot but feel anxious for the League of Nations in this case. It is said that at the partition after the war Italy's representatives gave verbal assurances that the rights of the Tyrolese to their own language and their own modes of self government would be respected. Such was then the reputation of Italy for tolerance and liberty that we can imagine that being assumed. Italy now defies the League, claiming that the question is an internal one with which the League has nothing to do. Suppose the League to escape from responsibility on that score, Mussolini's repeated threat to invade Austrian territory if Germany gives him any more offence certainly brings the dispute under League jurisdiction, if appealed, as it will certainly be. It looks as though the great international effort after goodwill was going to be submitted to the severest possible strain. It can give counsel. It can formulate the conscience of mankind upon a situation. But the enforcement of that counsel is beyond its power. We know of one nation which leaped into the League jubilant at the implied recognition of its new nationhood, that the League would vainly summon to be of any material weight in such a matter as this, and, as we look about, we see all nations looking like ourselves to England to do for them what none of them is willing to do, by way of public service, for the good of mankind. England, whose trade with Italy is reviving and vitally necessary to her, would lose more than any other power by exerting even commercial pressure against her. We see small hope of any gain at such a time from any use of power, unless a Higher Power can be invoked to bring the evil counsels of men to naught.

Inconsiderate Requests

SOME Zionist, not content with the fact that the brilliant statesmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel has secured to the Jews a peaceable opportunity to develop as they can the sacred soil of their illustrious history, has been telling Great Britain that it is her duty to finance this Jewish development by guaranteeing a loan. This demand has, we are sure, no countenance from Zionism generally. Britain is already the most taxed of all countries owing, for the most part, to what she has done financially for very many nations. This help was given, it is true, in the form of loans, but loans of which only a fraction will ever be repaid. They were subsidies for the winning of the war, which, looked at financially, was borne mostly by Britain. Added to her crushing and increasing taxation, is her, largely resultant unemployment. It is on a country in this condition that this demand is made. The security that Britain had in taking over the Palestine protectorate was the assumption, shared by all, that those interested were within reach of unlimited financial resources. But for that, Englishmen would not have seen any business warrant for the venture. The property mortgage was, as it stood, hopeless; the personal security was unquestioned. If there was any business security for what may now be proposed the fair assumption is that any reasonable loan would be quickly subscribed. The proposal of a guarantee implies that the guarantee would prove, like the war loans, a heavy liability. If any would know what Britain has done, and is doing, for Palestine, he has only to compare the placid conditions that exist there with the turbulence which prevails across an invisible border in Syria, where there is no troublesome question of the intrusion of a would be dominant race. The conditions have been provided. Israel would not be content to let others work out her ideal destiny.

A Question of The Hour

REPORTS from many different quarters indicate that the cadet training system is a live issue. It would appear as though a concerted effort was to be made to raise the issue in Parliament. Miss McPhail is in a most strategic position. Her vote saved the government from defeat last week. She is the great opponent of school cadet training. Much is, therefore, likely to be heard of this subject before the end of the session. The cadet question is only the beginning of a vastly important one that is at present facing the people chiefly of this continent; namely, whether national defence is right or wrong. Looked at by itself cadet training is defensible on non-militarist grounds. Sir Frederick Borden, Laurier's minister of defence, urged it as much for girls as for boys as being the simplest means available for securing for both the physical setting up that seemed then so greatly lacking in the upbringing of the nation. General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, the father of the scout movement for both sexes, which has so largely replaced or rather humanized the cadet system, was strongly opposed to militarism and sought to keep the warlike spirit out of his movement. It was developed in many countries in a very different spirit and naturally even in his own furnished volunteers for the war. Before the days of scouting the cadet system was strongly adopted by the philanthropic predecessors of those who now call themselves "big brothers," as keeping lads out of gang mischief and training them into upholders of law and order. From its military aspect the cadet system was advocated as a preventive of war. In its early days people thought of soldiering as a profession with which they had no immediate relations. Cadet training said to parents: keep out of war, for in these days it will be your boy who will have to fight. The cadet system is opposed on grounds which go much further than Baden Powell's and all good peoples' antipathy to war. With them, all war training is reprehensible. There are others who would do anything they could to abolish war, who see in it still a menace that must be provided against, as one seeks to insure against other evils. To these, military training is a necessity and the cadet system is its natural and simplest, least expensive and most noncommittal form. Whether the money spent on it could be better spent some other way is a matter for expert decision. The question as raised at present resolves itself inevitably into whether war itself, even as a measure of defence of ourselves or of others, is a crime. If it is, under any circumstances, right to fight, it is common sense to be trained for it. If it is, under all circumstances wrong, then is military training in all its forms wrong.

Has The Time Come?

IF Canada has decided that she will never again wage war, whatever the occasion, then let her say so. Let her withdraw from the League so long as its covenant contemplates giving military aid as the last resort to wronged nations. Let her withdraw from the British Empire whose signature to the Locarno treaty pledges instant and considerable military aid to either France or Germany if either is attacked. Accepting whatever destiny may await her, let her sink back into herself, unmindful of the groans of those whose hope is in the League, and ignoring the sabre rattling Mussolinis gloating over their prey. Let her thank God that she is not one of those brawling nations. But let her know clearly what she is doing and what it means. The subject is one of tremendous import. The time is surely coming; indeed, we see it hastening, when

"No longer hosts encountering hosts
Shall crowds of slain deplore;
They hang the trumpet in the hall
And study war no more."

Has the time for that come? The bells of time must first ring out "peace and goodwill to all mankind." There is to the man of today hardly anything more horrible than to think of a man going deliberately into a field with the purpose of killing another man as innocent as himself. Probably the mission of heaven to the present age is to ban that vision so vivid to many of us in all its hateful, ness. The assured lesson of it is the great duty of removing the barriers of class, caste, race, color and commerce which still mean hatred, and which are war in embyro. Meanwhile we are out for the exercise of goodwill to all sorts and conditions of men and for the promulgation of all pacifying ideas and teachings. On the other hand in dealing with this matter we do not propose to give space to eloquent indictments of the horrors and uselessness of war. All are now agreed as to its utter banefulness; at least all whom we can reach. Let us give our minds to how to avert war. That is the devout study of all statesmen as well as of all philanthropists today, and is well worth our solicitude.

Mr. J. S. Woodworth, the Labor and Socialist, member of Parliament, had recent occasion to take part in a summer school conference of young Doukhobors beside a lake in Saskatchewan, most of them students from high school, normal school and University. He was impressed by their celebration of the anniversary of St. Peter's Day, the day on which their fathers had stacked their arms and made of them a great bonfire and then faced the bitter persecution of church and State. He was moved by the traditional chants which they sang in commemoration of that event. Mr. Woodsworth was able to tell them that he was moving in Parliament for national disarmament and, in recognition, received a singularly affectionate ovation. The last thing he heard as the ferry separated him from them was a repetition of the St. Peter's day chant. have been so valiant for the combat with-

Partnership With Vice

A QUESTION that is agitating the British people is whether the country should or should not tax race track betting. Those who oppose the tax on moral grounds claim that it would tend to give to the evil a recognition which is most undesirable. In Manitoba and in Quebec this same question, in slightly different circumstances, also demands solution. In the former practically the same arguments are being used against the proposals for curbing race track operations. In Quebec the present suggestion to make the Montreal English hospitals self-supporting by taxing liquor sales is opposed on the same grounds. Common as it has been throughout history, it will be admitted by almost all moralists that it is both immoral and humiliating for a government to thrive by the proceeds of a vice. This objection was raised when race track betting was taxed by Ontario. Mr. Raney's answer was that the tax was not for revenue, but for purposes of suppression. Give the province the power of forbidding the practice and the revenue would not count at all against prohibition; at least it would not with him. This argument from limited power does not apply in Britain; and it may be a question how far it would be a true one in some provinces. Certainly the revenue argument of the moderationists has been very effective in recent liquor plebiscites. On the other hand Mr. Raney can claim that it was the duty of government to make gambling as difficult as possible, and that his tax has had considerable effect in reducing it. The only strength of that argument, as Mr. Raney admits, is that Parliament which has the power, refuses to apply more drastic methods. The worst of that reasoning is that when the provinces generally have dealt with the matter in their own way, and are receiving revenue from it, Parliament will all the more refuse to do its duty, will, indeed, be accused by those interested of trespassing on provincial rights if it attempts to.

Support of Hospitals

THERE is general agreement that the hospitals should be aided by taxation. Is it desirable that they should become provincial or civic institutions or dependencies? The noble record of the Montreal hospitals in the past is that they have been absolutely the outcome of the public spirit of the citizens. Why should this principle not continue? Because the gifts are no longer equal to the needs. It is probably not so much that Montreal wealth is less in proportion to the illness to be provided for as that the hospitals are more freely used and that the difficulty ever increases of keeping so large a mass of people in touch with their needs. Still more is it because the equipment and service of hospitals today has to be altogether different from what satisfied the ideas of benevolence sixty or seventy years ago. There were no trained nurses then. The days of Mrs. Gamp are now ancient. There were no suspicions of bacteria or bacilli, nor had vitamins been heard of. A hundred other essentials of today cost nothing in those days because they were not. There is every reason why taxation should help, except that government support would paralyze private charity, and it would take the soul out of the hospitals if they should have to become annual suppliants for help. Private givers would say it was the government's business and would give no more. How is this divorce of the institutions from the heart of the people to be escaped? It could be done by making the government bounty proportionate to the private giving. If that were the rule the appeal to benevolence would not be to ask a man to do something that government would or should do if he did not—a hopeless quest; but to ask him to do what the government would double, which would be a fetching argument.

Northern Ireland

MR. STEAD used to speak of Turkey as "the Necessary Devil," antagonism to whose machinations was to be one of the unifying privileges of the "United States of Europe." For decades Southern Ireland has filled a similar "necessary" role in uniting in a common bond of "no surrender" the many divergent groups of Ulster. With the settlement of the boundary difficulty this bond has been relaxed, and is in a fair way to disappearance. Sir James Craig's government has handled a dozen difficult situations with characteristic Northern thoroughness and success. It has evolved a scheme of temperance legislation which, conservative as it may appear to trans-Atlantic eyes, has effected a measure of improvement. A new thing in Ireland, it has erected an Education Act which makes toward a common school system under popular, as distinct from clerical, control. It is the author of a Land Act less drastic than that of the Free State, but eminently fair and workable. It has spent much money on roads throughout the six counties, compelling the owners of heavy lorries to relieve the rate payer of a considerable proportion of their up-keep. It has benefited both producer and consumer by ordering the farmer to standardize his products. Its course has been marked by honesty as well as by efficiency. The phrase "we are business men," so familiar in Belfast, has seldom been better exemplified than by the course of the Ulster Government. And this record of achievement has been crowned by the boundary agreement, in

which Sir James Craig redeemed his pledge of yielding "not one inch" of northern territory to the South. The Government, therefore, enjoys the public confidence, and has all the prestige that comes from success.

Divergent Interests

BUT now, like the Allied War Governments, its very success has set its constituents at liberty to seek their several ways, any of which may, sooner or later, bring them into collision with the once all-powerful Administration. Of the several groups in Ulster there are, first of all, the business elements, which centre in Belfast. These on the whole may be depended upon to support the Government. Even here, however, there are seeds of possible disruption. The sources of supply, as well as the markets for the shipbuilding and linen industries lie outside Ireland and the development of the necessary international channels of trade must be the main object of these great enterprises. Distributive business, on the other hand, will bend its energies toward recovering and enlarging its old markets in the South. There is also the Farmer Group, sturdy yoemen, Presbyterian or "Prodestant,"—which, as "George A. Birmingham" points out, is a much more forceful description than the milder "Protestant." And then there is Labor, well organized and powerful, Prodestant and Catholic, the latter largely unskilled, uniting under certain exigencies, but inclined at times to quarrel fiercely. Again there are the two chief cities, Derry, proud of its history, inclined to look askance at Belfast, its modern, industrial rival. Then there are three powerful ecclesiastical groups. "Which would you rather have?" asks the Irish school-boys riddle—"The scraut of a 'Cat', the 'Press' of a door, or the 'Prod' of a pin?" The Ulster Government may at any time be subject to either one or to all three. And finally there is a relatively small, but zealous, temperance group, thankful for the measure of reform already granted, but convinced that its much more ambitious program cannot make progress with Sir James Craig, who has certain interests in the liquor trade, at the head of the Government. Northern Ireland may soon witness new political groupings. New groupings will have their broadening effect on all parties concerned. Under whatever combination the Government may be carried on, however, the "Northern Iron," the industry, energy and staunchness which have built up Ulster's social and economic structure are all present as insurance of success.

The Manufacturers' Record published in Baltimore, whose much more than a hundred pages of the most solid sort of advertising is proof of its business standing throughout the United States, says:—"We realize fully that the liquor interests of this country are doing their utmost to corrupt Canada and England and other countries by misrepresenting the true situation in America. It is a desperate damning game which these liquor interests are playing."

AMONG THE POT MENDERS

(By Rev. J. H. Bruce)

Nan Djwang lies about eight miles west of Wuan city. Its two thousand inhabitants jostle each other in a village a quarter of a mile square. They have no sky-scrapers and no second storeys. Industrious and independent, each family owns from half an acre to ten or more acres, except a few well-to-do, of whom the richest boasts one hundred and fifty acres. Last autumn they reaped a bountiful harvest of millet, cotton, beans and corn.

The village lies concealed among the foot-hills on the western side of the Wuan plain. The place has an historical interest, centering in a mountain over-looking the village from the west, less than two miles distant. On the roomy level top of this height is a temple in honor of Chang Fei, one of the heroes of the time of the Three Kingdoms (200 A. D.). There is also the remains of a high stone wall, which once encircled the mountain-top, enclosing space enough for ten city lots. The strong fortified gate of this wall still remains, and the people tell how that when the Long Haired Robbers of the Tai Ping days were devastating the country in 1853, during their advance upon the northern capital, the inhabitants of the district erected this stronghold and taking their movable possessions entered into it for protection.

Though the country is scarcely more peaceful now than at that time, yet this secluded hamlet has hardly felt a ripple of the general unrest, save for the payment of the military levy, which is exacted from every village of the county, amounting in the case of this village to from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty dollars per month.

In addition to being farmers, the people of this district are known all over North Honan as pot-menders. Scores of the men in Nan Djwang and the two neighboring villages are journeying tinkers, who spend the most of the year wandering from village to village mending broken pots. A group of three or four tinkers will enter a village and advertise their arrival. In a remarkably short time the broken iron porridge-pots will be assembled at a convenient spot on the road-side. A crucible is filled with broken bits of iron. The tiny portable furnace is lighted. The bellows are worked vigorously, until the white glowing liquid metal is ready. The broken pieces of the pots are placed in position, and then, in almost less time than it takes to tell it, the molten iron is cleverly poured into the cracks and holes and the pot is apparently as good and strong as ever.

It is interesting to note that the men of these villages seem to have a monopoly of this trade, and they have their regular beats through Honan and Shansi.

It is not easy to bring the Gospel to men who are absent from their homes much of the time; but in the Lord's own wonderful way of working there is now a small congregation of believers among the pot-menders. They have called an evangelist, and a few Sundays ago they elected an elder.—Honan Messenger.

OTTAWA HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Annual Report Announces Net Surplus of Over $36,000

The annual report of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year ending December 31 shows the continued growth of the system and another successful year's operation.

It shows that the revenue for the year amounted to $457,580.13, and that after deducting all charges for maintenance and operation, power, interest and sinking fund on debentures, there is a gross surplus for the year of $87,434.12, of which $51,379.00 has been carried to capital account for depreciation, renewals and extensions, leaving a net surplus of $36,055.12.

The assets of the plant now amount to $2,228,804.56, and the liabilities of $1,034,433.46, leaving a surplus of $1,194,371.10.

The power situation has been greatly relieved through the development of the new power plant at Bryson, Que., and there has not been any shortage of power during the past year, as was the case in the previous two years. The maximum amount of power used during the year was 15,617 horsepower, and it will be necessary to place an additional order for 1,000 horsepower extra, from November 1, 1926, which will make the amount held in reserve 18,000 horsepower.

AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCE ATTACKED

Attacks on the Australian Preferential trade treaty have featured speeches in the Canadian Parliament, both Progressive and Liberals from the West joining in the criticisms.

Under this treaty, the benefits of which have been extended to New Zealand by order-in-council, butter from the Southern Dominions enters Canada at a rate of duty of only one per pound Seasons being different, Australian and New Zealand butter, of which there have already been considerable importations, will mostly come here in winter, when the Canadian cow is not specially productive. Mr. King's idea ostensibly was that this arrangement would cheapen butter to the Canadian consumer in winter, but some of the Progressives protest that this concession was made to Australia in return for some favors supposed to have been granted by Australia to other Canadian producers. Australia does not want Canadian butter when the Canadian cow is producing her maximum, for Canadian butter will pay a duty of six cents per pound if it enters Australia. The Progressives do not like this arrangement, because the west, particularly Alberta, has in recent years been developing the dairy industry at a very satisfactory rate.

Mr. J. W. Edwards said that butter can be transported from Australia to Vancouver at a lower freight cost than from Calgary to Vancouver, and that the Australian Government was paying a bonus of six cents on every pound of butter exported. These statements were not denied.

"Canada has to practically grease the the globe in her efforts to get rid of her surplus butter," said Mr. Edwards.

Government scientists soon are to penetrate a hitherto unexplored coastal region of Africa to search for a dying race of primitive cave dwellers. These isolated savages are estimated to be ages behind the civilization of the modern world. Their home is in the region between Walfish Bay and the Kunene river.

ONTARIO UNITED FARMERS

The committee appointed at the 1925 convention of the United Farmers of Ontario to draw up a pronouncement of political policy issued their statement Thursday night. That U.F.O. candidates shall be subject to the U.F.O. executive in the matter of policies and that no recognition can be given to "any candidate nominated at a joint convention of the U.F.O. with any political party whatsoever, but only to those candidates nominated at a convention called by a U. F. O., constituency organization," are two statements in the report, which, of course, is subject to the ratification of the U.F.O. executive.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

Abolition of Legislative Council Forecast in Speech from Throne

The first session of the 38th General Assembly of Nova Scotia and the fifteenth Legislature since Confederation, was formally opened before a large number of spectators. The speech from the throne, read by Hon. James Cranswick Tory, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, forecase measures for the abolition of the legislative council; urged the necesaity of economy in public expenditure; referred to the death of Queen Alexandra; asked that the federal government be memorialized with regard to "measure necessary to ensure our future prosperity"; hope for an influx of settlers is expressed, promises that the report of the independent audit will be handed down promptly and forecasts legislation to repeal the compulsory provisions of the Industrial Peace Act, to amend the Education Act, the Mines Act and change the tenure of certain offices now held for good behavior.

Another Acknowledgment from China

J. R. Dougall, Esq.,
Editor, Montreal Witness,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a further cheque from you—covering contributions from your readers—towards the Million Testaments scheme, and enclose herewith the receipt. Such gracious co-operation in this bold venture is much appreciated. To some it might appear inopportune, when there is so much anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation among the students in China, to launch out on an endeavor to place the New Testament in the hands of so many, but the accounts which I am constantly receiving in this office of the work which our regular colporteurs are doing strongly persuade me that this day of unrest and of opposition is really a great opportunity.

Yours sincerely,
G. W. SHEPPARD.

RECEIPT FOR NOVEMBER INSTALMENT CHINESE TESTAMENT FUND

The British and Foreign Bible Society, Shanghai, China, acknowledges RECEIPT from the publishers of the MONTREAL WITNESS, WORLD WIDE, and NORTHERN MESSENGER of the sums contributed by their READERS as published in their papers during the month of November, 1925, and aggregating the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-two cents. (This makes a total of $4,529.27 since the 28 of Sept. 1925, last)

G. W. SHEPPARD,
Honorary Treasurer,

Note.—This receipt covers some belated contributions to the Chinese Testament Fund. It will be a satisfaction to all who contributed to that fund to hear the official secretary speak of their sharing in that "bold venture" and the extreme timeliness of that venture. The contribution of our readers paid for nearly fifty thousand Chinese New Testaments for free distribution. That was one in twenty of the total number that the international movement named as their objective. Besides the actual cost of the Testaments there was to be raised five cents more for each book to cover expenses, including advertising the fund. But as we make no charge whatever for the space or time devoted to co-operation in such ventures for the advancement of the Kingdom every ten cents received went to the purchase of a Chinese Testament. Some people wished us to carry the fund on longer. But we allotted two months for contributions to that Fund, and that was ample time for all who really wanted to give.

But there was another reason for limiting the time.

DR. GRENFELL'S GREAT WORK

Our readers have for many years assumed responsibility for, or at least have maintained a gas and sail launch in the service of Dr. Grenfell's mission station at Harrington, the only station on the Canadian Labrador proper. The launch is not inaptly called "The Northern Messenger." Besides the launch our readers used to maintain the Komatic and dog team, and have also supported some cots in the Harrington Hospital. The fund, we regret to say, has of late not been adequate for all these services.

For three generations the publishers of the Witness have been interested in the mission to the fisherfolk of Labrador. But it was not till that wonderful man, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, made it his life's work that it was lifted from a single itineraft missionary to a line of mission stations with hospitals, well equipped and staffed and each having its one or more service vessels, and with service stores and social centres and splendid schools. It is surely a splendid missionary adventure, a romantic adventure. And it touches our own north eastern corner of Canada on the straits of Belisle.

Let us hearten Dr. Grenfell with a better contribution than ever before. He has with great faith assumed great undertakings in the name of the Christian people of Canada. We are sure our readers will not disappoint him this year of better times. Then let the subscriptions pour in within the next few weeks. They may be addressed and made payable to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, and such will be acknowledged in these columns. Such subscriptions should be marked for the Labrador Mission. For the information of our newer readers let us say that every dollar sent us goes in full to the official treasurer. The Witness is greatly honored and delighted in being the channel of so much benevolence.

THE FRIENDLY HOME

Besides the Fund for the Labrador Mission our readers have for some years taken a special interest in "The Friendly Home," of this city, a real home for unmarried mothers and their babies and others in special need. This work has grown more rapidly than has its support. It has constantly to turn away those who are in pitiful need of its care. The Friendly Home is not a mere social service institution. Under the wise and devoted direction of Miss Hannah Smith it is carried on as nearly like a large Christian family as such a work can be. The chief purpose is to save such as have slipped and to establish the young women in the Christian faith. And the work is carried on with great efficiency, sponsored by a committee of people representative of all evangelical churches or groups. It is in its essence a work of faith. It depends entirely on the goodwill offerings of those who are prompted to aid it, and it receives into its fold those who want to mother their babes. Young women from every province and immigrant girls from the old land have sought refuge and guidance there. A large additional wing is sadly needed at once. Subscriptions may be made payable to John Dougall & Son, marked plainly for the Friendly Home. They will be duly acknowledged in these columns.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	$542.58
Further Contributions	40.25
Yarmouth, N.S.	2.50
E. D. Ewan, Cal.	15.00
W. J. Bowman,	1.00
E. C. Cummings, N. S.	1.00
M. E. Cummings, N. S.	1.00
Total to date	$603.33

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	57.00
Further contributions	386.76
E. D. Ewan, Cal.	5.00
Mrs. G. Frood, Ont.	2.75
P. W. Esnouf, Ont.	2.50
Total to date	$454.01

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	$126.85
Further Contributions	12.00
Yarmouth, N.S.	2.50
E. D. Ewan Cal.	15.00
Mrs. J. W. Clark, Mass.	2.50
Total to date	$158.85

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	$ 3.20
Further Contributions	66.80
C. T. Masson, Man.	1.00
Total to date	71.00

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer .... $4,[illegible].57
Further Contributions 3.00
Mrs. G. Frood, Mass., $3.00. Total to date $4,625.57.

Customs Inquiry Opens at Ottawa

Mounted Police Evidence---The Unprotected Border of Quebec---A Serious Situation

Production of files of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police showing its anti-smuggling activities, and its operations against illicit dealers in drugs and liquor, was demanded of Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes of the Mounted Police by the committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday morning when it began its investigation of the administration of the customs department.

Mounted Police Evidence

The committee of nine, appointed to investigate the operation of the department over an undetermined term of years, but particularly during the last few years during which Hon. H. H. Stevens charges there has been maladministration and graft with connivance of some of the customs officials questioned Commissioner Starnes during the whole period of the sitting. The commissioner promised to produce any document asked for, and brought with him as a start some 32 files, including those dealing with the Bisaillon case, which featured the Stevens charges and some confidential documents in the Lortie-St. George case (Montreal), which also had been kept secret from all except members of the committee.

The Bisaillon Case

Asked by Mr. Bennett if he had reports on the "Bisaillon case," Mr. Starnes said he had some confidential reports on that case. He had them with him as well as similar records of the "Lortie-St. George case."

"They will remain in the custody of the committee," remarked Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Bell asked if the Mounted Police could prosecute offenders without reference to the Customs Department. Mr. Starnes said that it was always reported to the department, and prosecution was then instituted by the department.

Answering questions by Mr. Bennett, Col. Starnes said that there were 28 to 30 men of the force in Montreal. He agreed to produce the file relative to the withdrawal of the Quebec border police. "I don't know the reason for the removal" he added. The police on the borders of the other provinces had not been changed in strength.

J. C. ELLIOT, M.P,

Liberal Member for Middlesex West.

"The truth was that they weren't going to have police on the border of Quebec. Isn't that right?" asked Mr. Bennett.

"Yes," replied Col. Starnes.

"How many men were there at border points in Quebec?" asked Mr. Elliott.

"One man, at one point," said Col. Starnes.

"For how long?"

"About a year and a half."

Counsel For Bisaillon

A letter was read by the chairman from Oscar Gagnon, a lawyer of Montreal, asking permission to appear before the committee as counsel for Bisaillon. After some protest it was agreed to.

Mr. Bolvin asked if Mr. Stevens would allow him the opportunity of questioning witnesses while Mr. Geoffrion would be absent from time to time.

Mr. Stevens at once "resented the insinuation." The minister had no more rights than any member of the House, yet he had made himself a member of the committee.

It was agreed that the minister might be heard, but only on a motion of the committee at any time.

Deputy Minister on The Stand

R. R. Farrow, deputy minister of customs, admitted that in 1922 he conveyed to Chief Inspector of Customs Busby the decision of the then minister of customs, that Mr. Busby should not inspect the port of Montreal. No reason was given for the removal of Montreal from Mr. Busby's jurisdiction. When the appointment of R. P. Clerk, the present head of the Montreal district, came up, Hon. H. Stevens sharply questioned the deputy minister as to Mr. Clerk's qualifications for the post.

Mr. Farrow denied that he had been told that Mr. Clerk had been offered a bribe of $100 a week by J. E. Bisaillon, dismissed special inspector of the district of Montreal for the job.

HON. H. H. STEVENS

Who caused a sensation in parliament by charging that a man appointed Chief of the Preventive Staff for the districts of Montreal and Quebec, in the Customs Department, was known to be chief of a smuggling gang.

Increase of Smuggling

Under examination by Hon. George Boivin, Minister of Customs, R. R. Farrow outlined the procedure followed by the department in respect to seizures. The various forms of seizures and confiscations were outlined. All customs officers were instructed under the act as amended last session of Parliament to proceed forthwith to prosecute in cases of seizures of over $200.

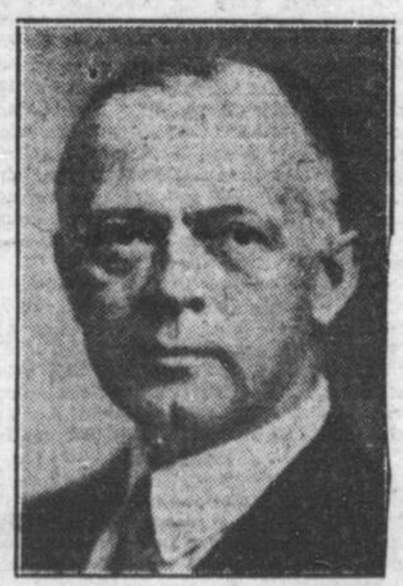
There were 104 regular preventive officers in the Customs Department and there had been 67 special preventive men. This latter group had been reduced in number.

D. M. Kennedy, of Peace River, asked if there had been an increase in smuggling in 1924 and 1925 necessitating the employment of 60 or 70 extra preventive officers.

Business Men Complained

Conditions in the customs district of Montreal have been the source of much complaint lately from business men, the House of Commons committee which is investigating the administration of the customs department was told at Friday's sitting. Complaints were becoming so numerous that the Deputy Minister of Customs, R. R. Farrow, admitted that a serious situation had arisen, and his department for several weeks had the acting chief inspector of customs and his staff, in the port of Montreal to investigate.

Friday's brief sitting was marked by several disagreements between members of the committee. Reading of staff records of persons named in the Stevens charges of maladministration, which were chiefly responsible for the investigation being ordered, was objected to as a waste of time and the Conservative members finally carried their objection against the Liberals. From time to time a member of the committee would interrupt a cross-examination to ask what was to be gained by it, and feeling was tense throughout the morning. At one time J. C. Elliott, of West Middlesex, accused Hon. H. H. Stevens of making some statements "to get into the newspapers."



C. W. BELL, M.P.

Conservative member from Hamilton West.

Was "Missionary" For Dominion Distilleries

Production of a voluminous list of reports and correspondence and brief evidence by Hon. George Boivin, in which he told of retaining Inspector Duncan to make an inquiry into the Customs Department at Montreal and "spare no one," served as a prelude in the Customs Administration Inquiry on Monday.

William J. Hushion, ex-M.P. for St. Antoine Division, told of being a shareholder in the Dominion Distilleries Limited, apart from his regular business as a hay and grain merchant. He created amusement by declaring he had done some "missionary work" for the Company, and was pressed by Hon. H. H. Stevens for a definition of what this meant. He finally said that what he had in mind was to approach the Minister of Customs, Hon. George Boivin, regarding the purchase for the Dominion Distilleries of some 9,000 gallons of alcohol which the Excise Department had for sale.

This interview was in Montreal, as he recollected the Minister had inquired what price the company would be prepared to pay and the witness said "about 35 cents a gallon"—a "proof" gallon, as he understood it. He had seen Mr. Boivin about it first in Montreal and later, incidental to other things, in Ottawa, but he insisted that he knew little about the transaction having acted for the company simply as a means of "approach" and in his capacity as a shareholder.

He said he knew nothing of the company having got 400 gallons more than it paid for.

COMMISSIONER COURTLAND STARNES

Of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, one of the first witnesses to testify before the committee appointed to probe the customs charges.

Blames Civil Service Commission

If blame is due for the appointment of an unworthy incumbent to a post in the customs service, that blame should be laid at the door of the Civil Service Commission, and not placed on the government as a whole, is the opinion of Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.P. for St. Ann's, who on Saturday addressed the Montreal Reform Club on current political topics.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON CANADA.

Outspoken Protest by Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia

Robert Randolph Bruce, of Windermere, B.C., the new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, at a luncheon given in his honor by the British Empire League in London, England, strongly deprecated attacks made on Canada by some newspapers in Great Britain.

It "peeved" one, Mr. Bruce said, to come home to see malicious articles with reference to Canada not only in the rags of the Old Country press but in reputable journals.

"There are some who say the climate of England is not the climate of Heaven," he said ironically, "but you will not find articles in the Canadian papers stressing this fact."

Referring to the war, Mr. Bruce said: "Canada sent 600,000 men to the war, and I have yet to hear any Canadian grudging the sacrifice. Canada was not "too proud to fight," but too proud to reply to such criticisms as these."

Major-General the Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely, ex-M.P., who was in command of the Canadian cavalry brigade in the war, presided at the luncheon.

BELL TELEPHONE RATES

Hearing of Application by Company for Increase Adjourned Pending Audit

Adjournment until March 9 of the hearing of the application of the Bell Telephone Company, for approval of its new tariff of rates, which opened on Thursday afternoon, was ordered at Friday afternoon's sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

In rendering this decision, Chairman H. A. McKeown, declared that the application "would be spoken to" on that date.

Whether the hearing will be proceeded with is undecided. This question, it was intimated, would depend on the advance made in the work of auditing the company's books, and in procuring of expert advice necessary to enable those opposing the application to proceed.

The increase in revenue to the Bell Telephone Company, if its new rates are approved, will amount to 9.95 per cent. annually, George H. Rogers, general commercial engineer of the company, informed the board in the morning.

From business telephones in Ontario and Quebec, an increase in revenue of 26.8 per cent. would accrue; while from private telephones the percentage of increase would be 2.55. Residential telephones would provide an increase of 9.1 per cent. And rural telephones 5.6 per cent.

Enlargement of the present exchange boundaries in Toronto proposed under the new schedule, to take in 8,000 persons, would result in a decrease in revenue of $60,000 annually, stated Mr. Rogers. Similar extension in Montreal to bring in 8,000 outlying subscribers, would mean a yearly loss of $20,000.

Enlargement of exchange boundaries proposed in Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec and Windsor would involve a loss of approximately $15,500 annually.

"The total percentage of revenue increase under the proposed rates is estimated at 9.95 per cent.," Mr. Rogers answered Mr. Phippen.

On business telephones, the percentages of revenue increase under the new schedule would be 26.8 per cent. for private branch exchange telephones, the percentage of revenue increase would be 2.55 per cent. on main residential telephones, the revenue increase was estimated at 9.1 per cent.

In respect to rural telephones, witness declared, the revenues increase would be 5.6 per cent.

Questioned further, he declared there were 124,816 business telephones in the Bell system; 56,654 private branch telephones; 327,550 residential telephones, and 39,048 rural telephones.

A change was proposed in regard to hotel service charges, Mr. Rogers testified. In place of the present charges, which varied in different places, the company would charge a flat rate of 65 cents per month for each telephone, and also five cents per calls passing outward through the switchboard of the hotel. Calls within the hotel produced no revenue.

A loss to the company under the new rate for hotel stations would occur, amounting to $1,035 annually. An increase, however, it was brought out, would result in switchboard rates of $19,320 annually.

The revenue from Toronto, said Mr. Rogers, would suffer a decrease of $60,000 annually. In Montreal, the resulting decrease each year would be over $20,000.

"In Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec and Windsor some enlargement of base rate areas is included to comply with the principles outlined," testified Mr. Rogers. "The changes in these cases involve a loss in revenue of approximately $15,500 annually."

Examined in respect to rates on desk sets, Mr. Rogers stated the differentials would be reduced from 21 to 20 cents. "It is estimated that this will result in a loss of revenue of approximately $28,600 per annum," said Mr. Rogers.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE OPENS

Speech From Throne Void of Even Indirect Reference to Liquor Question

In clear bright winter weather, the third session of the 16th Legislature of Ontario was formally opened at Toronto on Wednesday noon, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor H. Cockshutt. The Assembly chamber was filled to capacity, with prominent Ontario people, including high court judges, church leaders, members of the Cabinet and members of the Provincial Parliament and their wives.

The Speech from the Throne contained no surprises. Every item in it had been previously announced as being considered for legislation at this session. The Ontario Temperance Act is not mentioned in the entire speech, nor is there even an indirect reference to prohibition or temperance legislation past, present or future.

Probably the most important part of the speech is the reference to power development on the Ottawa River. The speech states that the Government hopes that an amicable arrangement will be made with the sister Province of Quebec, to develop the powers of that interprovincial river. It is understood the two provinces will divide the power equally, but whether this is to be before or after development is not yet decided. Meantime there will be continued negoiations with Quebec.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THAT "WEE DRAPPIE" AGAIN

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Has Mr. Wm. Angus ever thought of the example he is setting? The town councils of Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee have, for they have cut out liquor from all municipal banquets.

A good old Presbyterian elder of this district, a true Christian, I believe, took his "wee drappie" all his days, and ended a long and honored life some thirty years ago. His five sons tried to follow his example, but every one of them went to excess, and all are now dead before their time, solely on account of liquor.

"It is good," says Paul, "neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything, whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

In these days of swift moving traffic, Mr. Angus should be on the alert against accidents, for if he ever gets bruised in an automobile tangle, he may find the "wee drappie" a stinging adder in his blood to prevent recovery.

ERIC DUNCAN.

Sandwick, B. C.

FUNDAMENTALIST PAMPHLETS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Dear Sir,—Here are four little books we have recently been reading with great pleasure, discussing them as we went along, and, with your permission, I would like to recommend them to other families with young people growing up amongst them.

1. "Forethought in Creation," by Dr. W. Bell Dawson. The author was formerly many years the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, and is the son of the late Sir William Dawson.

2. "Bryan's Last Word on Evolution," which is the address prepared for the Scopes Trial.

3. "Is the Bible True?" by Bryan. This is the author's notable Nashville address.

4. "Why I Do Not Believe in the Organic Evolutionary Hypothesis." This is by James Edward Congdon, and it is a most breezy, telling little book.

These are brainy, racy reading, and should be scattered far and wide. They are 32-page pamphlets, and can be obtained at 10 cents each, from the Bible Institute Colportage Association, 826 La Salle St., Chicago. It would be well worth while to send a dollar, and then you would receive a dozen little books and so have some to lend and to give away. You can easily find interested readers, for many are now thinking curiously about these things.

Another little book I would warmly recommend to parents with growing-up young people is "Roger's Reasons," by John Urquhart, the author of that fascinating book, "The Wonders of Fulfilled Prophecy." It is a racy dialogue, full of wit and argument. The copy I have before me, bears the number, '160th thousand', so it is plain it has had many interested readers. Many a dozen I have ordered during the last twenty years. It is a 32-page tract, and can be obtained from the U.C.R.T.S., Richmond St., Toronto. The price is 40 cts per dozen, postpaid.

Those who will get and read the above will clearly see that there are men with brains and the widest education who still reverence the Bible as God's authoritative, inspired Word from cover to cover.

ANNIE ROSS.

Strasbourg, Sask., Feb. 11, 1926.

Note:—It was the late George Mercer Dawson, he after whom Dawson City is named, who was at the head of the geological survey.

SOCIAL HYGIENE LITERATURE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I wrote to you more than eight months ago in reply to a letter from yourself. Your readers may be interested in seeing the enclosed leaflet with regard to our work and a list of books and pamphlets which we are recommending to parents who are especially interested in sex instruction.

ALEC D. HARDIE.
Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

Toronto, Jan. 29, 1926.

For Children, or to Read to Children

"The Cradle Ship", by Edith Howes, $2. For children of 7 to 10 years.

"Yourself and Your Body", by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, $2.50. For children of 9 to 12 years.

"Keeping in Condition", by H. H. Moore. For boys of 14 to 18 years.

Ontario Public School Health Book, 25c.

"How to Teach Little Children", by Violet Trench, 5c. For children of 6 or 7 years.

"The Wonderful Story of Life", 5c. One for boys and one for girls, 7 to 10 years.

"Sex in Life", by D. B. and E. B. Armstrong, 5c. For boys and girls of about 12 years.

"Healthy, Happy Womanhood", 10c.

"A Girl's Value to Her Country", by Dr. Margaret Patterson, 10c. These are for girls of 15 years and upwards.

"An Open Letter to Young Men", by Dr. Douglas White, 10c. For boys of 15 years and upwards.

More Advanced Studies for Parents

"Parents and Social Hygiene". In preparation, probably 5c.

"The Task of Social Hygiene", by Havelock Ellis.

"Sex and Social Health", by T. W. Galloway.

"Sex Education", by M. A. Bigelow.

"Child Management", by D. A. Thom, 5c.

"The Fruit of the Family Tree", by A. E. Wiggam, $3.

"Hygeia", 25c monthly.

"Facts on Sex Hygiene for Girls and Young Women". (Free)

"Facts on Venereal Diseases for Young Men." (Free)

These are all obtainable from the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, Hygeia House, 40 Elm Street.

Nailing the Falsehood.---Instalment No. 3

Glimpses of Conditions under Government Control

The arguments for the adoption of Government Control are based on two falsehoods. One is that it tends to eliminate drunkenness, bootlegging and drug peddling, which we propose to show is not the case in the province of Quebec. The other is that Prohibition results in more drinking and drugging which we propose to show by the help of the Manufacturers' Record, (Baltimore, Md.,) is not the case in the United States.

SAYS BOYS HAD LIQUOR

(Montreal Gazette)

Regina, February 11.—Instanced as one of the evils brought about by the Saskatchewan Liquor Act, Rev. W. H. Colter, of Rocanville, a delegate to the Saskatchewan Prohibition League Convention, this morning stated that one member of the Boys' Parliament that met here last December had taken home liquor to his constituency, and that others had procured it while in the city.

He told the Assembly he had made exhaustive enquiries to prove the fact. He declared that there was no doubt but that the matter was true, stating he had taken it up with the school board in his district, and proven the case to the hilt.

Another delegate described city orchestras visiting country towns for the purpose of playing at dances as "bootlegging concerns." He accused them of selling hard liquor to the dance patrons, who assembled for miles around.

How does this square with the doctrine that Liquor Control is a good thing for the rising generation?

DRUG PEDDLING ON "THE BOULEVARD"

(Montreal Standard, 13th February.)

Drug peddlers along St. Lawrence Boulevard and the surrounding districts got another rough jolt this week from the hands of the officers of the "dope squad" and from Acting Recorder Morison.

A six months' sentence against Albert Bourgeouis this morning was the twenty-sixth handed out by the Recorders' Court since the beginning of the year against dope peddlers. These have been rounded up in a campaign that has practically cleaned up the "Main" street for the time being although a recrudescence of their activity can be expected shortly as new men come into the game attracted by the profits that can be made.

Bourgeouis was working in association with a young girl named Jeanne Lacroix, who was arrested at the same time as himself and sentenced to six months in the Fullum street jail.

The girl would pick up the clients of the dual concern and stay with them while word was sent to the man that so much dope was wanted at a certain place. The man would then repair to his house, get the dope, and meet the girl and the client at the rendezvous, and the deal was completed.

Soon after the sentence had been inflicted on Bourgeouis there appeared in the dock on a drug possession charge, one, Dominique Lanchi, an Italian, whom, the police claim, is a well known "jobber." that is a man who goes between the street retailer and the "high ups" in the wholesale drug business, Lanchi was seized by the police on Dorchester street, and it is claimed at that time a large amount of drugs as well as some empty capsules were found on him. He will appear for trial next week and will stay in jail unless he can furnish the heavy bail of $5,000.

Edmond Dion, another of the gang rounded up in the sweep during the last fortnight, was also sentenced to a six-month term this week. It was Dion who attempted to swallow a large quantity of drugs found on him when he was arrested. George Jones, another peddler who had just started up in business for himself was sentenced to six months by Recorder Morison yesterday.

And yet we are told that the city is "much cleaner" with regard to the drug traffic.

Has Prohibition Justified Itself?

The Opinions of the Business Leaders of the United States

Note: We reproduce this week another series of letters written by business leaders of the United States. These are addressed to the Manufacturers' Record, a business publication which is doing excellent work for prohibition.

It is now a Question as to Whether a Law of the Nation is to Be Enforced or Openly Defied

Overdale.
Farmington, Conn., July 9.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

I have in no respect changed the views I expressed three years ago with reference to Prohibition. If anything, I am more confirmed in these views. While in some respects the results of the Eighteenth Amendment have been disappointing, I see no cause for discouragement.

It is refreshing to find one editor as strongly in favor of Prohibition as you are. If the press of the country generally were like minded, the question would soon be settled.

It seems to be no longer a question of Prohibition, but one as to whether a law of the nation is to be enforced or openly defied. The most discouraging feature of the situation, to my mind, is that the "white-collar group" is in the main responsible for present conditions.

In spite of the imperfect enforcement of the law, I believe this is a far soberer and better country than ever before.

Geo. G. Williams.

Prohibition Splendid Thing for Country and Progress Being Made in the Law's Enforcement

Baker-Vawter Company,
Benton Harbor, Mich., July 8.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

After three years more of Prohibition I am still firmly of the opinion that it is a splendid thing for both moral and economic reasons. My observation is that there is much less drinking now than formerly, particularly among the working people. I am also of the opinion that there is less drinking among the so-called "white-collar class" than there was two or three years ago.

I believe that people are beginning to get over the idea that it is clever to get around the law. Besides, I think that Prohibition is being enforced somewhat better than it was a few years ago.

If more people who say they are in favor of Prohibition would practice Prohibition themselves, it would not be long before drinking would become unpopular.

In short, I still believe that Prohibition is a splendid thing for the people of this country, and I further believe that progress is being made towards its enforcement.

Wm. A. Vawter, II.

Return to Public Drinking Places Would Make Motor Car a Menace on the Highways.

Reo Motor Car Company,
Manufacturers Motor Cars and Speed Wagons.
Lansing, Mich., July 13.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The past three years' experience under Prohibition has not changed our views on Prohibition or the enforcing of the laws bearing on it. Our experience as manufacturers has shown us that Prohibition, even with lax enforcement of the law, is a success and much to be preferred to the licensed saloon, or in fact any method of selling intoxicating liquors. It is very unusual to have any difficulty with any of our employees drinking. They work much more steadily and are better workmen and more dependable in every way. The laws bearing on Prohibition are not enforced 100 per cent., neither are the laws bearing on other questions. The return of public drinking places would make the motorcar a menace on the highways and would stop the sale, to a large extent, of the cheaper cars, as the money would be spent over the bar as in the old days and the family would go without a car.

R. H. Scott, President.

Conditions Better, Men More Reliable and Have More Money—Everyone Will Realize Benefit in Few Years

Oswego Falls Corporation,
Fulton, N.Y., July 7.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Our experience in this locality is that, under Prohibition conditions are much better at the present time than they were previous to three years ago, notwithstanding the apparent lawlessness in some localities. The men whom we employ are much steadier and more reliable and have more money to supply their families with their various needs.

We believe absolutely in Prohibition and that everyone will realize the benefits a few years hence.

H. L. Paddock, President.

THE TEST OF DISCIPLESHIP

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—It seems many might well consider the Master's meaning in the words, "Ye have heard that it hath been said 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy,' but I say unto you, love your enemies.'" It seems possible that many men have found companionship with God who never heard of our Bible such as Abraham, called the friend of God and perhaps millions of others.

The Master's test of discipleship is as severe as searching—love one for another, and the writer is very conscious of his own failure in this regard. We have no record of the Master ever being sarcastic with the doubter. When men really give the spirit of the Master a fair chance to mould their lives the harsh criticism, the bitter irony and the biting sarcasm drop into the discard and only the possibilities for good are seen in our opponents.

So the bitterness over questions of belief, modernism, science and evolution seem only to retard the progress of the Master's kingdom. While one could really enjoy a friendly discussion on these matters, it really does seem a pity that we as Christian people often use the sacred book to hurl condemnation at others who differ from us on some question of belief.

A. STEWART.

Feb. 11.

SUPPORT OF HOSPITALS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am glad to see that the question of better and more support for our hospitals is being agitated by some of our public spirited citizens. From whom and how this additional support is to be obtained is the question.

Voluntary gifts are all right and, no doubt, may always be depended on, they bring blessings to the giver which he would not get in any other way. Such gifts are unequally distributed among those who can give and I fancy a majority of the people do not give at all. It is necessary and it is right to look to the municipalities and the Provincial government to add the voluntary gifts.

We must not forget that these governments, municipal and provincial, have no money of their own to give in that way, like individuals and corporations. The monies which they distribute must first be got from the people in the province and town or city and it must be gotten by some system of taxation. The question then is the method or system of taxation.

There are many ways of taxation—taxes on real estate, taxes on moveable property, taxes by licenses, stamp taxes, fees for public services and other ways. When the exigencies of government demand more revenue, the government considers all these various ways of getting it. It is plain that it must either find some way of levying new taxes or must increase some of those already in force.

I believe the hospitals have a good case and with proper handling I believe the people would respond as for almost no other purpose, and would be willing to submit to a new or further levy for that purpose. I believe the present taxpayers in almost any department would willingly consent to an increase for that object.

The method which some are suggesting that it be gotten from the liquor traffic is one which I cannot endorse and feel I should oppose with all my power. I understand that the principal argument for it is that it would not be a tax on the liquor traffic but on those who buy and drink whiskies and wines. I submit that

a sufficient reply to that is—No liquor traffic, no revenue. More liquor traffic more revenue. The connection is vital.

Another argument is that such a tax would be in the nature of a luxury tax—that those why buy whiskies and wines can afford to pay a little extra for such a purpose. As to the affording, it is a very serious question whether a great majority of those who buy liquor can afford it. Are not the great majority of those who buy using money that they should use for a better purpose?

Considering the ability to pay and the easiness of collection is very proper thing to take into account in levying taxation of a legitimate kind and on legitimate subjects. The traffic in intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes is not a legitimate business in the best meaning of the word. It has always been connected with and encouraged the worst evils in the state and community and no license system or regulation or control have been able to eliminate them.

Even license laws and government control acts admit that the free manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are a menace to the peace, order and good government of the country.

I cannot believe that those who favor that way of raising money for the support of hospitals have thought the matter out, especially in the light of the teachings of The Master. The hungry, the naked and the sick seemed to have a special interest for Him. He said "Inasmuch as you have done it to one of "the least of these my brethren ye have done it to Me."

Can any one imagine Our Lord taking toll of the liquor traffic to support His work?

SETH P. LEET.

Montreal, 9. Feb., 1926.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Debate on Address Closed

"The Opposition in the Legislature has no program. it has no real criticism to offer of the budget, and its members use their position in the House to lower the reputation of the province, and sully its character."

This was the charge that Premier Taschereau laid to the Opposition in winding up the debate on the budget which has been under discussion since tne end of January.

Mr. Taschereau, told the Opposition that they were mere talkers, but that despite their words, the Liberal party which had placed the province on the path of progress would continue their policy and build up within its borders new industries that would develop, for the benefit of her own people, the rich natural resources she possesses.

The Prime Minister admitted that they might have made mistakes in the past and might do so again in the future, but he appealed to the Opposition to remember that the majority of the population were French Canadians, that they had their traditions and position to keep in this corner of the Dominion, and that therefore they should not seek to lower the province in the eyes of those who did not share their mentality. and might get a false impression as to the real conditions.

Opposition Amendment

The Opposition, through Dr. Lortie, (Soulanges), moved an amendment to the motion that the House go into supply, expressing regret that at the end of the last fiscal year the consolidated debt of the Province was $81,944,926 and the liabilities $98,856,759 and that the Government had announced no measure to diminish this.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Toronto West Presbytery Adopts Resolution Opposing it

Spirited and exhaustive discussion took place at the last meeting of Toronto West presbytery over the question of military training in schools. A resolution opposing cadet training and the like, passed by the General Council of the church, was referred back, but after long argument another resolution was passed by a large majority. This resolution set forth that the church could not give its approval to military training in the schools, because of its tendency to create a militaristic outlook in the minds of the youths.

BRAVEST DEED OF LAST YEAR

Royal Humane Society Awards Stanhope Gold Medal to Sailor on Trawler

For "the bravest deed of the year 1925," the Royal Humane Society has awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal to Duncan Souter, member of the crew of the steam trawler Honoria.

The trawler on May 16 was in a storm off the coast of Iceland, when the mate was washed overboard. Two lifebuoys were thrown to him, but he failed to get either.

Souter then plunged overboard, carried a lifebuoy to the mate, and, with it, supported him till the Honoria was able to come alongside and throw out a line. When hauled on board, the mate was unconscious and Souter exhausted.

A Menace and an Opportunity

In spite of half-hearted or left-handed denials, it seems certain that the Ontario Legislature will be dissolved at an early date.

The new election will be a straight contest between candidates favoring government liquor sale and candidates supporting prohibition.

Is your community really ready for this test?

Are the great mass of lukewarm temperance people really aware of the actual truth regarding the present situation? Are many likely to be deceived by the subtle propaganda of the wet press counting on the general lack of knowledge, and on their incessant propaganda, uttered just on the eve of the election?

You can do effective work through the Witness to win dry votes in your constituency. Week by week Dr. Hart is supplying effective dry ammunition through the Crow's Nest Page. Week by week we are republishing letters proving that real prohibition is a boon to the United States. Week by week the Wtness is exposing the fact that government control of liquor sales is a ghastly failure.

You cannot expect an adequate harvest of dry votes without an adequate and timely seed sowing.

Sow the good Witness seed broadcast in your neighborhood. The 75 cent. subscription offer is especially timely. Coupon on page 7.

If the Drys do not win this fight the Wets will.

That is a fact, not a joke. Don't blame others for inactivity if you are not doing your utmost.

Ontario should give up see-sawing over this great moral and economic question and show the Wets once for all that they are out of date and out of the running.

It is particularly essential that every church member, because of his or her influence, should fully understand the situation. The Witness can speak with authority on the failure of Government Control as demonstrated in Quebec. And it has been placed in a position to speak for the great success of prohibition n the United States.

The Wets are "leaving no stone unturned".
What are YOU DOING?

New Subscriptions To The Witness

ONLY 75 CENTS

TO NOVEMBER 17th

This Offer Will Be Run Till Further Notice. But all New Subscriptions received under this offer will expire with the issue of November 17th.

The Sooner You Act The More You Get For Your Friends!

VANISHING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH 1926

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." But misfortune dogs the feet of those who dally.

The story of the sale of the Sibylline Books to Tarquin the Proud is a classic illustration of the misfortune which befalls those who do not act at the psychological moment.

The Sibyl came to Tarquin with the nine famous books which were held to contain the oracles from which men and nations might learn how they might turn any given crisis to their advantage. The Sibyl first offered Tarquin nine of these books: when he refused them, she burned three and offered him the remaining six at the same price; when he refused these, she burned three more and offered him the remaining three, still at the same price. Tarquin bought the three remaining books, and arranged for their safe custody.

It was in desperation that he bought the three last books. How sorry he must have been that he had not got the whole library for the price he had to pay for a third of it!

It is safe to say that 1926 will be a year of opportunity for every one, from the youngest to the oldest among us. Will these opportunities be recognized as they come? Will they be valued at their price? Or shall opportunity knock in vain till in desperation, your friends can only get 1-3 of what they might have got. Representing your friends, your stand in the position of Tarquin the Proud. You may get for your friends the better part of a year of Witness service for 75 cts., by acting promptly. But every week you defer action your friends lose just that much service as all these 75 cent subscriptions must terminate promptly with the issue of Nov. 17.

75c. COUPON 75c.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers,
WITNESS BLDG., MONTREAL.

Feb. 17th., 1926.

Dear Friends:

I am glad to have succeeded in introducing the WITNESS and HOMESTEAD to those whose names and addresses are given below (or attached). The subscriptions are to start on Feb. 17th or as soon as you receive this and to run to and including the issue of November 17th.

(Names)	(Addresses)	
.....	.....	.75
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Renewals remain at $2 for the full twelve months.

ONTARIO LIQUOR EARNINGS

Revenue for Last Year was $1,464,367 and Gross Profits $900,000

The total revenue from all sources under the Ontario Temperance Act dropped considerably in the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925, as against the year preceding. The total in 1925 was $1,423,303, and the total in 1924 $1,464,367. according to figures given out. The new feature of the act, namely 4.4 beer, brought the provincial Treasury $68,060 in permit fees, but this was not sufficient to keep the total revenue up to the previous year.

The gross profits from the sales in the liquor dispensaries was approximately $900,000 in both years. The 1925 profit, which goes to the public treasury, represents the money made on the sale of about $5,000,000 worth of liquor. Other items making up the total revenue under the act were:

O.T.A. fines	$426,666	$378,298
Confiscated liquor	106,596	39,686
Miscellaneous, from permits. etc.	25,000	29,000
Sale of confiscated autos	5,393	8,000
4.4 permits	.....	68,060

ONTARIO ELECTION IN JUNE

Ferguson to Appeal to Province on The Liquor Question, Says Ottawa Paper

"A general election in Ontario in the month of June is what Conservative members of Parliament are led to expect from advices from Toronto," says the Ottawa Citizen. It adds:

"The election will be essentially on the liquor question. Differing from frequent forecasts, it is stated that Mr. Ferguson does not plan any legislation whatever dealing with the O. T. A. this session, but that when the Legislature is concluded there will be an appeal to the country on a definite clear-cut issue of Government sale and local option. Urban or other municipalities that want the sale of liquor under Government auspices will be able to have it if a majority on a plebiscite declare for it. Those who vote against it will remain dry.

"It would be the plan that all spirituous liquors should be sold in Government depots. Whether, as in Manitoba, beer and wine should also be sold by Government vendors, or, as in Quebec, by licensed taverns or restaurants, is said to be a point not yet settled, but, in any event, the Ontario Conservatives expect a June election essentially on the liquor question."

PRELATE AND PROHIBITION

Declares Church of Rome is Opposed to Forced Abstinence

William (Cardinal) O'Connell declares in a public statement issued at Boston that compulsory prohibition was "flatly opposed to Holy Scripture and Catholic tradition." It was his first official pronouncement regarding prohibition.

The position of the Roman Catholic Church was outlined as opposed to compulsory prohibition, although supporting voluntary total abstinence. To define the Catholic standpoint, he adopted a statement in the London Tablet on January 23, entitled "Catholics and Prohibitionists." Christendom's moral reformers," he said, "tell us that Rome is the scarlet woman; but they find that she is quite prettily clad in pink when they want her to march in a temperance crusade.

"Not that the Church needs persuading to fight against intemperance. From the days when St. Paul warned the Ephesians not to be drunk with wine, the Church's pastors have dealt faithfuly with this ugly vice, but—and here is the real principle—'abusus non tollit usum" (the

"Unhappily this is not the view of some Prostestants with whom we are asked to associate ourselves for temperance progress. Reviving the hoary heresy of the Aquarians, they would banish wine from the sacrifice of the altar; they would have us err and stray with them in the thornbrakes of false physics and false metaphysics.

"To these appeals the Catholic Church cannot accede. Voluntary total abstinence she applauds, as in the case of a strong-willed man who renounces fermented liquor for the sake of a weak -willed brother. But compulsory prohibition is a different thing."

SUNDAY LAW MUST BE OBSERVED

Canon Boulay, cure of Three-Rivers Cathedral, announces that the Bishops of the Province of Quebec will fight energetically, all attempts by pulp and paper companies to have the law against work on Sunday suspended for a month.

Suspension of the law during one month has been asked of the Government by the companies, according to rumors. Bishops, said Canon Boulay, are looking to the Government to see that the Sunday law, as at present, is not relaxed for any period.

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

∴ NEWS OF THE WEEK ∴

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 17, 1926.

MacKenzie King Returned by Overhelming Majority

Leading by 6,000, with 44 Polls to be heard from--- Independent Candidate May Lose Deposit

Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, was on Monday elected by an overwhelming majority to represent the constituency of Prince Albert in the federal House. The Independent candidate, Capt. D. L. Burgess, M.C., was literally snowed under in an avalanche of votes. With returns still far from complete on Monday night it was indicated that the majority for Premier King would be close to 8,000. The first polls to report left little doubt as to the outcome. Mr. Burgess had stated he expected majorities in the communities whose population was of British origin.

Prince Albert city, which in the federal election of October 29, when a Liberal, Progressive and Conservative contested the seat, gave the Conservatives a plurality, today gaves the Liberal candidate nearly 850 majority. Points which had similarly been counted on for support, such as Canwood, gave Mr. King substantial majorities.

Premier King's majority was taken in Liberal quarters to indicate that the Progressive and Liberal vote, which in the federal election of October 29 was divided between Mr. MacDonald, Liberal, and J. J. Diefenbaker, Progressive, had gone solidly for Premier King.

Returns indicated that Mr. Burgess had received only a portion of the vote accorded the Conservative candidate in the election of October 29. Mr. Burgess, on the basis of returns on Monday night, will lose his deposit.

As the adjournment bell rang in Parliament on Monday night and the Liberal members trooped into their loby Premier King made a dramatic appearance among them, and they set up a loud cheering, greeting him as their conquering hero. Saskatchewan members gathered around and lifted him to their shoulders. They carried him to a table in the lobby and demanded a speech.

The Premier readily responded, declaring that by his election Saskatchewan had rendered a signal service to the country. The province, and particularly the constituency of Prince Albert, deserved the thanks of the whole Dominion. His own gratitude, he declared, was unrestrained. The occasion, however, was not one for words but for deeds, he said, and he asked to be excused that he might retire to his room and send a message of congratulation and appreciation to the people of Prince Albert.

His followers then broke into song, voicing their feelings in English and French. The English-speaking sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the French members from Quebec rendered, "Il a gagne ses epaulettes."

The Prime Minister will not be able to take his seat in the House till the writ from Prince Albert is returned to the chief electoral officer here, and the writ cannot be sent until the returning officer has certified to his election. For making this certificate he must have the returns from the polls. It is estimated, therefore, that Mr. King will not be able to enter the House till about the first of March.

BRIAND AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Triumphed Over Socialist Opposition to Financial Program by Vote of 327 to 182

Premier Briand triumphed over the Socialist obstruction to the Government's financial program in the Chamber of Deputies Friday afternoon, receiving a vote of confidence by 327 to 182, a much larger majority than ever he had expected.

The vote came on the Government's demand that the Chamber "disjoin," and reserve for later consideration, the finance committee's proposal to have the state share in all inheritances, by means of taxation. The Premier urged the Chamber to vote the necessary resources and send that portion of the finance bill covering them to the Senate, so the budget could be balanced before the end of the month. If this was not accomplished by that time, he presaged dire catastrophe and lack of confidence throughout the country and abroad.

The Premier's intervention in the debate was characterized by a bitter attack on the Socialists, the party with which he was connected before the commencement of his career.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA

Three-Year Contract Signed in Paris and Agreed to at Angora

The Turkish National Assembly at Angora has unanimously approved the Turco-Russian treaty signed in December at Paris, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch.

The treaty is a three-year guarantee compact. It stipulates first, that neither country shall attack the other; second, in the event of military or naval action against either party by one or several countries, the other party agrees to remain neutral; third, neither party shall participate in any union or agreement of a political, economic or financail nature by one or several powers directed against either Turkey or Russia.

LEAGUE WILL MEET AT GENEVA

Preparatory Commission to Assemble April 26

The League of Nations announces that the first meeting of the preparatory commission for its international economic conference will be held at Geneva, April 26. This is the first definite news that the meeting will be held in Geneva, there having been uncertainty on this point since Russia announced that she would attend the League's gatherings only if they were held outside Switzerland. The The announcement of this date and place is regarded in Geneva as expressing the conviction of League officials that the controversy between Russia and Switzerland will be adjusted, thus eliminating Moscow's objections to Geneva.

The Irish Free State reaffirmed its independent spirit as a part of the British Empire when it registered with the League of Nations the new boundary agreement concluded with the British Government in December, 1925.

Germany will be the 56th member of the League. Her admission will be a formality, as the League has invited Germany to join and will induct her into membership during the meeting of the assembly next month. Only the U.S., Soviet Russia and Turkey of the major Powers will remain non-members of the League when she enters.

RELIEVES CABINET MINISTERS

British House Adopts Bill Abolishing Necessity for Re-election

Following close upon a speech by Premier Baldwin emphatically endorsing it, a bill to relieve members of Parliament appointed to Cabinet posts of the necessity of standing for re-election to their seats in Parliament was approved for second reading late Friday afternoon by the House of Commons. The vote was 143 to 74. The probability now is that the bill will be pushed through its remaining stages by the Government.

The significance of the bill lies in the fact that if the existing law is changed members of Parliament with slender purses who get Cabinet posts will be on the same footing as rich members. Cabinet officers in Britain are practically always members of Parliament, and as re-election entails considerable expense the existing law has badly handicapped poor men and even prevented them from becoming Cabinet ministers.

CHINESE STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The American flag was torn down at the Hospital of the American Presbyterian Mission on Hainan Island, when a group of 500 communist students and Canton Government troops attacked the mission compound.

The hospital was in charge of Miss Caroline McCreery, an American nurse; her only aid at the time of the attack was a coolie servant.

The attendant was beaten by the attacking group, but Miss McCreery was unharmed apparently.

APARTMENT HOUSES IN SHANGHAI

Although it is only within the last few years that the Chinese have shown any partiality for foreign-style houses, development has been so rapid in Shanghai that the American apartment house is growing popular.

A survey of housing ideas in the foreign settlement here has revealed that hundreds of Chinese are living in apartments, preferring these to the old style of Chinese house, with many rooms and walled inclosure, so picturesque in appearance, but cold, drafty, untidy and expensive to maintain. In the last year several big apartment houses have been built here, chiefly for Chinese occupation. With this housing development has grown a liking for foreign domestic articles and kitchen utensils,. while foreign carpets, mats and linoleum are widely used to cover floors, which, in the Chinese house, are polished, but bare.

ALL BRITISH ROUTE

Premier Baldwin was asked in the House of Commons whether the Imperial Economic committee would be requested to consider if the purpose of the Government's grant of £1,000,000 for the encouragement of larger sales of the produce of the overseas dominions would not be best served by confining the operation of the grant to Imperial transit routes, such as those of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces in Canada, instead of routes in foreign countries.

Premier Baldwin replied that he had no doubt the Imperial Economic Committee would consider the suggestion in any further study of this question that it might make.

CONSERVATIVES BLOCK RECESS

Rambling Remarks on Debate Cause Embarrassment to Government

The decision of the Conservative caucas as forecasted, to block progress on the debate as far as possible and thus shorten the recess of parliament, is causing some embarrassment to the government.

Though the government has done everything possible to wind up the debate so that adjournment could be taken not later than last Friday to March 15th the indications are that the series of amendments to be introduced by the Conservatives, together with the rambling speeches, will keep the House sitting well into the end of this week at the very earliest and the Tory strategists openly declare that they will be able to carry on their filibuster for another two weeks.

If they are able to do this, the government will gain little advantage from the recess for it is generally acknowledged that it will require at least four weeks for the by-elections and if all are held at one time there will be about four seats open.

Liberals are taking no part in the debate on the address, and with one exception, all speeches were made by Conservatives. Dr. O. B. Price, of Westmorland, urged that shipment of Canadian grain via N.S. ports should cease. Freight rates in the Maritimes, he added, worked against the farmer, and the lumberman. J. E. Armstrong, of East Lambton, quoted figures to show that the trade treaties with France, Australia and New Zealand had not been in favor of Canada. He argued that the trade treaties had even worked against Canadian trade.

The only non-Conservative speech was one by A. W. Neill, Independent, of Comox-Alberni. Mr. Neill declared that, as a protest against delay, he intended to vote not only against the Sutherland amendment but against any other amendment which might be presented. The Opposition—Mr. Neill went on—had been given its opportunity to overthrow the government and had failed. The important thing now was to get down to business.

W. K. Esling, a Conservative, of Kootenay, West B.C., said that when the British Columbia farmer now drove to the stores in the nearest town he found them stocked with American eggs, fruit and produce. Chinese eggs were coming in, sold to bakeries and cheap eating houses and the Canadian farmer suffered. Mr. Esling charged the government with having spent ten million dollars to bring in 571,000 immigrants while 536,000 Canadians had gone to the United States.

Ten and a half inches of snow, the greatest fall in New York since February, 1921, blanketed the city Wednesday, snowed in deeply the entire north-east and whitened the Atlantic coast as far south as Georgia.

Second Challenge From Mussolini

Defiant Answer to German Minister - Ready to Fulfil Threats

Replying in the Italian Senate to the address by Foreign Minister Stresemann, of Germany, Premier Mussolini said:

"I confirm the letter and spirit of my previous speech, not excluding the accent upon my phrase referring to the possibility of the Italian flag going beyond the Brenner frontier, which Stresemann can interpret as he chooses."

The chorus of the pro-government newspapers in commenting on Premier Mussolini's last shot in the Italo-German controversy over Southern Tyrol runs to the refrain:

"Mussolini has triumphed personally over Stresemann; Fascist Italy has triumphed over Social-Democratic Germany, and Latinity has showed itself superior to Teutonism."

The papers, however, are careful to add that the triumph is all in the cause of international peace.

The Messaggero, after maintaining that Mussolini adequately refuted every one of Stresemann's arguments, says:

"The governments and peoples responsible for European peace will appreciate this virile, frank, decisive gesture of Mussolini, who accepts battle not only for defense of the dignity and interests of Italy, but for safeguarding the new European structure and thus the peace of Europe."

Expostulations From Berlin

"A mixture of ignorance and brutal arrogance," is the comment on Premier Mussolini's speech by the Tagelische Rundschau, which paper Mussolini referred to as the personal organ of Foreign Minister Stresemann.

The Rundschau was one of the few morning papers to take editorial notice of the Fascist chief's latest broadside in the Italo-German controversy over the treatment of the German-speaking population of Southern Tyrol.

The Lokal Anzeiger recognizes that Mussolini adopted a politer tone than in his first speech, but observes that he does not recede a bit from his standpoint regarding what the paper terms "the suppression of the minorities in Southern Tyrol."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "These new insults and charges cannot wipe out the impression that Mussolini's case is weak. It is time for a quiet survey of the differences."

Though Premier Mussolini's second speech is not thought calculated to improve the strained relations between Germany and Italy, it is realized in official quarters that its tone is less violent than the first and it is understood that Dr. Stresemann, the German foreign minister, has no intention of making a specific reply. The Government, it is asserted, considers the incident closed for the time being.

Censorship in Tyrol

The Herzog Press Agency says the prefect of Bolzano, southern Tyrol, has forbidden newspapermen to send any news from that region without submitting it for censorship. It adds that infringement of the order will result in severe punishment and expulsion.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE

Does Not Want League to Intervene in South Tyrol

The Austrian Government, after long conferences of party leaders, it is reported from trustworthy sources, has decided not to ask the League of Nations to intervene in south Tyrol, but to do everything to smooth relations with Italy in order to prevent a trade war and the withdrawal of Italian investments. This decision is not even hinted at officially, but the policy already is being shaped to conform to it.

TYROL PROPAGANDA DENIED BY ITALY

Newspaper propagandists on both sides of the Alps have been so busy recently that the Italian Government has been compelled to issue official contradictions in many cases, particularly in the case of Germany and the Alto Adige, the part of Southern Tyrol annexed to Italy after the war.

An Italian newspaper taking up the quarrel says: "Laying particular stress upon a few sporadic acts of violence committed by Italians in that region and immediately repressed by the police, the German newspapers emphasize the 'damage caused to the population of Alto Adige by Italy's tyrannical rule.'

"Among the acts of tyranny reported by a Berlin daily is the destruction of the monument to the Empress Elizabeth at Merano, a statement too obviously untrue to need denial. Other announcements of this kind have been officially contradicted by the Italian Government which greatly deplores the fact that strict measures have not yet been taken in Germany to put a stop to this defamatory campaign.

From a broadcasting point of view a set would be considered selective if it could receive the weaker of two broadcasting stations which are separated by 15 kilocycles and whose signal strength are in the ratio of 100 to 1.

Anthracite Coal Strike Settled

Miners to Resume Work on 4½ Year Agreement at Old Scale of Wages

The longest and most costly strike in the history of the anthracite industry was settled on Friday when the operators agreed to eliminate their demand for arbitration. The 158,000 mine workers who have been on strike since September 1, 1925, are expected to return to work today following ratification of the terms of the new contract by a tri-district convention of miners in Scranton. Normal production of hard coal will be reached in three or four weeks.

Here are the terms on which the settlement was made:—

Immediate resumption of work on a 4 1-2-year contract ending August 31, 1930, at the scale of wages prevailing when the last contract expired.

Provision for revision or modification of the agreement once a year beginning January 1, 1927, on the request of either side. If no agreement is reached within thirty days the issues shall be referred to a board of two with full power and both sides bind themselves to abide by the board's decision.

The board shall be selected by the submission of three names by both sides, the miners to choose one of the men suggested by the operators and the operators to choose one of the men suggested by the miners. The board shall be obligated to arrive at a decision within ninety days, and if it deadlocks it may choose an umpire, in which event a majority vote shall be binding. The agreement does not make it obligatory or mandatory on the part of the board to choose an umpire.

CAPE BRETON COAL STRIKE

Hitch Announced in Settlement Negotiations

Hope of an early and permanent settlement of the recurring disputes between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its mine employees, through the mutual acceptance of an agreement based on the report of the Duncan Royal Commission, received a severe setback on Saturday, when the executive of District 26, U.M.W. of America, representing the miners, announced that while a "fairly satisfactory" contract had been negotiated, they would not recommend its acceptance to the rank and file of the membership because of the corporation's insistence on the abolishment of the union check-off.

This is a system by which the union dues of each man are deducted from his wages by the corporation and passed over to the union.

BRITISH COAL SITUATION

Report of Commission Looked Forward to Hopefully

It is stated that the report of the commission appointed by the government last year to investigate the coal situation in Great Britain as between the miners and coal mine owners, which is expected to be made public by the government shortly, will include a recommendation for some scheme of grouping the collieries so that the unprofitable pits may be closed down and a subsidy granted to those mines which by careful nursing might be made profitable.

The government is anxious, before the report comes out, to see other coal mine owners follow the example of Lord Londonderry and enter into negotiations with their men independent of anything the report may contain.

The mine workers are hopefully looking for the report to recommend a continuation of the 1921 agreements ensuring that there shall be no reduction in wages in any district and that there shall be a continuation of the seven-hour working day instead of the eight-hour day proposed by the mine owners.

OWNERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS

Privy Council Grants Quebec Right to Appeal Alienation by Dominion Government

After two hours' argument before the judicial committee of the privy council on Wednesday leave to appeal to the privy council was granted in the action of the Attorney-General of Quebec vs. Nipissing Central Railway, with the Attorney-General of Canada joined in the case, on the condition that the appeal will be lodged by Feb. 22 with a view to it being heard on March 1.

The appeal raises the question of the Dominion government's power to appropriate provincial crown lands in the province of Quebec. It was urged before the judicial committee that no previous case has been decisive on his matter.

Important questions as to legislative and proprietory rights that are common to all the provinces in Canada were raised in connection with the petition to the judicial committee for leave to appeal and therefore it was urged that in the general interests of the Dominion these questions should be finally settled.

CHURCHILL WIELDING AXE

Effort to Square Budget with Actualities in "Ecomomy Enabling Bill"

The efforts of Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make his budget square with the actualities will be witnessed in what is to be known as the "Economy Enabling Bill," now being considered by the Baldwin Cabinet.

Different branches of the Civil Service are expecting drastic retrenchments.

It is understood that one proposal of the Chancellor is that the members of the House of Commons and the civil servants should be granted only third-class passes on the railways instead of first-class free transportation as at present.

While this proposal is being considered, Jack Jones, Labor M.P., proposes to introduce in the Commons a bill providing that members of local municipal boards and members of other public bodies should receive travelling expenses from the public funds and also should receive allowances for time lost and for their disbursements.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

This year's Convention to be Held in Toronto

The twenty-third annual convention of The Religious Education Association will be held in Toronto, March 9 - 12. This is the first time that the Association has met in Canada. From the first meeting in Chicago in 1903 Canadians have been deeply interested in the movement, and Canadian members have always participated in its leadership. The convention planned to meet in Toronto a dozen years ago, but the outbreak of war made it impossible. All the more significant will be the meeting this year.

The topic for this convention will be Religious Education for Participation in World Affairs. There is no thought of exploiting this meeting in the interests of any political program for a world order to replace familiar "international anarchy," said to have been the source of the recent great war. But the "state of mind" which makes possible such catastrophes is of vital concern to the Association. The task of producing another state of mind will occupy its whole attention at this meeting.

The program will be very practical. Experiments in the production of "world-mindedness" in actual groups of children and young people will be presented. These data will be critically discussed by the Association in a number of small groups, in which there will be opportunity for more intimate discussion than is possible on the floor of the convention. The evenings will provide for presentations of problems in addresses by outstanding men.

TEACHERS TO TOUR CONTINENT

With the object of enabling Canadians, and particularly the teaching profession, to gain a better impression of the British Empire and its sphere of influence in the Mediterranean, the Overseas Education League has designed an itinerary for a special summer cruise to be made this year.

The Canadian Pacific SS. Marloch has been specially chartered for the cruise and will sail from Montreal on July 2, returning to the same port on August 27, during which time it will cover nearly 12,000 miles.

During the course of this 57-day cruise, visits will be paid to Newfoundland, Madeira, Algiers, Tunis, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, Gallipoli, Constantinople, or a cruise embracing the Adriatic, Venice, Athens, Syracuse, Naples, the French Riviera, Marseilles and Gibraltar.

NEW RECORD RADIO RECEPTION

A new record for amateur radio communication is believed to have been established by a Vancouver amateur, Earl Chang, Friday evening, when Mr. Chang was in communication with a ship lying in Discovery Inlet, Antarctic Ocean, a distance of more than 10,000 miles from Vancouver for more than fifty minutes. The ship was reported as lying at anchor at latitude 78.28. The vessel was sending on 37 metres.

An unfavorable trade balance of $15,000,000 during January, with exports of $399,000,000 and imports of $414,000,000 reported by the Department of Commerce. A favorable trade balance of $367,970,036 was reported for the first seven months of the current year. Exports for the seven months ending January 31 amounted to $2,945,492,856 and imports $2,577,522,920.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA

That the improvement in business conditions is becoming more marked throughout the Dominion is evidenced by the reports received during the past month. Many of the industries have sufficient orders on hand to keep their plants operating at capacity for several months, and a number of them have been working on a daily schedule of 24 hours. Reports from wholesalers indicate that the volume and amount of orders received are in excess of the figures for the corresponding period of 1925, and that collections are much better than a year ago. Although the retail stores at a number of points are experiencing keen competition from mail order houses, generally increased retail sales are noted in all of the provinces and the outlook is regarded as decidedly brighter than for several years past. With a view to effecting appreciable savings through purchasing their goods as one unit a federation comprising some thirty department stores in Ontario has been formed. It is estimated that the combined turnover of the firms in the group amounted last year to $10,000,000 and the intention is to maintain purchasing offices in London, Paris and New York.

Illustrative of the real extent of the improvement in conditions in western Canada is the response to the overtures of a Winnipeg wholesale grocery firm which recently offered a larger line of credit to a number of its retail customers. Less than 50 per cent. of those written to availed themselves of the offer, the remainder stating that as payments from the farming community were much more satisfactory additional credit was not desired. A further indication is that good prices have been realized at farm auction sales. The demand for farm lands at improving prices continues and it is expected that the movement will assume considerable proportions in the spring.

A step of importance in the direction of economy for the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway by the elimination of costly duplication of train service has been announced by the Minister of Railways. The outcome of the movement will be watched with considerable interest.

The sales of ordinary life insurance in Canada during the past year were greater than in any previous year. According to figures just published such sales amounted to $424,872,000, an increase of $33,709,000 over the 1924 figures. Practically every province shows a gain for the year, and gains in Newfoundland increased by 36 per cent. In Ontario and Quebec, the two most important provinces, the gains were 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Monthly Letter.

LONDON TO CALCUTTA

New Route Via Atlantic Over Canada And Pacific

Canada is likely to become an integral part of a great highway from Britain to India.

Plans are being made by the Canadian Pacific which will, when completed, make it possible to go from London to Calcutta by way of the Atlantic and thence across Canada, and then by ship direct from the Pacific coast to India.

The problem is to find a fare that will be economical enough and one that will compete with existing routes, for although the voyage takes eight days longer than the present voyage to India by way of the Suez which averages 19 days it is thought that many travellers who are tired of the old route and weary of its monotony would welcome an opportunity of seeing Canada and crossing the Pacific.

Many Englishmen regularly return to England every three years and then go back to India. Hitherto they have been forced to use the Suez Canal route but if the present plans of the transportation company materialize they will be able to make the round trip. One of the problems of the company is the question of how native travellers will be treated in Canada while in transit but it is not thought that any real difficulty will be experienced.

LONDON-ATHENS AIR SERVICE

Official steps are being taken to establish a direct airplane route from London to Greece via Rome, following the successful trial flight of an Italian pilot, Lieutenant Bardella, who made the route from Antibes to Marina di Pisa, to Rome, to Brindisi, to Athens. The first part of the route reaching to Marseilles will be in readiness next May.

United States citizens settling in Canada during the past twelve years brought with them wealth in cash and effects totalling $163,470,553.

Within three weeks domestic anthracite can be bought for $15 a ton, Philadelphia retailers announce.

The Canadian Industrial Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, 1925, has gained the certificate of honor and the medal of the exhibition.

COUNT VOLPI

Italian ambassador to Great Britain who has succeeded in making a debt settlement with Great Britain whereby Italy pays only a part of the war debts due.

TO SETTLE SPIRITUAL RULER

300,000,000 Mohammedans to Meet at Cairo—Italy Fears Senussi

Representatives of 300,000,000 Mohammedans will meet in Cairo May 13 to elect a new Caliph, and if they succeed their work will have international interest.

The Alazahar caliphate committee, representing the great Alazahar University at Cairo, which is the seat of Mohammedan learning, has decided to convoke an International conference of Mohammedan peoples to select a spiritual ruler. More than 100 delegates representing the various Mohammedan countries are expected to answer the committee's summons.

Mustapha Kemal, president of the Turkish Republic, who led the revolution which removed the Caliph from ecclesiastical and temporal power, is a major candidate for the honor. Kemal's revolutions swept that backward country into the march of modern progress and placed in Kemal's hands great power and the theory of the Caliphate demands that the Caliph must have temporal strength with which to defend the faith against unbelievers.

Indian Moslems recently have swung toward Kemal's candidacy just because the Turkish president does possess power and is in a position to speak on terms of equality with the rulers of Western civilization.

There are four candidates, two of them important. Addul Medjid, the deposed Caliph, took refuge on the Riviera following the overthrow of the Ottoman dynasty. His claim to the Caliphate is a good one. The grand sheik of the Moslems in North Africa, is the third likely candidate. King Hussein and Ibn-Saud, products of the Holy Land and bitter enemies, also desire the Caliphate to be reposed in them, but their chances are negligible. Hussein is weak and Ibn-Saud because he heads the Wahabi branch of Mohammedanism which is a puritanical sect unliked by others of the faithful.

In the Senussi candidacy lies potential trouble. Italy has been at war with the Senussi since the great war closed in an effort to consolidate her colonial possessions in North Africa. The Senussi forcefully insist that they have not been and will not be Italian. From the Italian standpoint the Senussi are murderous tribesmen in rebellion against established authority. If the Caliphate were conferred on the Senussi Sheik, Italy suddenly finds herself dealing with the spiritual leader of 300,000,000 men, women and children. Thus, if Italian diplomacy can prevent the sheik's election, it will be prevented.

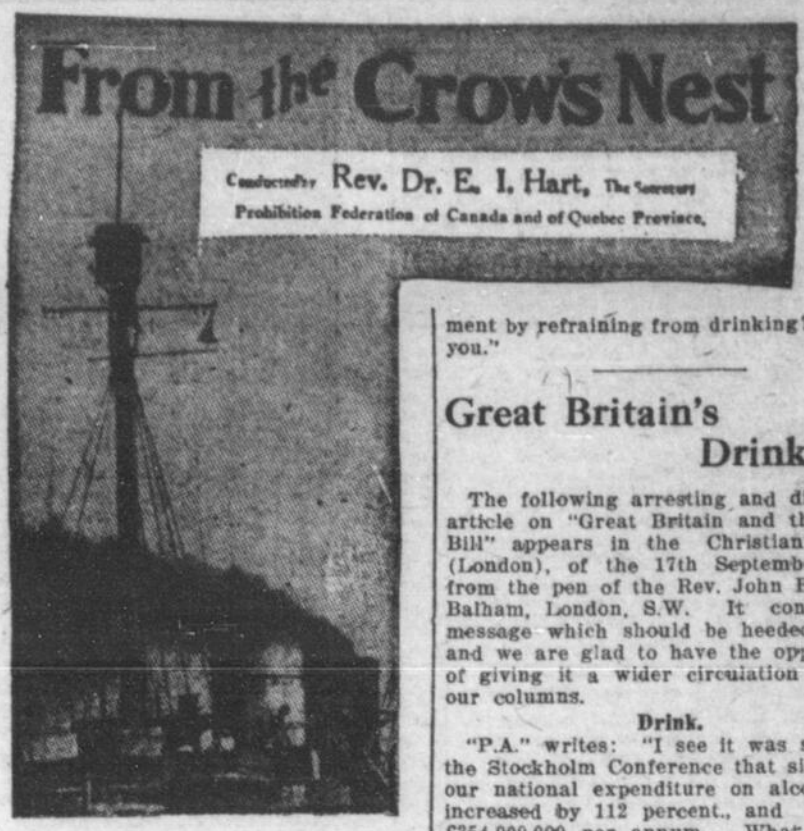
There is a fair chance that the Mohammedan convention in May will be able to select a Caliphate if only a majority vote is required.

BAN CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE

Corned beef and cabbage was put under the ban in leading south side apartment hotels of Chicago, following a banquet of the Jackson Park Hotel Men's Association. Debaters represented managers of twenty apartment hotels. Proponents of "corned beef and—" took the affirmative and drew vivid word pictures of the palatable virtues of this homely dish. Opponents flayed, rapped, scored and assailed the cabbage and corned beef as to their odors when cooking.

Finally the champions of those possessing delicate olfactory organs won. The association, following the debate solemnly passed a rule against onion and cabbage cooking in its hotels, and this was immediately posted.

"Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught;
The wise for cure on exercise depend,
God never made his work for man to mend."



Showdown or Backdown

It is the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League of New York to have a "showdown Exposition" next June, at which a large array of the concrete results of prohibition will be exhibited. Space will be allotted to the various organizations opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment to put forth anything they can show in the way of detrimental results.

This was the announcement made by Mr. Arthur J. Davis, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, at a dinner in the McAlpine Hotel, New York, celebrating the sixth anniversary of national prohibition.

Mr. Davis stated that he had forwarded a circular letter to the outstanding opposing organizations, saying that the exposition will be held with the slogan, "Showdown or Backdown."

More Than Mere Gesture.

"Our challenge to the wets is more than a mere gesture," Mr. Davis said. "We are in earnest, and have sent them written invitations to meet us in the open on a fair field of battle. We will set aside half our space for them, and it will not cost them a cent. They will have an equal opportunity with us to convert the public. All they have to do is to prepare and display their own exhibit. If they are afraid to present their facts, if they dare not face the public with their arguments, we will leave their side of the exhibition hall vacant, and the public will know that the wets have laid down and quit."

The dinner was the occasion for the first public address of William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, of the World League Against Alcoholism on his present return from his campaigning abroad. On the basis of statistics he had gathered in countries where the sale of liquor was still widely licensed, he rebutted the charges being made in the United States in the effort to discredit prohibition.

Liquor in Old World.

"London is about the same size as New York and has a licensing system which was supposed to give the people all they wanted to drink so that they did not get drunk, yet the arrests for drunkenness there recently have been three and one-half times as great as the similar arrests in New York.

"Paris, though a much smaller city, has more than twice the number of arrests for drunkenness as New York—Paris, where they are supposed to have no liquor problem because everything is open. There are 193,000 distilleries in France where distilled liquor is made, though with wines available they are supposed not to care for strong drink.

"Stockholm, which has been held up as a model for its scientific system of rationing, has in proportion to population 10 times the number of arrests for drunkenness that New York has."

HOTEL URGES LAW OBEDIENCE

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 25.—The Adolphus Hotel, built by the Busch interests, noted before the passage of the prohibition law as among the largest brewers in the world, is urging its guests to help enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. The following request, printed on a white card, is placed at the plates in the dining room:

"The head of the federal prohibition enforcement for this district, a few days ago, addressed the hotel men of Dallas and warned them that if they permit one drink of liquor the doors of the hotel will be promptly locked. His earnestness could not be misunderstood. Will you help us protect this $6,000,000 investment by refraining from drinking? Thank you."

Great Britain's Drink Bill

The following arresting and disturbing article on "Great Britain and the Drink Bill" appears in the Christian World (London), of the 17th September, 1925, from the pen of the Rev. John Bevan, of Balham, London, S.W. It contains a message which should be heeded by all, and we are glad to have the opportunity of giving it a wider circulation through our columns.

Drink.

"P.A." writes: "I see it was stated at the Stockholm Conference that since 1913 our national expenditure on alcohol has increased by 112 percent., and is now £354,000,000 per annum. What is your opinion on this point?"

Answer by Rev. John Bevan.

Why, oh, why, do you raise the drink question? It's as interesting as cold mutton. You must know that nobody cares a rap what I or anyone else says about it. As "copy" it is as poor as the League of Nations, whilst in religious circles it is the least attractive part of the churches' propaganda. Drink is playing the very devil with this nation, but who cares? Not the big brewers. Why should they when there is the House of Lords? Not the shareholders, who care only for the big per cents., and feel not the B.W.T.A., run by a group of keen, devoted women, which the church looks upon as its poor relations. Any parson will tell you that it is a far better stunt to preach on the latest novel or a much-talked of play than the evil caused by drink. People know all about the evil, they grant that what you say is true, but they still keep on with their liquor before lunch, their "beer, beer, glorious beer," at the bar, or the whisky ritual at night. Eminent men of science may prove that even in small doses alcohol is injurious; statistics, insurance returns, etc., may be cited, proving without doubt that abstainers have the advantage in health in the struggle with disease and in the matter of longevity. Harrowing stories do not induce us to change our habit. People should stop when they've had enough—as we do. Tut-tut!

The Stranglehold Upon the Nation

For many centuries alcoholic drinking has been so intimately bound up with our social habits that by this time it has, I fear, assumed a hopeless inveteracy. It shows, too, the stranglehold which the Trade has upon the nation. The Trade is the most powerful thing in the country. It is now so deeply entrenched, so skilfully organized, that there is no defeating it. It could smash any government, party or church that dared to stand up against it. And the secret of its strength is simply this: we are a drink-loving people. We believe in it. Is there any hope of our changing, as a nation? A friend of mine who had been a drinker all his life was told by his doctor that unless he gave up drink would kill him. He gave it up.

Drink the Doom of the British Empire

We need a similar shock, for not until we get the conviction burnt into our very soul that it is Drink and nothing but Drink that is going to be the doom of the British Empire shall we make the effort to save ourselves. Every empire that has fallen has done so largely through some inherent weakness in the life of its people. This Empire, which we all so passionately love, need fear no outward foe. Our enemy is within. Already it has taken a hideous toll of our industrial efficiency, our physique, and our morale. We may smile as we please, in our superior way, at the attempt being made by that nation, largely sprung from our stock, to free herself from the evil which has got such a crippling hold upon us.

Is Britain or America to Rule the World?

It may as yet be too early to say whether the U.S.A. are going to make a success of prohibition. Their thoughtful citizens are, I imagine, prepared to wait for, say, twenty-five years before pronouncing their judgment. By that time the citizens of that country will be men and women who have grown up without the drink habit and been reared in a no-drink environment and tradition. Mind you, they are no fools, these American cousins of ours. They are out for efficiency. They mean to rule the world all right. Are we for the next twenty-five years going to sluice down drink at the rate of £354,000,000 a year—we who are so horribly in debt, so cruelly taxed, so harassed and menaced in other ways? Many of the omens are full enough as it is of dire foreboding, and surely no man who is a true patriot should be able to sit by his hearth in peace whilst this £354,000,000 per annum, as some hideous vulture, is preying upon the vitals of the nation.

A Leader in Righteousness

"Blessed are the inclusive for they shall be included," a beatitude original with Frances E. Willard, aptly characterizes this distinguished woman of rare and radiant personality.

"She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood."

Frances E. Willard helped make the world wider for women and more homelike for humanity. "She had the will to serve and bear,—The will to love and dare."

Thus shall history's verdict immortalize America's beloved daughter, pioneer, patriot, philanthropist, author, orator, educator, lover of humanity—Frances Elizabeth Willard.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

Next to her belief in God she believed in humanity. She was a profound student and eloquent advocate of all great humanitarian and social reforms. "God bless the crowd," ever prayed her yearning, sympathetic, unselfish soul. She scouted the old adage, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." She heralded the coming day for which she valiantly toiled—the day when the spirit of a new adage based on New Testament ethics, each for the other that there may be no hindmost for the devil to take, shall usher in, as a gloriously established fact, the brotherhood of man, the federation of the world. "Only the Golden Rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of Man," declared this prophetic genius, this spiritual seer.—Selected.

Feb. 18th is the anniversary of the death of Francis E. Willard. W.C.T.U. organizations the world over are commemorating it.

Quebec Prohibition Federation Appeal

Sunday, February 28th next and the two weeks following have been selected by the Executive of the Quebec Prohibition Federation as a suitable time to make a general presentation of the work and the claims of the Federation to those individuals, churches and other organizations that are more or less sympathetic with its purposes.

The Executive is most anxious that temperance addresses be given in all the Protestant pulpits of the Province, in the Sunday schools, Young People's Societies and Brotherhoods, with special reference to the local and provincial temperance situation and the needs of the Federation.

As the Federation must cease its activities unless there is greater financial support assured it, it earnestly requests that offerings or subscriptions be taken or appropriate grants be made by the churches and organizations above mentioned during the two weeks beginning with Sunday, February 28th.

On behalf of the Executive,
J. R. Nutter, President.
E. I. Hart, Secretary.

222 Craig St. W., Montreal.
February 15th, 1926.

WAS HE RIGHT?

While the Editor of the Crow's Nest was conversing with a Hindoo student and social worker one day last summer on an Atlantic liner a number of drunken or half-drunken Canadian and American passengers issued from the ship's bar-room and passed us. The Hindoo said, "It is such scenes as this which disgust thoughtful Orientals with Western civilization. We believe that our civilization, with its many defects, is, after all, better than your boasted one."

The great mission of the Christian Church, at this time, is to get behind an organized and concerted movement, to rid our country of the evils of the liquor traffic. With better grace and with greater effect we could then offer our Gospel of Salvation to non-Christian peoples.

(See also Page 15)

By the signature of a compulsory unlimited arbitration with Finland, Sweden has completed a system of agreements with all her Scandinavian neighbors for the outlawing of war. Similar treaties already have been concluded with Norway and Denmark.

an atom of responsibility for the bad health, degradation and domestic misery that their drink has caused.

Do the Churches Care?

Do the churches care? How much do they care? Once a year, on Temperance Sunday, there is some pumped-up oratory, and "after that the plate," and thank goodness that's over for another year. You know the kind of thing—like Missionary Sunday, only worse. As to the churches, the Salvation Army may have a peaceful conscience on the matter, but not so for the rest of us. Is your parson a teetotaller? Are the deacons of your church? And what about the rank and file of the church congregation? I will be bound that your church cares, to the extent of a pathetic little Band of Hope for a few kiddies and a branch of

"YOUNG CANADA" in its first quarterly number for 1926 appears in new, larger and more attractive form. It has become an eight-paged paper with a fine story supplement in addition, is printed on good paper, is well-illustrated and appeals to both old and young. Two pages are devoted to organized Boys' and Girls' Clubs such as the Scouts, Girl Guides, the C.G.I.T. and C.S.E.T.

THREE PRIZES are being offered for the best essays on "Why I Should Be a Total Abstainer"; also, there are prizes for boys and girls who secure 25 and more annual subscriptions.

No teacher, temperance and social worker and home should be without Young Canada. Help us to reach all these throughout Canada. GET BUSY, PLEASE.

Single copies 10 cents. Annual Subscription price 25 cents. In quantities of 100 and more, special rates.

Address: Editor Young Canada, 222 Craig St. W., Montreal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. K. J., Ontario: We cannot handle the question on this page, and we really have not time to furnish material for debates.

M. D. B., Quebec—There is an article on John Miner in another part of this week's Witness, which should give you much of the information you desire.

Mrs. J. B., Ontario — Thanks, Mrs. McDiarmid, of Carleton Place, for the poem, "Report of the Watchman."

A. G., Ont.—See answer to W. K. J.

Ch. T., Manitoba—Could not possibly publish the chapter in our congested pages.

Thanks to Miss Jean S. Rankin for the words of "The Wee Dug's Appeal to His Drucken Maister," printed last week.

THE CHINCHILLA RABBIT

Geo. W. S., Ontario, and J. W. F., British Columbia, want some information about chinchilla rabbits.

Ans.—The chinchilla is a small grey hopping rodent mammal of the approximate size of a squirrel, inhabiting the eastern slopes of the Andes in Chile and Bolivia, at altitudes between 8,000 and 12,000 feet. The ordinary chinchilla is about 10 inches long, exclusive of the long tail, and in the form of its head somewhat resembles a rabbit. It is covered with a dense, soft fur 3-4-inch long on the back and upwards of an inch in length on the sides, of a delicate French grey color, darkly mottled on the upper surface and dusky white beneath. Chincillas live in burrows. They associate in communities, forming their burrows among loose rocks and coming out to feed in the early morning and towards sunset. They feed chiefly on roots and grasses. The fur of this rodent was prized by the ancient Peruvians, who made coverlets and other articles with the skin, and at the present day the skins are exported in large numbers to Europe, where they are made into muffs, tippets, and trimmings. They are docile in disposition and thus well fitted for domestication.

STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND

R. M. G., Manitoba.—Our Bible Class teacher made the statement that the churches in England are kept up by the State. Could you tell me if this is correct? I lived in England for 21 years and had not learned it to be so. I may say I was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Also could someone send the recitation, "Billy's Rose"?

Ans.—The Church of England in England is the State Church, and as such receives large government grants. Dissenting churches, such as the Wesleyan Methodists, receive no government grant.

ARGENTINA AND PATAGONIA

Mrs. George Freer, British Columbia, has been trying to get information on the Argentina and Patagonia and wants to know something of the growth and developdent of country; also what chance one would have of making a success of going into Argentine and raising cattle or sheep. "Could you give me the name of a good book on the subject of Argentine and Patagonia concerning the climate, stock-raising, hills and valleys, and whether well settled?"

Ans.—For purposes of surface description Argentina may be divided primarily into three great divisions—the mountainous zone and table-lands of the west, extending the full length of the republic; the plains of the east, extending from the Pilcomayo to the Rio Negro; and the desolate, arid steppes of Patagonia. Silver, gold, lead and copper ores are found in many localities, chiefly in the neighborhood of the eruptive masses of the hilly regions. The climate is highly diversified, and is modified by prevailing winds and mountain barriers. The character of the soil changes from the alluvial lowlands of the Gran Chaco, covered with forests and palms and other tropical vegetation, to the sandy saline wastes of the Puna de Alacama, almost barren of vegetation and overshadowed by permanently snow-covered peaks. The rainfall, which varies between 39 and 47 inches in Entre Rios, decreases to 27 inches in Entre Cardoba and 2 inches in San Juan.

According to Gotha computations (1904) the total area of Argentina is 1,136,840 square miles, and population 5,410,028. Buenos Aires, the principal city, has a population of 1,312,-952. Southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Pampa Central and the Neuquen district are largely devoted to cattle-raising, and from 1878 to the end of the century was remarkable. In 1878 the number of cattle was 12,000,000; of sheep, 65,000,000, and of horses, 4,000,000; in 1899 the numbers had increased to cattle, 25,000,000; sheep, 89,000,-000, and horses about 4,500,000. Large quantities of frozen and preserved meat are exported, and dairy farming is making rapid strides. Broadly speaking, Patagonia is unfited for stock-raising and sheep farming.

WORDS SUPPLIED

The Rev. Dr. Lawson, of Ottawa, has forwarded the following poem, which has already appeared in the Witness, in response to a recent request for it:

O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The father that mother and infant who blest—
Each, all, are away to that dwelling of hest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the king, that sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest, that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep,
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and feil the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling—
But it speeds from us all like the birds on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They loved—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died!—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draft of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon, to the bier and the shroud;
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Miss Jean Scott Rankin and Miss C. E. Benson have both gone to considerable trouble in copying the words of the poem, "Billy's Christmas Rose," asked for a short time ago, and we are very grateful to them:

Billy's Christmas Rose

Billy's dead and gone to glory—so is Billy's sister Nell;
There's a tale I know about them were I poet I would tell;
Soft it comes, with perfume laden, like a breath of country air
Wafted down the filthy alley, bringing fragrant odors there.
In a vile and filthy alley, long ago one Christmas Day,
Dying quick of want and fever, hapless, patient, Billy lay.
While beside him sat his sister, in the garret's dismal gloom,
Cheering with her gentle presence Billy's pathway to the tomb.
Many a tale of elf and fairy did she tell the dying child,
Till his eyes lost half their anguish and his worn, wan features smiled;
Tales herself had heard haphazard, caught amid the Babel roar,
Lisped about by tiny gossips playing round their mother's door.
Then she felt his wasted fingers tighten feebly as she told
How beyond this dismal alley lay a land of shining gold,
Where, when all the pain was over—where, when all the tears were shed—
He would be a white-frocked angel, with a gold thing on his head.
Then she told some garbled story of a kind-eyed Saviour's love,
How He'd built for little children great big play-grounds up above,
Where they sang and played at hop-scotch and at horses all the day,
And where beadles and policemen never frightened them away.
This was Nell's idea of heaven—just a bit of what she'd heard,
With a little bit invented and a little bit inferred.
But her brother lay and listened and he seemed to understand,
For he closed his eyes and murmured he could see the Promised Land.

"Yes," he whispered, "I can see it—I can see it, sister Nell;
Oh, the children look so happy, and they're all so strong and well;
I can see them there with Jesus—He is playing with them, too!
Let us run away and join them, if there's room for me and you."
She was eight, this little maiden, and her life had all been spent,
In a garret and the alley, where they starved to pay the rent;
Where a drunken father's curses and a drunken mother's blows,
Drove her forth into the gutter from the day's dawn to it.
But she knew enough, this outcast, just to tell the sinking boy—
"You must die before you've able all these blessings to enjoy,
You must die," she whispered, "Billy, and I am not even ill;
But I'll come to you, dear brother—yes, I promise that I will.
"You are dying, little brother—you are dying, oh, so fast,
I heard father say to mother that he knew you couldn't last.
They will put you in a coffin, then you'll wake and be up there,
While I'm left alone to suffer in this garret bleak and bare."
"Yes, I know it," answered Billy, "oh, but sister, I don't mind,
Gentle Jesus will not beat me, He's not cruel or unkind,
But I can't help thinking, Nelly, I should like to take away
Something, sister, that you gave me, I might look at every day."
In the summer you remember how the mission took us out,
To the green and lovely meadow, where we played and ran about,
And the van that took us halted by a sweet, bright patch of land,
Where the fine red blossoms grew, dear, half as big as mother's hand.
"Nell, I asked the good kind teacher what they called such flowers as those,
And he told me, I remember, that the pretty name was rose.
I have never seen them since, dear—how I wish that I had one!
Just to keep and think of you, Nell, when I'm up beyond the sun."
Not a word said little Nelly, but at night, when Billy slept,
On flung she her scanty garments and then down the stairs she crept;
Through the silent streets of London she ran nimbly as a fawn,
Running on and running ever till the night had changed to dawn.
When the foggy sun had risen and the mist had cleared away,
And around her, wrapped in snowdrift, there the open country lay.
She was tired, her limbs were frozen, and the roads had cut her feet,
But there came no flowery gardens her poor tearful eyes to greet.
She had traced the roads by asking—she had learned the way to go;
She had found the famous meadow—it was wrapped up in the snow;
Not a buttercup or daisy, not a single verdant blade
Showed its head above its prison. Then she knelt her down and prayed.
With her eyes upcast to heaven, down she sank upon the ground,
And she prayed to God to tell her where the roses might be found.
Then the cold blast numbed her senses and her sight grew strangely dim,
And a sudden awful tremor seemed to seize her every limb.
"Oh, a rose!" she moaned, "good Jesus, just a rose to take to Bill."
And as she prayed a chariot came thundering down the hill,
And a lady sat there toying with a red rose, rare and sweet;
As she passed she flung it from her and it fell at Nelly's feet.
Just a word her Lord had spoken caused her ladyship to fret,
And the rose had been his present, so she flung it in a pet;
But the poor, half-blinded Nelly thought it fallen from the skies,
And she murmured, "Thank you, Jesus,' as she clasped the dainty prize.

Lo, that night from out the alley did a child's soul pass away,
From dirt and sin and misery to where God's children play.
Lo, that night a wild, fierce snowstorm burst in fury o'er the land,
And at morn they found Nell frozen with the red rose in her hand.

BUILDING FOR ETERNITY

At the request of Mrs. J. Black, Ontario, we are publishing the words of the above-named sacred poem. The name of the author we do not remember.

We are building for woe or joy
A temple the world may not see,
Which time cannot mar nor destroy,
We build for eternity.
We are building every day
A temple the world may not see,
Building, building, every day,
Building for eternity.

Every thought we have ever had,
If only the place and field,
Every deed we have done good or bad,
Is a stone in the temple we build.

Are we building for God alone,
Are we building in faith and love,
A temple the Master will own
In that Kingdom of light and love.

We are building every day
A temple the world may not see,
Building, building every day,
Building for eternity."

WORDS WANTED

Mrs. E. J. J., Sask.—As a subscriber, and lover of the dear old Witness since childhood, and one who hopes that it will long continue as a promoter of religion, temperance and moral reform, in Canada, may I ask through your Questions and Answers column if any reader can give me the words of an old song, the opening verse which is as follows:

We passed poor Johnnie's cabin,
The evening sun was low,
And through the open doorway
It sent its parting glow.
His patient eyes were resting
Upon the open door,
And as we paused he sweetly sang
This burden o'er and o'er.

Chorus—

Also I would be much pleased to get the words of a poem in which these words occur.

I would not cloud our fair child's brow,
Nor let a teardrop dim
The eye that meet my wedded Lord's
Less it should sadden him.

And later on in the poem:—

A funeral chant is wailing through Vienna's holy pile,
A coffin with its gorgeous pall is borne along the isle;
A mighty band of mourners came, a king was at their head,
A youthful King with mournful eye and slowly mournful tread.

Geo. N. M., Ontario, wants the words of the poem entitled, "The Eighteen Drowned," also "Lines on the Loss of the Asia," "The Dying Nun," "William Cook," and "Oh, Wandering Boy."

Mrs. H. F., Sask.—Will you please print some autograph verses and oblige. We enjoy reading the Witness very much.

Ch. T., Manitoba.—About 40 years ago there was a song sung by many church choirs, usually in the evening at close of sermon; the title, I think, was "One Day Nearer Home." I forget the words, except one or two lines, one of which was:—

"One day nearer sings the sailor
As he glides the waters o'er."

* * *

"Thus the Christian on life's ocean."
Etc., etc.

I would like to get both the words and music; if anyone can direct me where to obtain these I shall be grateful.

C. B. K., Saskatchewan: Some years ago I recited at an entertainment a temperance poem beginning.

"What's cam o'er my daddy noo?
He's no the same ava;
A cloud seems hangin' on his broo,
I often see him fa'."

I should be very pleased to have some one send this, and if you will be kind enough to publish it.

A QUESTION IN ETHICS

(By Rev. C. D. Donald, Kharua)

Yesterday I was waited on by a deputation of men from the village of Nipania, about two miles from Kharua. It seemed that the villagers were in trouble because between the village and the well used by the high castes there was a tree full of bees who had begun to object to the villagers passing so near them. Would I not come out and help them by removing these disturbers of the peace?

"Why come to the Christian padre? Why not call the Brahman? Surely he with his mantras and spells could drive them away."

"Sahib come and help us."

"Well, a good thing to do is to take fire and burn down the nests at night."

"Oh but you see, Sahib, we are Khulmis and Brahmans and we cannot take life. It is a sin to kill the bees and so we have come to you. Please drive them away."

"But if I come to drive them away I will have to kill them. Will that not be sin?"

It was a delicate question. They did not care to tell me to my face that I was so low caste that it mattered little what I did. Not yet did they want to say right out, "Come and kill them." And yet they did not want to leave me in doubt as to what they really desired. Perhaps some sin would attach to them if they made a direct invitation to come and kill the bees. But if they only hinted, then, perhaps, the sin would all be on my head. Or, perhaps it is not a sin for a Canadian savage to kill.

The ethical rule for each man is to follow the custom of his fathers. Their castes forbade the taking of life, hence for them it was sin to kill the bees. My caste apparently did not have any such rule, and so for me it would not be sin.

I told them that if they would mention it to some of the Christian men that there was honey to be obtained, perhaps there would be no need to mention the bees at all.

GERMANY'S CHRISTENING AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

—From L'Humanite, Paris.

According to American customs officials, the new Canadian-United States smuggling treaty is proving useful to our neighboring Government in tending to prevent smuggling in violation of the United States customs laws. They say that Canadian customs officials are showing a disposition to co-operate to prevent such violation.

Sunday Home Reading

I'M LEARNING WHY

I'm learning why I've touched despair
  So often in life's long campaign,
My so-called duties here and there
Had crowded out all thought of prayer,
  No victory could I gain.

I'm learning why some souls are strong—
  Invincible in every fray,
Though dangers lurk and duties throng
They ever sing the victor's song
  Because they always pray,

Because they know that God is there
  His ear forever on the strain,
His mighty arm for action bare,
And none need ever touch despair,
  Tho' fierce the long campaign.

Kate McNeill.

A SUNSET

The day has been a dreary one,
  Dark clouds o'ercast the sky,
But look! they break! out bursts the sun
  As evening draweth nigh.

As if he would avert all blame
  For duty left undone,
We now behold in sky aflame
  The best work of the sun.

Enthralled we gaze at yonder glow
  Heav'ns image in the West—
Excelling far God's promised Bow
  Of all earth's scenes, the best!

With tints and shades and colors grand
  The clouds are all aglow!
A picture drawn by God's own hand
  Such as no man can show.

God teaches us by nature's work
  As well as by His Book;
What meanings in these sunsets lurk
  On which at eve we look.

Does God give hint in each and all
  Of glories yet to come
To win us from our temporal
  To His eternal home?

Do they to minds now in distress—
  To souls whom sins benight—
Say, thus the Sun of Righteousness
  Will come with flooding light?

To him at end of life's long day
  Fearing a longer night,
These glorious sunsets, do they say
  At eve "there shall be light?"

Rev. Ch. Teeter.

Selkirk, Man.

God's Mercy As the Dew

By F. C. Hogarth

I will be as the dew unto Israel; he shall blossom as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon.—Hosea 14. 5.

The mercy of God is the one inexhaustible theme of the Bible, variously harmonized. It is as showers upon mown grass, or as streams in the desert. Ezekiel compares it to a river which increases in volume and depth as it flows, until it can not be passed over, and whithersoever the river cometh there is life.

There is yet another aspect of God's mercy. It is as the dew. Israel owed more to the dews than to the sea or to rivers. She had no great river like the Nile or the Euphrates or Clyde or Thames or Mississippi. She dreamed of one, for under that figure prophets set forth their spacious hopes of the future. "The Lord shall be with us in majesty, a place of broad rivers and streams." Israel depended on the rain of heaven, on streams and dew. The rains were insufficient, and often the streams failed. Job compared his friends to a deceitful brook, quickly emptied in the dry season—a forceful figure in those regions. The only mitigation of the drought that reigns from May to October in Syria is the dew. On many mornings, we are told, it looks as though there had been a heavy rain. On the threshold of the desert it was the dew that kept life "fair and fresh and green." To know what dew is, we need to know a parched land. It is in life's hotter zones that its mercy is appreciated and its plentifulness and power are known. It is a wonderful provision of nature that heaven's blessing is somehow influenced by the earth's need.

The figure has also something of a mystical wonder in it. The dew neither rises nor falls. It neither comes down from heaven nor rises out of the earth; it is distilled from the air. As the sun sets, the air cools and deposits the vapor it can no longer hold on the place of need. The dew is thus ever at hand—hidden yet becoming more intimately manifest when evening falls. Both Old and New Testaments assure us that God is not far from us—"He is very nigh thee." Wonderful is His appearing, as on some Emmaus road, when the heart is bruised and life is exhausted; in the gloaming of the day He comes to heal us.

"On the poor heart worn out with toil
  Thy Word
Falls soft and gentle as the evening
  shower."

Another suggestion in the figure is that the mercy of heaven is gentle. Rains in the East are fierce. In Africa they have been known to kill the natives, so that for parched and enfeebled vegetation rain would be no mercy. Israel was a bruised reed; there was a little life, and this prophet of love, Hosea, tells her of the tenderness of heaven. "For what flower," asks Ruskin, "ever said, 'This dewdrop is too burdensome for me?'"

The mercy of heaven is not only gentle, it is strong. The figure has no suggestion of weakness. The mightiest things are gentle, though sometimes we estimate value by noise. A well-known organist gives storm recitals—plays thunder and lightning on the pedals and keys. He admits it is not music; he plays it because the public demand it. The greatest music, the finest oratory, is gentle. The dawn is silent, so is the dew. Yet how wonderful the result, for the prophet continues: "He shall blossom as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon." The beauty of the lily and the strength of Lebanon—these are to be the gift of the dew. Faraday was surely right when he said that there is more energy in a dewdrop than in a thunderstorm.

Such is the promise to the fathers and their children to all generations—life under the shadow and dew of His presence.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

SATISFIED

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course; I have kept the faith!" (2 Timothy, 4:7).

Briefer the days; more dark the nights:
  Heavier the load to bear;
While life seems sad that once was glad,
  And the world not half so fair!

Readier the frown; more slow the smile;
  Speedier the hours of pleasure;
But our toil we know, in the sunset glow,
  Must have earned a crown of leisure!

More true the True; more sure the Right,
  As we near the Heavenly Goal;
And more sweetly blest that hour of rest
  By the fire, with a friendly soul!

Once we toiled for food: now Repose is
  good.
  Time's Gift every gift above—
So we'll cling together, whate'er the
  weather,
  Till we home in the Realm of Love!

J. M. Stuart-Young.

SERVICE AND KNOWLEDGE

The Christianity of the Lord Jesus Christ is a fire which He came to kindle. "I came," He said, "to kindle a fire." You and I are not like a group of men upon a lonely moor, kneeling down to prevent a little spot of fire being blown out by the great winds of the world, although to listen to some people you would think we were. The Christian Church is not nervously engaged in trying to prevent the extinction of Christianity from the universe. Christianity is in far wiser hands than ours, as it has always been. What you and I have to do is to keep in touch with the fire. The fire will always burn; the question is whether it will burn in our lives, whether it has got material to use in our devotion and thought and perseverance that will enable God to do the work of lighting and warming our age. That is the problem for our service, and that is where we are to learn again the great truth that the Christian religion, the Christian service, implies first-hand acquaintance with God.

"Now that may seem a very obvious thing to say, but here is the fact: To-day the world is loud with voices speaking against God, denouncing Christianity. We don't need to be upset about that; that has always been the case. The world is full of people talking about God, discussing religion in various aspects, and we forget that Christianity will never survive by listening to people talking about God. Christianity begins and continues and thrives as we hear God speaking to us. The great weakness of our service to-day is that we are not giving enough time to hear the voice of God. We are making our worship too much a lecture or a concert, and we are failing to do as our fathers did, with all their defects. Our fathers knew that worship meant to be still and know that God is God, to hear the voice of God speaking, and that is at the heart of Christian service."—"British Weekly."

THE SHADOW OF INFLUENCE

(By L. D. Weatherhead)

We are sometimes depressed because things do not happen quickly. Our influence does not work instant miracles. Look at this picture a minute. Here is a bare rugged mountain; so high and so barren is its summit that not even the tiny mountain flowers can grow on the top. There is soil, but it is dry, and hard, and sun-bitten. Two possibilities suggest themselves to my mind. Lightning may come down from the clouds, rend the peak, and, in the fraction of a second, leave a scar. And in that cleft the little flowers may grow. But there is another alternative. In the quiet of some evening, all silently, there steals down upon that mountain peak a long, white fleecy cloud, like some great mantle put by a tender mother's hand about her fretful, wakeful child. The great mountain seems to sigh, and turn to sleep. In the early dawn the sun, with gentle fingers unwraps the engirdling mist, and the great mountain wakes to life and joy and sunlight. Night after night this happens, and every time the soil is moistened till at last fertility is reached.

I have gone into the presence of some people and, like a flash of lightning, I have known them saints of God. To come into their very presence is a benediction. The shadow heals you at once. But there are others, not less saintly. We must fall back, perhaps, on the word personality for an explanation. The effect is gentler. There is no electricity in the air around them. Their influence "droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven," but the effect is the same. I am glad God's Spirit works like that, and that in the same hymn we can pray, "Come as the fire" and "Come as the dew." There is Peter with his sudden miracles. But, thank God, there is also healing where gentle Pippa passes.

I love the story in Drummond's life of the American medical student who tried to win an atheist. The two were great friends, but the American was a sincere Christian. Drummond himself had tried to win the atheist, but in vain. At last the American finished his course, packed his trunks, and got ready to return to his own country to start a practice. "Then," he told Drummond later, "I wondered whether a year of my life would be better spent in starting as a doctor in America or staying in Edinburgh to win that man for Christ. I have decided to stay." "Well," said Drummond, "it will pay you. You will get your man." It took eleven months, but after that time Drummond saw the two sitting together at a communion service. Before the one-time atheist left the university, he came to Drummond's room. Drummond said, "What do you want?" The man said, "I want to be a medical missionary." It was the cloud coming down again, and again, and again, till the ground was softened, and then very quietly going away, without any fuss or noise. The healing shadow had done its work and passed on.

Yet it is little use our saying, "Go, too, I will exert an influence." You might as well get some gaudy artificial flowers and soak them with vulgar scent, pin them on a twig, and send them to the sick, expecting them to say what some of us can only say with flowers. Influence, like fragrance, cannot be conveyed in that artificial way. I have read of a valley of roses so extensive that the air is heavy with the perfume of the flowers for miles. And he who passes through the valley finds that the scent hangs in his very clothing, so that if he goes into a room full of folk at the end of his journey they look at one another and smile. They know where he has been. Peter knew the secret of his influence. So did John. Gradually the people learnt it. "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." His shadow had fallen upon them. They were changed men. Their fragrance was His own.—Melbourne Spectator.

LET DOWN YOUR NETS

Launch out into the deep.
  The awful depths of a world's despair,
Hearts that are breaking and eyes that
  weep,
  Sorrow and ruin and death are there,
And the sea is wide and the pitiless tide
  Bears on its bosom away,
Beauty and youth in relentless ruth
  To its dark abyss for aye—for aye,
But the Master's voice comes over the
  sea,
"Let down your nets for a draught for
  Me!"
He stands in our midst on our wreck-
  strewn strand,
And sweet and royal is His command.
His pleading call is to each—to all:
And whenever the royal call is heard,
There hang the nets of the royal Word.
Trust to the nets and not to your skill,
Trust to the royal Master's will!
Let down your nets each day, each hour,
For the word of a King is a word of power.
And the King's own voice comes over the
  sea,
"Let down your nets for a draught for
  Me!"

—London Presbyterian.

POOR LIL'. BRACK SHEEP

Poor lil' brack sheep that stray'd away,
Done los' in de win' an' rain,
An' de Shepherd He say: "O hirelin',
Go fin' my sheep again."
An' de hirelin' frown "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad."
But de Shepherd He smile like de lil'
  brack sheep
Is de onliest lamb He had.
Is de onliest lamb He had.

An' He say, "O hirelin', hasten!
For de win' an' de rain am col',
And dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome
Out dere so far from de fol'."
An' de hirelin' frown, "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am old an' gray."
But de Shepherd He smile like de lil'
  brack sheep
Wuz fair as de break ob day,
Wuz fair as de break ob day.

An' He say, "O hirelin', hasten!
Lo, here is de ninety an' nine,
But dere way off from de sheepfol'
Is dat lil' brack sheep ob mine."
An' de hirelin' frown, "O Shepherd,
De rest ob de sheep am here."
But de Shepherd He smile, like de lil'
  brack sheep
He hol' it de mostest dear,
He hol' it de mostest dear.

An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness,
Where de night was col' an' bleak,
An' de lil' brack sheep He fin' it,
An' lay it agains' His cheek.
An' de hirelin' frown, O Shepherd,
Don' bring dat sheep to me.
But de Shepherd He smile, an' He hol' it
  close,
An' de lil' brack sheep is me!
An' de lil' brack sheep is me!

ETHEL MAUDE COLSON.

Prayer

O LORD, let the light of Thy Presence shine around us, that we may reflect Thy glory. Let the Word of Christ dwell in us richly that we may be Thy living epistles known and read of all. And let Thy will be done in us and through us. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

At the first quarterly meeting of the High African American Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, in Montreal, Bishop Amos F. Dickson presiding, the secretary's report showed that in the last three months 8,000 meals had been provided for needy persons and nearly fifty dollars expended in providing beds.

To educate the public and help reduce what they call "the appalling cruelty to animals in Montreal," between 30 and 40 volunteers are preparing to band together and give their services gratuitously as inspectors.

BEWARE OF THE FLATTERERS

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 28

How many thousands have been deceived to their undoing by clever flattery, since the day when grandmother Eve listened to the seductive voice of the Tempter.

When a clever lawyer wants to make twelve honest men believe that black is white he begins by telling them how intelligent they are. And when a confidence sharp wants to cheat an unwary victim with a gold brick or counterfeit money, or to sell him worthless stock, he begins by making the poor fellow think that he is clever enough to see through any dishonest scheme. And, worst of all, when a fiend who has not yet gone "to his own place," like Judas, wants to lead some simple girl astray, he always begins by flattering her.

And the reason why flattery is so effective a weapon in the hands of clever deceivers is that vanity lies dormant in every human heart, only waiting to be called out by some experience or some utterance that gives one the pleasure of thinking himself or herself wiser or better in some way than the ordinary run of mortals.

It is vanity that compels a boy to do something that he knows is foolish or wrong when another boy "dares" him to do it. And it is vanity that causes so many well-meaning persons to swallow with avidity freak teachings on the subject of religion, because they like to think that they know what other people don't know, or that by adopting the new teaching they have taken a step up in the spiritual life above those who have not received that teaching.

When the clever rulers of Jerusalem had put their heads together and invented a question which they thought Jesus could not answer without saying something that would put Him in their power, they sent a number of plausible fellows to Him to put Him off His guard by flattering Him and then to ask their question as if they were honestly anxious to know what they should do in the matter. These men told Him how much they admired His wisdom and courage and that they knew He was not afraid of anybody and then asked, "What thinkest Thou? Is it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, or not?

If He had said, Yes, they would have told the people He was no true patriot, and could not be the Messiah. If He had said No, they would have accused Him to the Roman Governor of trying to stir up rebellion.

But Jesus saw through their hypocrisy: "Why tempt ye Me, ye hypocrites? Show Me the tribute money.

"Whose is this image and superscription?"

"Caesar's."

Well, then, it is Caesar's money: pay it to him.

It was as if He had said to them, The fact that your money bears the imprint of the Emperor of Rome proves that he is your ruler, and while he is your ruler you must, of course, obey him, and must pay taxes to him.

This answer did not, in any way, touch the question whether it was right that they should be subject to the Romans, or not. Whether right or wrong Caesar was the "de facto" ruler of the country and as long as that condition existed the payment of taxes to Caesar was a matter of course.

At a later time Paul, writing under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, stated this principle of action more fully and emphatically "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. For he is the minister of God to thee for Good."

The infamous Nero was emperor when Paul wrote these words, but he could not have become emperor without God's permission, and even the worst kind of government is better than anarchy. Judging from Paul's remarks in Rom. 13:1-7 it seems reasonable to assume that even under Nero the great mass of the population of the Roman empire were, on the whole, well-governed, judged by the standards of that age. (See also 1 Peter 3:13.) Nero's horrible cruelties were probably perpetrated only on the comparatively small proportion of the people to whom his attention was especially directed in some way. Roman law was just, according to the ideas of justice which then prevailed, and the great bulk of the people were governed, and in a large measure protected, by the law. Nero cared nothing for law or for justice, but it was to his interest that the people generally should live in peace, and should be governed by the law.

* * * *

"Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." The second clause of this sentence is the most important one, first, because it enforces a much more important obligation than the first clause, and, second, because the obligation which it enforces is the one that is liable to be neglected. Caesar (the government) looks after its own interest, and compels payment of its demands, but God does not compel payment of what is due to Him, and because we are left free to judge the measure of our accountability to God, we are apt to let ourselves off easily. It is reasonably safe to assume that in answering the Pharisees who were trying to trap Him Jesus put a strong emphasis on the second part of His answer. They did pay their taxes to Rome, even though they hated to do so, because they were compelled to pay, but their responsibility to God sat very lightly on their shoulders because in that case there was no compulsion.

How is it with us? Do we pay what we must pay, because we cannot evade payment, and then think we have done about all that is required of us; ignoring our obligations to God, or giving them a very secondary place in our consideration?

"I came not to destroy the law or the prophets; but to fulfil." Jesus always recognized the authority of the Old Testament Scriptures. He said, "Till heaven and earth pass away one jot or tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law till all things be accomplished." (Mat. 5:18.), and He always considered a quotation from Scripture an authoritative answer to His critics. He did change some of the laws, however, because, as He said, they had been given as adapted to the hardness of heart of the people at the time, but He made the requirements of the law much more stringent; not less so. (See Mats 5:21-32 and Mat. 19:3-9.)

Jesus fulfilled the law of Moses by obeying its precepts during His lifetime and by suffering the penalty of death as an atonement for all transgressions of the law. And having fulfilled the law He abolished it, "nailing it to the Cross." (Col 2: 13, 14; Eph. 2:13-18.)

Jesus taught that the command to love is the essence and sum of all God's law for man. (Mat. 22:37-40. See also Rom. 13:8-10.) That command had been included among the old laws (Deut. 6:5; Levit. 19:18.), but it had not been made very prominent, and it had been very generally ignored; but He emphasized it, and illustrated it both in His teaching and by His life. And He gave it a new and special meaning in the "new commandment" which He gave to His disciples, as such, that they should love each other as He loved them (See John 13:34, 35 and 17: 20-23, and Mat. 25:40.) This command to the disciples to love one another was not a mere repetition of the old command to love thy neighbor as thyself. It was an entirely "new commandment" that the disciples of Christ should cherish a special love for each other, became of their union with each other in Him. As they are all brethren and sisters of Christ, they are brethren and sisters of each other, and should love as brothers and sisters for Christ's sake.

Lesson text: Mat. 22:15-22. Then went the Pharisees and took counsel how they might ensnare Him in His talk. and they send to Him their disciples, with the Herodians, saying,

"Master, we know that Thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, and carest not for any one, for Thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us, therefore, what thinkest Thou?"

Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?"

But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, "Why tempt ye Me, ye hypocrites? Show Me the tribute money."

And they brought Him a denarius, and He saith unto them,

"Whose is this image and superscription?"

They say unto Him,

"Caesar's."

Then saith He unto them,

"Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

And when they heard it, they marvelled, and left Him, and went their way.

* * * *

The translators called the denarius a penny: if they had called it a shilling they would have been much nearer the mark, but even that would not have given a fair idea of its purchasing power, for the denarius was an ordinary day's wage for a laboring man, and no man in this country could support a family on 25 cents a day, even in the cheapest possible way.

The writer has in his possession a denarius which bears the image and superscription of Tiberius Caesar, who was emperor at the time of our lesson. It is somewhat worn, but still weighs as much as a 10 and a 5 cent piece. It is exactly the size of a 10 cent piece, but heavier. When new it may have weighed as much as two 10 cent pieces.

Golden Text: Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil.—Mat. 5:17.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Feb. 22—Mat. 22:15-22; Tuesday—Deut. 6:1-9; Wednesday—Deut. 7:12-16; Thursday—Deut. 10: 12-22; Friday—Lev. 19:9-18; Saturday—Rom. 13:1-7; Sunday—Psalm 1.

AMONG THE INDIANS OF CHILE

Rev. C. A. Sadleir, missionary, Temuco, Chile, writes to Mr. R. D. Richardson, Toronto, and other friends in Canada:

In a double sense I write this, for thirty years leaves Canada still "home", and you treasured friends are, I trust, without exception included in the apostolic: "our citizenship is in Heaven", the home of the redeemed and regenerate, for we look for "the City which hath the foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God."

The past month has been marked by a number of deaths. A sub-chief near our centre sent for me primarily to arrange some family matters, and although through the complications of polygamy I could do nothing in that way, I could and did proclaim to him the message of Salvation, apparently with acceptance. He seemed pretty strong, and a nurse from the S.A.M.S. Mission visited him at my request, and I promised him milk if he sent for it. To my sorrow next day I heard of his death from heart failure, probably from his refusing to eat, a common custom of the Indians when ill. At the funeral an orgie of drunkenness took place under the pressure of social demands added to natural tendencies. I gathered a few young men about me and kept them from it, though others kept out of my way in the crowd. One of these seems truly repentant since I urged upon him the witness he should bear to his Saviour and the terrible shame in treating Him so.

The wife of another chief, whom we had sheltered years ago from her husband's drunken bouts when she fled in terror with her young boy to our home, also passed away, and though unable to see her during her last illness through not being informed, the same boy, now grown-up and married, tells me she died a believer. The wife also of a dairy instructor who came out to the S.A.M.S. mission many years ago has gone to be "absent from the body and present with the Lord". A fervent Christian, she and her husband have worked for many years amongst the Spanish-speaking Christians, and the brightness, implicit trust, utter consecration and delight in the Lord and His Word of this dear one has proved the sweet savor of the Gospel to many.

The translation and publishing of the Word of God is still, and promises to be for some time, my greatest work. St. Mark after innumerable revisions only awaits quotations from the printer for setting it up; St. Matthew is going through its semi-final revision; St. Luke and St. John have been once more revised as well as the Acts of the Apostles and other smaller portions. This is the position of a seemingly endless task, which has given me a much greater facility in preaching the "glad tidings of great joy" in their own tongue to this people in addition to its own permanent value.

Do please lay before the Lord our financial needs, which are very pressing especially with reference to this our latest advance in the work. Before the end of March we shall stand or fall, and I can not tell you what a throw-back a failure there would be in many ways.

Toronto, Feb., 1926.

Northern Messenger:

Dear Sir:—

The Messenger is giving ever increasing satisfaction in our Sunday-school and we often recommend it to friends, near and far, because of its intrinsic value as a carrier of good news to the needy and hungry hearts.

Yours truly,
R. H. Self.
Tres. of Parl. U. Church S.S.
(215-16)

In spite of the rift in their ranks caused by the organization of the United Churches of Canada, the Women's Missionary Society, of the Montreal Presbyterial, at their annual meeting in the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, showed that over four thousand dollars had been collected for the purposes of the society, since the formation of the Church Union.

The Orient, with the manifold attractions of the Celestial Empire and of the Land of the Rising Sun, is, for the first time, to be the field for an organized tour arranged for next summer by the Canadian Pacific Company.

"I Will Be With Thee"

(*Isa.* 43:2.)

Life is full of pain and sorrow,
Every heart doth have its share,
And the burdens that we carry
Often seem so hard to bear.
But we have God's precious promise,
Which He gives to you and me:
"When thou passest through the waters,
I, the Lord, will be with thee."

Though the days be dark and dreary,
And the road be rough and steep;
Though the way leads through the valley,
Or through waters, cold and deep.
Still, amid life's tribulations,
Stands His promise, rich and free:
"When thou passest through the waters,
I, the Lord, will be with thee."

Like the gold that needs refining.
Ere it gains its greatest worth,
So we need the days of trial
For our highest good on earth.
But we have His words of comfort,
So unworthy though we be;
"When thou passest through the waters,
I, the Lord, will be with thee."

When at last our course is ended,
And we tread this earth no more,
And we cross the Jordan waters,
Ere we reach that happy shore.
Then to have the Saviour with us,
O, what comfort that will be;
"When thou passest through the waters,
I the Lord, will be with thee."

—*P. N. Esnouf.*

St. Lambert, Que.

Starting Hardy Annuals

Many reasons make it difficult to obtain a result at once early and satisfactory from the spring sowing of annuals out of doors, and it is, in any case, an excellent plan to bring on under glass a supply of strong young seedlings which may be used either to anticipate or to supplement the outdoor sowing.

Annuals may, of course, be sown in a frame, or in boxes covered with panes of glass and simply stood in a sunny window. The ideal condition is that of a rather low, span-roofed greenhouse, where just sufficient heat is supplied to prevent the seedlings receiving a check at night time during the early stages of their life.

In preparing to sow, some apparently small matters should be deemed worthy of attention. The soil—which should, if possible, consist of two parts of light loam mixed with one of leaf mould and a good quantity of sharp silversand—should be brought into the greenhouse in sufficient time before use to ensure its being in the warm, moist condition which gardeners know as "friable."

Seed pans, pots, and boxes 3 or 4 inches deep may be used but they must be clean and dry, and the drainage provided should be ample—a good layer of broken potsherds in the first and last cases, and at least an inch or more for the pots, consisting of one large crock, covered with smaller ones.

This drainage material, if in its turn covered with rough fibre from the loam, or with half-decayed leaf mould, will effectually prevent any finer soil from washing downwards and choking up the drainage hole.

Fill up with compost, pressing firmly enough to prevent any fear of holes in which moisture may collect and become sour. The inch layer of soil at the top —which it is advisable to mix with a little extra sand—should be sifted through a fine-meshed sieve and afterwards pressed very lightly with a piece of board or the bottom of a flowerpot.

A cardinal rule is to sow the seeds as thinly as possible. Apart from the waste engendered by thick sowing, this is an evil not to be easily rectified, as some may suppose, by any subsequent "thinning-out." A seedling needs to start its life with plenty of space, light, air around it.

Small seeds should be sown broadcast, covering them not more than their own depth with soil sifted directly over the box or pan. Very tiny seeds may be mixed with sand if desired, in order to help in their better distribution.

Large seeds, such as sweet peas and nasturtiums, will, of course, require to be sown an inch deep; holes will, therefore, be made for them with a dibber shaped like a blunt-pointed pencil, but rather thicker. A 5-in. pot will usually accommodate six or eight seeds comfortably.

showing clearly its generic name and variety, with the date of sowing.

Moisten the surface of the soil after sowing using a fine syringe for the purpose if possible. The water used, both now and subsequently, should always be "chilled"—that is, drawn from the greenhouse tank, not directly from a tap, as the latter condition would risk undue coldness.

Cover the seed-pans with brown paper and place them near the glass, which should have, if possible, an angle of 45 degrees. Watering will require great care, but on the whole if a close, moist atmosphere is aimed at on the whole, matters are not likely to go far wrong.

The time which elapses before germination will, of course, vary in individual cases. Directly seedlings show above ground more air must be given. At the first sign of growth the coverings will have been removed, and now the increase of light and air will render growth rapid. Those seedlings which start first will be placed nearer to a ventilator, while the later batches are kept close until ready to be dealt with.

Speaking generally, the earlier transplanting can be done the better, for a "shift" has been proved to be of substantial help in resisting attacks of damping-off disease, to which seedlings are liable at an early stage of their career.

We may conclude that the fact of getting into fresh surroundings acts as a stimulus to the plant's energies towards healthy growth, while at the same time it gives the encouragement of fresh soil and so on to help its efforts in this direction.

Damping-off

Seedlings attacked by pythium De Barryanum (or damping-off disease) are noticed to turn pale, bend over, and finally collapse. They should at once be removed and burnt, in order to prevent the disease from spreading. The remainder must receive more air, and as little water as possible should be given until the symptoms disappear.

To prick off or transplant seedlings, especially those at an early stage, requires delicate handling. Fresh boxes will be prepared as for sowing, and in these the seedlings will be able in the majority of cases to remain until they are hardened off and ready for planting out.

After pressing down the surface of the soil rather firmly with a board (taking care that it has first been made quite level with the hands), insert the dibber, beginning at one corner of the box and working along in horizontal lines. Each seedling should be separated from its fellows in such a way as to retain as much soil as possible, and no rootlets must, of course, be broken.

The easiest method consists in lifting one tiny plantation at a time frotm the seedpan, using a wooden label for the purpose and working through, discarding any undergrown or otherwise unsuitable seedlings.

When once the first line has been spaced out and the seedlings put into their holes, each successive line should fall easily between the one before it. Distance apart must be decided by the size of the plants, from an inch space onwards being the general rule.

In putting in each seedling see that it "touches bottom," pressing the soil gently but firmly around it until only the leaves are left to show.

Label each box as completed and stand on the bench, first syringing lightly with tepid water. The seedlings will need shading for the first few days, and this care will be necessary afterwards in strong sunshine, until the young plants are thoroughly established.

Plenty of air and moisture will be needed as growth proceeds, until the boxes can be taken to a cold frame for hardening off the seedlings before planting out in their flowering quarters.

DANGER IN JAPANESE BARBERRY

In the extensive campaign for the destruction of the common barberry, harborer of the black stem rust of wheat, that is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, a new factor has developed that may prove to be of considerable importance. The ornamental or Japanese barberry, characterized by the smooth-edged leaves, single spines and berries that occur either singly or in pairs, is held to be immune to rust infection. It is the common or wild barberry, distinguished by the spiny-toothed leaf edges, clusters of berries and three-part spines, that causes the trouble and against which the governmental wrath is directed.

There is increasing evidence, however, that the two species cross and that some of the hybrids carry the rust. The crosses possess some of the characteristics of each parent; for instance, some of the hybrids found in Indiana have the smooth leaf edges of the Japanese variety with the three-pronged spines and clustered berries of the common species.

Since nurseries not infrequently have grown the two varieties in clase proximity, there is danger that the hybrid stock has been sold extensively for ornamental purposes. For this reason farmers who have plantings of ornamental barberry in the vicinity of their homes and who have been troubled with wheat rust should examine their bushes closely for evidence of rust spots on the leaves, and if any are found the barberry plants should be destroyed.

Each kind of seed should be labelled at the time of sowing, the wooden tally

GIVE THE ANNUALS ROOM

A very small outlay for a few packets of seeds will produce a wonderful amount of bloom. The first requisite is good soil, produced by spading in a liberal quantity of manure.

The plants must have plenty of room for full development of each specimen. A bed of cosmos with the plants only one foot apart will cause the plants to grow tall and spindling, producing only a few flowers, whereas each plant should cover several square feet of ground, where they will be a beautiful sight when in flower, covered with hundreds of blossoms. The same is true of asters, balsams, marigolds, salvias and zinnias. Never permit them to grow closer than eighteen inches apart, and two feet is still better to secure the very best plants and flowers.

Plants like verbenas should have more room than any of the upright growing annuals. It is only when these plants spread out and cover several square feet that the largest and best flowers are produced. Others like poppies, phlox Drummondii, &c., usually sown in rows, should be allowed plenty of room between the rows and never closer than eight or better still ten inches apart in the row.

A Dozen Good Annuals —oo-m

Here are a dozen good annuals to be grown from seed, to provide flowers to make a show in the garden and to supply cut flowers: Sweet sultan, blue cornflower, clarkias, double larkspur, Coreopsis, speciosa, dwarf sunflower, godetia, mignonette, sweet peas, Rudbeckia bicolor, double jacobaeas and helichrysum. All may be sown where they are to flower.

QUALITY, FLAVOR AND COLOR

"Quality" and "pleasing flavor" are not necessarily synonymous, says H. B. Tukey writing in the Rural New-Yorker. Judged by the present standard of quality Delicious is low in quality because of its coarse flesh and mild flavor, lacking in character except for aroma, yet to many it is the most pleasantly flavored of the common varieties. On the other hand McIntosh is rated unusually high in quality because of its delicate flavor and fine texture, but some palates prefer the sprightly King David, while others crave Baldwin. Bartlett is not the finest among pears, but the peculiar Bartlett flavor is what most pear buyers think of when they think of pears, and anything without that flavor is not of good quality in their opinion. To the pear fancier it is almost unbearable to have someone select a Bartlett fruit for eating out of the hand in preference to Beurre Superfin or Seckel. Some tastes delight in tea and others in coffee—the difference is a matter of flavor, not quality, and so it is among fruits.

Color is another queer factor. The roadside sand will sell 10 baskets of Ben Davis at $1 a basket to one basket of Grimes Golden at 80c. This is a matter of actual experience. And strange as it may seem, the buyer of the Ben Davis will often come back for more. A red Rhode Island Greening would be a wonderful acquisition.

Even shades of color play their part. Stayman Winesap is as fine a variety as there is grown today but its dull red color is against it. Display the bright red Opalescent next to Stayman Winesap and the majority will choose the Opalescent. In spite of its low quality this variety will outsell Baldwin on most markets. How long it will continue to do so is an unanswerable question.

IN THE GARDEN

(By F. Judson)

Continue to trench all vacant spaces when the ground is not too wet; allocate spaces to be occupied by each particular crop so that the ground can be prepared to suit the special needs of each variety.

In well ordered vegetable gardens a system of the same natural family should never immediately succeed one another. Parsnips, beet and carrots might follow cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli. Potatoes, parsnips, leeks, celery, and carrots, beet could follow spinach, beans, peas, and onions, and so on. A change of ground each year is especially necessary for potatoes and cabbage, as these are two of the most exhaustive crops grown.

Remove all dead leaves that may have blown on to the rockery; if left scattered over the plants to decay they are liable to cause damage. Rhubarb roots for forcing may be lifted and left on the surface for a few days previous to being placed in a heated frame or greenhouse.

Window plants need careful watering during this season of the year, with the exception perhaps of bulbs; most window plants such as palms, ferns, and plants of a like nature, should be resting, and consequently require less water. It is best to err on the dry side until they begin to show signs of growth.

Onions intended for exhibition purposes may be sown early in a heated frame or greenhouse and grown on in pots or boxes until the time arrives for planting them out in the open ground. As they require a long season of growth to produce large bulbs, this is an admirable system. The same advice also applies to leeks.—Ours.

The Canadian Government will assume full responsibility for the interests of the Cayuga Indians in the recent litigation in which the Indians were awarded arrears of annuity under treaties made with the state of New York in 1795.

GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Train Pole Beans

Reader:—Pole beans must be trained in the right direction. As soon as the runners are a foot long they should be twined around the pole and tied. Sometimes they have to be tied up two or three times before they will stick to the pole. In coiling a rope we coil with the sun, in coiling a Lima bean vine, coil against the sun.

Currant Aphis Control

R. L.—To really control the currant aphis it is necessary to get at it with a contact spray after the eggs have hatched and before the leaves have curled.

In some very recent work that has been done with spray and dust materials for the control of the aphis it was found that although some materials killed more quickly than others that they were all efficient and that the important task was to make a timely and thorough application. Materials used included nicotine sulphate, one pint to 100 gallons of water, to which was added 5 lbs. of dissolved soap; 1-2, 1, and 2 per cent. nicotine dusts, and 1 and 3.5 per cent tobacco dusts. For complete protection it was found advisable to make the first application when the terminal leaves had a diameter of one-half to one inch; the second application made just after blossoming, and the third application made about one month before harvesting the crop.

The value of gold recovered from the wreck of the Laurentic through the agency of Admiralty divers is £4,958,000 at a cost of £138,000. The White Star liner Laurentic was torpedoed by a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland in 1917.

The movement for the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is rapidly growing and gathering force, it was reported at the annual convention of the On-To-The-Bay Association, when it was announced that the number of signatories to the petition drawn up for presentation to the federal Government was now 167,000.

The utilization of the joint stock banks for short-term credits and the establishment of a central land bank for long-term credits are two of the principal proposals contained in the British Government's report on agricultural credits, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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RUSSIAN RURAL POSTS

The rural stamps of Russia have always had a fascination for the great collectors in all countries. Ferrary had a wonderful lot. There were two lots of them, comprising in all 20,627 stamps; the first lot was the main collection of 11,547 on which Ferrary had obviously been working throughout his long collecting career. The other lot was a secondary collection, a great boxful, largely duplicating the first, but containing some items that would supplement it.

A valiant but unsuccessful effort was made to secure this extraordinary collection for Great Britain, at the sale last November. Russia and Germany were after it; the Germans were prepared to go to a fabulous figure, but stood aside to allow Russia to buy at a quarter of a million francs. That was Russia's limit; had there been other opposition beyond that point, says Fred J. Melville in the "London Daily Telegraph", Germany was to have taken up the running. So the great collection of these remarkable stamps has gone back to the land which gave them birth.

Although most collectors and dealers will be astonished at the price, $8,840.00, including the tax, it is not commensurate with the number of extreme rarities, Some of which are unknown outside this collection.

The rural stamps disclose an interesting phase of postal reform in a country too vast for the early creation of an all-embracing Government post. The Russian Imperial Post was one of the earliest European administrations to adopt in principle some features of the British postal reforms of 1840, but while establishing routes linking up the great centres of population, it could not reach every district. The "Zemstvo" system of rural administration, adopted in the period of liberal reforms, which began with the liberation of the serfs in 1861, provided a means for establishing district posts.

These Zemstvo posts carried letters throughout their own districts, but their chief purpose was to connect up these districts postally with the nearest points on the Imperial postal routes. The Zemstvos or rural councils were authorized by a decree of 1864 for local government purposes, and Vetluga, in the Government of Kostroma, was the pioneer in setting up a district post, at first without stamps. Shlisselburg, in the St. Petersburg Government, opened a rural post office in September, 1865, and issued a single lithographed stamp of five kopecs, black on green, a stamp still plentiful unused, although the post was suppressed in 1866.

At that period the Zemstvo posts had not been legalised, yet about thirty such posts were set up between 1865 and 1869. Imperial sanction for the Zemstvo posts was decreed in 1870, and there were 100 of them in operation within the next ten years. Right up to the period of the Great War there were such posts in regular operation, some being closed down as the Imperial post extended its arteries through their districts, and new ones were started in places newly opened up. A recent catalogue of Zemstvo stamps published by the Soviet philatelic department in Moscow shows approximately the number of these posts which had their own stamps from 1865-1917:

1865-1869	30*	53†
1870-1879	102	433
1880-1889	92	469
1890-1899	94	793
1900-1909	70	331
1910-1917	48	348

*Stamp-issuing Zemstvos.
†Number of stamp varieties issued.

Quaint Shapes for Stamps

The stamps have a great future in philatelic study, and posses features of curious interest. Many of them are beautiful productions of chromo-lithography, others are as strangely crude achievements drawn in lurid aniline inks and duplicated on the hectograph. There is a variety of shapes not found in the stamps of the rest of the world.

There are diamond or lozenge-shaped stamps of Pskof, Ostrof, Dmitrof, Riazan, etc., oval-shaped specimens from Veslegonsk, and circular specimens being punched out to shape and sold separately. Most of the queer shaped stamps are imperforate, but some, like the diamond style of Volshansk issue, are perforated, and certain of the circular stamps (e.g., Borisogliebsk) have scalloped edges. Some are in two parts, consisting of the stamps proper and a counterfoil which served as a receipt for delivery. Some of the rarest of these, like the first type of Kotelnich (in the province of Viatka), were represented by intact specimens with counterfoils in the Ferrary lot. The stamps of Lubny in the government of Poltava were issued to enable people in that district to prepay annual subscriptions to newspapers which would be brought part of the way by Imperial post, and ultimately delivered by the Zemstvo post.

The designs are of the most varied character, and shed much light on rural life in Russia. The first Melitopol stamps were confiscated because they were too close an imitation of the Imperial stamps, but some more striking later imitations in Bugurusian, Bugulma, and Morshansk were allowed to pass. Griazovetz cribbed designs from Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and Bavaria, but also provided some quaint fancies of her own.

The Russian love of color is predominant in the stamps, some of which are in as many as five and six colors. Many were printed in light inks and dusted with gold, silver, or bronze, pretty enough, but rather difficult to preserve in their original state. Tikhvin, in Novgorod, provides some curious color combinations. Its 5 kopecs stamp of 1889 is in a combination of black, blue, red, gold and silver, while a later edition (1893) is a bright specimen in black, gold, silver, green, and salmon. The 1910 issue of Pskof is an interesting study in color lithography, the four values being printed on the same sheet in four colors, but they are so contrived that the predominant color in each denomination is different.

A sumptuous work on these stamps was started in St. Petersburg in 1908, and twenty parts elaborately illustrated with collotype plates had appeared up to 1916, when it had to be suspended owing to war conditions. The parts issued run to 900 pages with 102 plates, and the work has become scarce. The publishers' stock was lost in the Russian debacle, and probably other copies in private hands suffered the same fate as the copy which the well-known author, Theodor Sollogoub burnt for heating his rooms during the revolution.

BRITISH M.P. MISSING

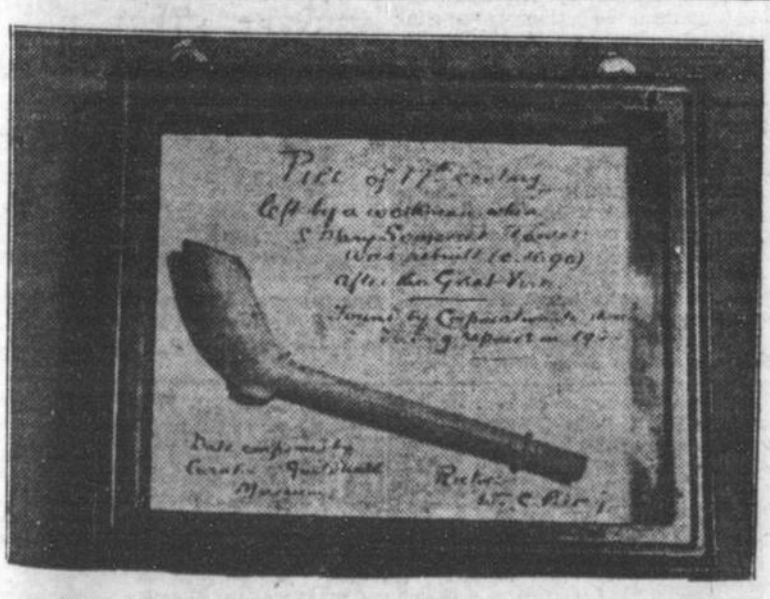
Disappeared a Year Ago and has Never Been Heard From

Friends of Admiral Sir Guy Grant, member of Parliament, who is believed to be now in America ,are concerned over absence of information about him.

He has been away from the House of Commons for a year, and his continued silence is causing uneasiness to his friends and the Government whips.

In 1924, Sir Guy met with a serious automobile accident, and it was with the full concurrence of the whips that he went away. His car skidded, overturned and caught fire, with him pinned beneath.

"By all the rules of the game," he said at the time. "I ought to be dead." The accident left him so ill it was impossible for him to remain in the country.



PIPE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

A tobacco pipe, estimated to be 235 years old, has been found in the tower of St. Mary Somerset Church, Upper Thames Street, London, which is the only portion of the church still standing. The pipe was found in such a position that it would seem to have been left by one of the workmen when the tower was rebuilt in 1690 after the Great Fire of 1666.

When you drink BOVRIL you drink BEEF

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

(Continued from Page 10)

CHURCHES AN THE AUSTRALIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—SOME PLAIN SPEAKING

At a conference recently held in Sydney, the Rev. Wallace Deane, M.A., is reported as follows:—

Rev. Wallace Deane, M.A., said that he had felt that there was not sufficient sympathy between the Alliance and the churches. The idea that we have received of the Alliance has been quite wrong. I personally had a wrong impression, and most people with whom I am acquainted have had this conception of the Alliance—that it is standing for these organizations, and all we have to do is to let the Alliance do the work. I am pleading tonight for a greater cohesion between the Alliance and the churches. The Alliance is really the Temperance Executive body of the churches, and if we got the true vision then there would be greater sympathy. The institution has a future, and will accomplish very much good in the days to come, stirring our people up along prohibition and temperance lines. If people took a broader view then the Alliance would have a greater and higher place in their affections, and I would urge that we make it easy for the Alliance agents to come into our churches. There have been difficulties and objectionable things perhaps, but—I am speaking plainly tonight—it seems almost an unpardonable sin to prevent the Alliance coming into our churches. If the churches are not ready to stand behind the Alliance with all their forces—mental and material as well as moral—then how can we expect this great reform to be realized in our midst? I believe it is necessary to bring a certain amount of enthusiasm into this Movement, and I sincerely hope that the Christian Churches will stand side by side in the Prohibition Alliance.

DRINK AND MISSIONS

One of the greatest living authorities in our Christian Missions is Dr. Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. This is what he has to say about the liquor traffic:

"The liquor traffic is a hindrance to Missions—First, because it gives the people of the non-Christian lands a suspicion and distrust of Christianity—Christianity and liquor coming from the same countries; second, it misrepresents Christian civilization; third, it demoralizes the weaker peoples living often in trying climatic conditions which make them less able to endure the ravages of drink; fourth, it debauches mind, body and soul, so that the material offered to the Gospel has become almost unredeemable; and lastly, often where its effects are not so extreme, it operates to lower morals and to exalt appetite."

DRY LAW LOWERS CHILD ABUSE EVIL

Effectiveness and value of the prohibition law were powerfully presented in the reports read at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, held at the headquarters, 43 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. On this subject Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary, said:

"Intemperance, always most destructive of good family life, and one of the greatest causes of child misery, was present prior to national prohibition in 47.7 per cent. of the families dealt with. In the first year of national prohibition, intemperance dropped to 16.8 per cent. In 1922, it increased to 20.2 per cent., and in 1923 to 23.2 per cent. In 1924 it decreased slightly to 21.9 per cent., and the year that has passed, our first year of state law concurrent with federal, shows a still further decrease to 18.9 per cent.

"Briefly, as shown by the records of this society, working as it does with the worst types of family problems, intemperance, as a cause of child abuse and neglect, has, at all times, been less than one-half, and is now down to nearly one-third, of what it was before national prohibition."

A Luther Government Reverse

The Luther Government Wednesday suffered its first reverse since its inauguration when the Reichstag budget committee by 12 to 10, refused to allot funds for the tribunal for defense of the Republic, created after Foreign Minister Rathenau's assassination.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

A famous British soldier and hero of the Great War, who has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Third Dragoons. He was made a Field Marshal in 1920 after a distinguished career in which he commanded the British Army in several important territories. He was chief of the Imperial General Staff 1915-1918.

DIVERSION GREAT LAKES

Coolidge Listens to Protest from Canada and States Interested

Protest on behalf of Canada as well as the states of Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin, against the enormous diversion of water from Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes in general by Chicago, was presented to President Coolidge on Wednesday by a committee representing the Great Lakes Harbors' Association. Former Mayor C. A. Maguire, of Toronto, represented Canada and the committee was headed by William George Bruce, of Milwaukee.

The President listened to the views of the committee for about an hour, but gave no promises or assurances. There was an extended discussion of the matter. One of the questions talked of was compensating works. It was pointed out to the President, however, that construction and operation of the St. Lawrence waterway would require all the water that could be had without permitting heavy diversion at Chicago.

The Government has under its immediate consideration a program of instructions to the Railway Commission to examine into and report on actual cost of moving coal from the Maritimes and from Alberta to Central Canada.

Advertisement in Georgia paper—"I offer my services to the public as literary writer on all subjects, whether sollum or joyfull. Alsoe, obituarist, giving departed friends glorious welcome to the hairafter."

In Japan "stealing the air" is now a misdemeanor and one that is causing much annoyance to radio broadcasting companies. One company in Osaka has estimated there were 10,000 "radio robbers" stealing its program.

As you react to the advertisers in the Witness and Homestead they will react favorably toward your paper—yielding it larger revenues on which to increase its efficiency in your service and that of your country. And always, in writing or talking to any of these advertisers, mention that you saw the advertisement in the WITNESS AND HOMESTEAD. It will help you, help them, and help your paper.

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

John Crow: Friend or Foe?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to add my "testimony" to Mr. Miner's. What he says concerning the crow is absolutely correct. To any one who knows the character of the crow, there is no need of any "violent controversy"—his color is black—and also his character! What I have to say is from personal observation. I was resident of the country for over fifty years, farming, and in a very good locality to watch the manoeuvres of the birds. The crow is an enemy of every bird in Canada, smaller that himself, as far as I can judge, and comes in early spring, remaining until late in the fall, and is constantly searching in field and forest, robbing nests of eggs and young birds. I could enumerate a number of birds that I have seen fall victims to his prey.

The country in which I resided was very suitable for the rearing of birds,—groves of evergreens, lots of shrubbery, and high forest trees—but the crow searches all these places. I have seen whole fields of corn destroyed by the crows, where there otherwise would have been good crops. The crow is the worst "Corn-borer," and has destroyed more crops than he has saved. They would often come about the barns stealing young swallows from their nests, and pick up little chickens from the yard. Many years ago, when the "Passenger Pigeon" settled about this part of the country by hundreds of thousands, they would build their nests in the high maples or elms. I have watched the crows take the eggs and the young out of the nests; quite likely he is partly responsible for the extinction of the "Passenger Pigeon."

Let the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific—yes, I would say the whole American continent—work to exterminate the greatest enemy of our sweet songsters, or like the Passenger Pigeon, many of them will soon be extinct. Let the boys who like climbing trees get at it early in the season, and destroy all the nests they can find. There should be a million crows exterminated this season.

The birds that we so love and admire cannot "Multiply and replenish the earth" unless they are protected from the ravages of their black enemy.

H. M. LAWSON.

THE BENEFITS OF LIMING

(Ontario Dept. of Agriculture)

We do not say that by just liming your farm it will develop into a prosperous homestead. Not at all; there will be a few years of hard work, skilful planning and a great deal of thinking to do before one arrives at that stage. But lime does this: It enables you to grow legumes to the fullest extent. It increases your crops by liberating plant food from the soil, mainly potash and indirectly nitrogen. It stimulates bacterial activity in the soil which results in greater crop growth. With clovers to plough under to enrich the soil in organic matter, increased yields of all crops grown, thrifty live-stock and work, no one can help progressing, and the result is seen in the prosperous appearance of the farm.

The principal result from liming is largely indirect. While it does actually supply plant food to crops its main function is to bring about those conditions in a soil which favor bacterial activity, and thereby increase the supply of available plant food in the soil.

One of the first facts that a man should have firmly fixed in his mind is that lime is not a fertilizer. A fertilizer, "according to the Fertilizer Act, includes every processed manure containing nitrogen or phosphoric acid or potash." Lime contains only minute percentages of these constituents and therefore cannot possibly be classed as a fertilizer. A short time ago the writer was approached by a farmer who informed him that "Lime is no good. I put it on potatoes last year and my money was wasted. They didn't do as well as where I put manure." Questioned, this man stated that he manured a part and put lime on the rest and was disappointed because the manured part was better. In the first place he did not know whether his soil needed lime or not; secondly, he used it on a crop which seldom shows any response to liming. It is no wonder no results were seen. Further, he regarded lime as a fertilizer, which is altogether wrong. This brings out another point.

Nature seems to have adapted some plants so that they can live under conditions that other plants cannot tolerate. Watermelons, blackberries, strawberries, hydrangeas, azaleas, ginseng, rhododendrons and some other plants grow very satisfactorily in an acid soil, providing it is otherwise fertile. Potatoes are sometimes said to grow better in an acid soil. This opinion is based on the fact that lime in the soil encourages the growth of scab, which harms the potatoes. Lime really makes the soil better for potatoes when there is no scab, although the benefit is never very marked. Better lime the soil after the potato crop than before it. Some grasses are quite highly acid resistant. Timothy can withstand quite a lot, so that in many soils where clovers will no longer grow timothy does well.

The weeds previously mentioned as growing in acid soils, grow there because they meet less competition from useful plants. If the soil be limed they will soon be crowded out by the clovers. So lime is really a weed fighter. In a good stand of clover weeds have little chance. Many men whose soil required lime used it and seeded with oats, wheat, rye or other crops upon which the effect of lime is not marked. In many cases no effect was noted, and the user was disappointed. It is very likely that in many cases these men had the idea of a fertilizer in mind, and expected to see things jump, and were disappointed. If lime is applied to grain seeded with clover you will probably see no result until the second year.

BUYING THE GOAT

This is the time to check up on the capability as a milker of any goat whose purchase is contemplated. Wherever possible, it is desirable to see a goat milked morning and night, and most sellers will be only too glad to accomodate buyers in this respect—in fact, some will not sell on any other basis. Where it is possible to see a goat milked the best way is to buy a goat whose milk yield has been "Certified," as well as her breeding. Goats cannot be certified unless they are able to milk two quarts of milk a day and upwards, according to their breeding. This scheme was put into operation principally for the protection of buyers and should be made full use of.

Choose a goat of good size and in good condition, with neat feminine head, good deep chest and well-sprung barrel, straight back and long sloping rump. The udder should be soft and fine to the touch and not feel lumpy or fleshy, and the teats should be of good size to be easily grasped.

If a goat which has been brought does not do as well as you think she ought to, don't blame the seller and think you have been "stung." The fault may be your own, either in not handling the goat properly or in making some change in the feed. Given good care and feed she will soon settle down and give her maximum.

Above all, don't waste time on a scrub; it is false economy, and frequently results in a beginner getting disgusted with goats altogether. Pay a good price and get something worth while—a goat you will be proud to own and to exhibit, and the cost of which will be forgotten in the satisfaction resulting from her ownership. —The Bleat.

SEED AND SOIL INOCULATION

(By A. G. Lochhead)

With cultures of various sorts on the market, both for legume and non-legume inoculation, the farmer is often at a loss to know to what extent the practice of inoculation is based on sound principles, and to what degree he may reasonably expect success. The practice of inoculating the seeds of leguminous plants has been carried on for over twenty years, and has been shown to be of distinct value in a large number of cases. Bacteria developing in the roots nodules of leguminous plants are able to utilize nitrogen from the atmosphere, and make it available to the growing plant. Many soils, especially in districts where particular legumes are being cultivated for the first time, are deficient in nodule bacteria, and adding these bacteria, either by inoculating the seed with culture before sowing, or by introducing soil from a field which has grown the crop successfully, has been proven to be a beneficial practice.

Up to the present, however, seed and soil inoculation with other than legume cultures has not been placed on a sound basis, of received support from agricultural scientists. From time to time, cultures under various names have been prepared, claiming to be of value in cultivating non-leguminous crops, but so far, none of these have been shown to be of definite value. Experiments conducted on the Experimental Farms with two such cultures, namely "Soilgro" and "Soil Vita," have failed to show results which would indicate any practical benefit to be derived from their use. Extensive Laboratory tests showed the cultures in question to possess no advantage over ordinary soil, as far as the bacteria contained were concerned, while tests on a variety of crops gave negative results. The reason that little can be hoped from such cultures is that the bacteria which play such an indispensable part in the preparation of plant food, are with the possible exception of the legume bacteria, already present in an otherwise good soil. If they are lacking in a soil, soil conditions do not favor their growth, so that adding bacteria, other than legume bacteria, will be superfluous in normal soils, and of little avail in abnormal soils.

Legume inoculation is to be encouraged, though it should be pointed out that it is only one of the factors concerned in successful legume production. Success will be most probable if the other soil conditions are at their best, inoculation being an aid to, but by no means a substitute for, good farming methods.

SELECTION OF SEED POTATOES

(By D. J. MacLeod)

Considerable loss through reduction in yield by diseases is annually experienced by the potato grower. The steadily growing use of certified seed is contributing its quota towards improved quality and increased yields; but a critical analysis of the present attitude towards, and methods adopted with respect to, selection of seed for approaching season's planting reveals certain factors of vital importance which have hardly been accorded the consideration they well merit. Many growers are inclined to dispose of all their best certified stock thereby necessitating the use of bin run for their own seed assuming that such will produce a crop conforming to the certification standards the succeeding year. A bona fide seed producer should exercise the same care in grading and selecting seed for his own use as he would when offering the same for sale. Preferably, this stock should be from a tuber unit seed plot, which had been advisedly isolated, rogued, sprayed or dusted, afforded the most improved and accepted cultural practices and separately stored to obviate the possibility of becoming mixed with inferior stock. Special care should be exercised to remove foreign varieties, cut, bruised, off-type and diseased tubers.

Investigations conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms, show that certain diseases such as Blackleg and Rhizoctonia can be controlled in a great measure by effective seed treatment. All tubers to be treated should be soaked from one to one and a half hours in clean water to soften any hard diseased areas and remove particles of earth clinging to the surface of the tuber thereby permitting a readier disinfection, with formalin or corrosive sublimate, subsequently. Metal vessels should never be used as containers for corrosive sublimate for the presence of certain metals impairs its efficacy. After the tubers have received proper seed treatment they should b placed in trays or, if more convenient, in shallow layers upon the floor of a well lighted building where sprouting can take place. At the end of a few weeks when the sprouts have attained a quarter to half an inch in length, a careful selection of tubers showing only vigorous sprouts should be made. All tubers manifesting a very spindling sprout should be discarded. If given reasonable handling the sprouts will not be broken while cuting the seed or during planting.

The cutting into seed pieces should also receive careful attention. Any tubers showing a brown or black discoloration at the stem end or internally should be discarded. When a diseased tuber has been cut, the knife used should be thoroughly disinfected with formalin or corrosive sublimate before it is used again. The tubers should be cut to give sets approximately 2 ounces in weight with two to three eyes. The cut seed should be dusted with land plaster, air-slaked lime or flowers of sulphur, preferably the former to dry the cut surfaces and lessen damage from heating if the weather is warm or if planting is delayed.

Observance of the foregoing methods will result in the production of better stock, higher yields and increased profits.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, M. P.

Who has moved another amendment to the throne speech in the House, regretting that the Australian treaty subjects the Canadian Dairy business to unfair competition and that nothing was foreshadowed in the speech as remedy.

REDUCING THE OVERHEAD

Successful farmers are coming to realize that prosperity in the farm depends on reducing overhead expenses. This is equally true of any other industry.

Living costs for the farmer, or the hired man, go on just the same in winter as in summer. But work is by no means so plentiful.

Many farmers use the slacker periods of the year to do necessary cement construction work. There are hundreds of uses for cement as a building material around the well-run farm. But there is hardly one that will not pay actual dividends in increased value of prosperity or in actual cash saved.

The Canada Cement Company, Montreal, have a free book describing the multitude of uses to which cement may be put which they send free to any farmer on application.

At butchering time, a carcass should not be cut up until it has thoroughly cooled. It will then be much easier to handle than if an attempt is made to cut up the carcass while it is still warm.

Include alfalfa hay in that winter hog ration. It pays.

With only one voting against it, the recommendation of the management committee to abolish cadet corps training in the public schools, has been accepted by the Windsor Board of Education.

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Home Curing of Meats

(By H. E. Dvorachek)

Succesful home curing of meats begins with the selection of the animals to be slaughtered. The health of the animal is very important. An animal that is unthrifty, off feed, and losing weight should not be slaughtered, as the condition of the body is abnormal, and meat from such animals will not cure properly. Only thrifty animals, free from any indications of disease, should be selected.

Condition of Hogs

The condition of hogs at slaughter time is an important factor. In order to make the best quality of cured pork, healthy, well finished hogs, weighing between 175 and 250 pounds, should be selected. Heavier hogs if finished are generally old, and their meat lacks flavor and tenderness, or they are excessively fat. Lighter hogs generally lack finish or are the unthrifty kind.

Hogs should be kept off feed for about 24 hours before slaughter, but allowed all the water they care to drink. After the carcass has been dressed, ample time and favorable conditions to cool out the carcass properly should be allowed. The meat needs at least 24 hours to 48 hours to chill through. The carcass should be hung where it will be safe and cold, but should not be allowed to freeze, because a carcass that freezes shortly after dressing does not cool out thoroghly inside, and meat from frozen carcasses will also shrink heavily and lose flavor badly in the cure. Taking out the leaf lard and splitting the carcass after dressing helps to get the meat chilled thoroughly, especially in heavy carcasses.

Cutting Up Carcasses

There are a number of ways to cut up a hog carcass for curing. The packer style is no doubt the most convenient and economical. The carcass is split through the backbone with a saw or cleaver when warm or after cooling. This method is preferable to taking out the whole backbone with an ax or cleaver, as the loin muscles are not torn and the bones shattered. The head is removed just behind the ears while warm, leaving the jowl on the shoulders. Each side is then cut into three joints: the shoulder, middle, and ham. For a large shoulder, it is cut from the middle across the fourth and fifth ribs, cutting at right angles to the backbone. For a long cut or English ham one should cut in front of the rise in the back toward the tail. The middle should then be divided into loin and bacon. In trimming the shoulder, the jowl should be removed and squared up into a Dixie square.

The neck bone and ribs are removed and then with clean, smooth cuts the square corners and stained meat at the neck, where the bleeding was done, are trimmed off. If the shoulder is heavy, the fat is trimmed off. In trimming the bacon, the spare-ribs are removed. A strip is cut off on the mid line, as this part is tough and stringy, and square the ends. In trimming the ham, the blank piece and the backbone are cut off. The inside of the hams are faced by removing the heavy layer of fat. The foot is removed below the hock to also leave a closed joint. The trimmings can be used for lard and sausage. The pieces to be cured are rubbed with a good grade of common salt, and laid out on a table for 24 hours before being put into the cure, whether brine or dry salt is used. This will help chill them out, and also draw out the blood.

Curing Methods

Meat is safer in brine than in dry salt, if the brine is kept in a cellar or cool, dry place. It is also less trouble, as so frequent repacking is not necessary, and weather conditions do not affect it. In dry salt, meat takes salt, and also spoils more rapidly in warm weather than in cold weather. Salt and sugar can be used for both methods. The use of sugar is becoming more general as it gives meat a better flavor and counteracts the hardening of the meat by the salt. Saltpeter is used to help retain color. Red and black pepper are also used by some to season the meat and to protect it from insects. For brine curing, two pounds of salt and one pound of brown sugar are used for every gallon of water. Here is the formula: Make enough brine to thoroughly cover the meat. Pack the meat, skin side down, in barrels or pars. Put in the hams and shoulders at the bottom and the bacons on top. Put the last layer on skin side up and weight with bricks on an oak board. Pour on the brine and allow three days for hams and shoulders and two days for bacons for each pound of weight per piece. Repacking may be done, but is generally not necessary, unless the brine becomes ropy. For dry curing thoroughly mix salt and brown sugar in the proportion of three to one and pack the meat in a box or on a table, rubbing the pieces well with the mixture, and then covering layers of meat with the salt and sugar mixture. Meat in dry cure should be repacked at least once a week until the cure is finished. During cool weather the time required for the cure is about the same as for brine, but warm weather will hasten the cure.

Smoking

After the meat is cured it should be washed and hung up to dry before smoking. The smoking should be gradual, over three or four days, with hickory or some non-resinous weed. Where a good smoke house is kept, meat will keep best by leaving it hung up in the smoke house and smoked occasionally. Packing down smoked meat in dry, hardwood ashes is an old method, but much favored by some. Whapping meat in paper and sewing it up in muslin and then painting the outside with a thick paste of whitewash will protect the meat from insects and mould. Cured meat should always be stored in a cool, dry place, even when so treated.—Arkansas College of Agriculture.

CANNING MEATS CUTS DOWN FARM EXPENSES

In February and March many families plan on killing and canning a supply of meats for use during the summer months when fresh meat is not so plentiful. This very materially cuts down the farm overhead, helps to balance the family menu and affords a supply which can be drawn upon in cases of emergency.

Only meat that is definitely known to be fresh and sound should be put into jars, say extension specialists in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College. Be sure that all the animal heat is out of the meat. Be sure that the jars are clean and kept in boiling water at least fifteen minutes prior to being used, and be sure that good rubbers and covers are provided.

After the meat has been cleaned by wiping off thoroughly with a cloth partly wrung out from cold water, cut the meat into convenient sized pieces for packing. Pack the meat tightly into jars to within one-fourth inch from the top. Add one teaspoon salt to a quart jar. Adjust the rubber and cover, partially seal and place the jars into the canner to be processed. In using the hot water bath, the process takes three and a half hours, counting the time after the water returns to boil.

In using the pressure cooker, begin to count time when the hand on the dial indicates the desired temperature and pressure. If from 5 to 10 pounds pressure is used, the process takes 120 minutes; 10 to 15 pounds, 60 minutes. Hold a uniform pressure until the end of the processing period. When using an oil stove it is necessary to turn the blaze down. When using a cook stove, the steam pressure cooker can be moved to the back or one side. The main point is to keep the pressure regular. Remove the steam pressure cooker from the fire when the processing period is finished and allow the cooker to stand in a cool place, unopened until the hand on the dial indicates zero. It may be necessary to wait three or four minutes after the cooker registers zero before opening the cooker. Open the exhaust gradually until all of the steam escapes and seal jars immediately.

Another method of canning meat that may be used is as follows: The meat may be cooked as desired for the table before packing in the jar, such as brown stew, beef rolls, meat loaf, or steak. When the meat is partially cooked before placing in jars, it is advisable to brown it well, otherwise the flavor will not be as good as when the meat is packed in the jars raw. In this method the meat should be packed in the jars while hot. It will also be necessary in most cases to add a boiling hot gravy or stock to meat in jars when cooked before packing.

By growing legume crops, nitrogen may be made ready for the use of other crops not having the power of taking nitrogen from the air and no money need be expended for freight or profit as is the case with most commercial fertilizers.

One of the big things in weaning a large number of thrifty pigs from each sow kept on the farm through the winter is giving the young pigs clean pens, clean lots and clean pastures in which to live.

Abolition of the United States federal tariff commission and a congressional inquiry into its record up to the present time was urged in resolutions passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

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How to Build The Hen House

By Harry T. Lewis

The size of the house must be given first consideration. Knowing the number of birds to be housed, the plan should allow about four square feet of floor space per bird. This is a standard rule and it is not safe to deviate from it either way a great deal.

With the extremely large heavy breeds, often five feet may be satisfactory, and with the lighter Mediterranean breeds some breeders keep them as intensive as one to three square feet of floor space, but this latter condition is generally undesirable. Having determined the number of feet of floor space, the next problem is to determine the dimensions of the floor or the shape of the floor.

In deciding upon this problem, it is generally well to appreciate that a poultry house should be moderately deep, making it possible for the birds to perch at the back part of the house, at some distance removed from the open fronts, where they will be protected against drafts and against colds. It is probably safe to say that no poultry house should be less than 12 feet in depth.

For a person wishing to keep a small flock of birds, say 30, for home production, a house 10 feet wide and 12 feet deep is very satisfactory. It gives four square feet per bird and allows of sufficient depth. As flocks increase in size above this point, the house should be gradually increased in depth until a maximum depth of from 20 to 24 feet is reached.

When deciding on the shape of the floor or the size of the house it is a good plan to consider the recognized standard unit of 100 birds, requiring 400 square feet of floor space. This unit can probably best be kept in a house 20 feet wide and 20 feet deep. At one of our agricultural experiment stations the house is built on a basis of a 20-foot by 20-foot unit for 100 birds. As two or more multiples of this unit are built, the house is simply extended at least 20 feet for each 100 birds; the depth remains the same.

The next factor to consider is the foundation and floor. Poultry houses larger than 10 feet by 12 feet are generally permanent buildings and should be built in a permanent way. There is nothing better for the foundation than a concrete wall laid on rough stone such-foundation, the wall itself being about six inches wide and extending at least six inches or eight inches above the highest ground level at the point where the house will be located.

Carrying the foundation wall up in this way insures dryness, prevents the sills from rotting and makes a neat, efficient, permanent construction. For a floor there is nothing better than a concrete construction, providing the builder insures against moisture by putting at least 10 inches or 12 inches of crushed stone, cinders or coarse gravel inside the foundation wall and under the floor before it is laid.

A wooden floor is more or less satisfactory, but it is more costly to construct and harder to keep clean and of course less durable. A dirt floor should never be considered, as it is impossible to keep it in proper condition.

The type of house whch one may build, especially that of roof construction, may vary considerably. But there is probably no more efficient type than the shed roof or the two-third span roof. The shed roof is the house in which the roof slopes all to the rear, the high part being in front, and the two-third span roof is where the pitch is broken one-third back from the front wall and there is a short sharp pitch front and a long gradual pitch to the back from this point.

The shed roof construction is a little easier to build and a little cheaper, while the two-third span gives a little better ventilation and makes a ltle warmer house in the winter. Whatever type of roof is used, it should be high enough so that the operator in caring for the birds experiences no inconvenience in moving about. This means that the back wall should be about 4 1-2 to 5 feet high and the front wall in the case of the shed roof house about 8 feet to 8 1-2 feet and in the case of the two-third span roof about seven feet.

The roof should be permanently built and well supported so that there will be no danger of its sagging under the weight of heavy snows. Wood is probable the best and safest material to use in the construction of the house. For sills 4x6 inch material is the safest; for posts 4x4; for studding 2x4; for plates 2x4 doubled, and for rafters 2x4 where the span is not greater than 10 feet and 2x6 where it exceeds 10 feet.

For walls, ship-lapped boards or tongued and grooved boards laid carefully, joints driven well together, are very satisfactory. These should either be papered or shingled on the outside; shingles giving a more permanent attractive construction. For roofing amterial, there is nothing better than a good high grade roofing paper. The pitch with the average poultry house is so shallow, that it is impossible to shingle it.

When arranging the openings, it is an excellent plan to provide for small glass sash under the dropping boards. Two for each 20-foot section is satisfactory. These should be about the size of an ordinary single sash. In the front wall it is wise to provide for a large opening in the centre of each 20-foot pen or its equivalent, which should be provided with muslin drop curtains or hinge shutter ventilators and then each side of this large opening a vertical glass sash hinging at the side of these openings, coming no closer to the ground than 2 1-2 feet to 3 feet. The doors are best placed in the end of each pen.

The dropping boards and perches should be placed along the back wall; nests in the end walls and drinking fountains and hoppers on elevated platforms in the centre of each 20-foot pen or its equivalent, tion are general in nature, but they apply to all poultry houses, for all kinds of birds, and for almost all climates.—Providence Journal.

Oats As Poultry Feed.

(Hoard's Dairyman)

If there is one fault in poultry feeding, it is that of feeding too much dry oats. Particularly this winter when the feed prices tend to be extremely high, the poultryman should utilize every possible means to reduce feed costs. One very practical method of doing this is to adopt the feeding of germinated oats.

There appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the distinction between germinated and sprouted oats. In many cases the terms are used interchangeably and sometimes substituted one for the other, which is entirely wrong. The method of producing each begins and is carried out in the same manner, with the exception that sprouted oats is carried on farther before being fed and the composition of sprouted oats is somewhat changed, there being an actual loss of dry matter in the sprouted oats.

Soak Oats for Germination

In producing germinated oats, several tubs should be secured into which the oats may be put to soak. After the oats have been soaked in water for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, the water is drained and the oats spread on a stand of some sort and germinated. In the summer this stand can be placed in any building out of doors, while in the winter it will need to be in some warm place having a temperature of not less than 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The oats are allowed to remain on this stand and are sprinkled slightly from time to time to keep up the moisture content until a little white shoot is produced about one-third inch in length.

The oats are fed before the sprouts turn green, and then this feed falls into the category of germinated oats. Germinated oats have the starch molecules changed into smaller sugar molecules which are more easily digested when eaten by poultry.

Sprouting Oats

Sprouting oats are produced very much in the same manner as are germinated oats, but more precaution must be taken. Mould will grow quite rapidly on the sprouted oats if some preventive treatment is not given. For this purpose it will be well to sprinkle one pint of formalin over each 30 bushels of oats. The liquid should be sprinkled over the grain and thoroughly mixed with it. Success will depend largely upon the thoroughness of mixing. The pile of wet grain should be covered with blankets and allowed to remain for twelve hours. Blankets should then be removed and the grain stirred twice a day until dry, requiring usually about two days. It should then be bagged in sacks which have been sprayed thoroughly with the formalin mixture each time they are used.

The process of sprouted oats is carried beyond the germinated oats stage. If these sprouts, which are formed in germinating oats, were allowed to remain a few days longer in the presence of sunlight, they would soon take on green coloring matter known as chlorophyll. Chlorophyll converts the plant food in the seed into the proposed new plant which is being formed through the shoot. The food is then converted into a form which is not available to poultry. Therefore it can be readily seen that since the seed is exhausted in producing the green shoot, some of the feeding value of the oats is lost.

The only purpose for which sprouted oats should ever be fed is as a source of green feed. During the cold winter months, sprouted oats are a great help to the poultryman. They then form one of the most juicy and tender green feeds for layers. A bushel of oats will make four bushels of this succulent and appetizing feed. Few poultry experts realize the full value of sprouted oats, or more of them would have a sprouter running full capacity through the fall and winter months. They are inexpensive when the length of time they last and the value of the product is taken into consideration. If the oats, are sprouted in direct sunlight, their feeding value will be greater than that of oats sprouted through glass.

Sprouted oats may be fed at any time during the day, since it is merely a source of green feed. When the top sprouts are two to three inches long, the root sprouts will have become closely interwoven so that the whole tray of oats may be picked up like a rug and thrown over the shoulder. As much as the birds will entirely clean up in twenty minutes should be torn off and fed to them.

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING HATCH

(By C. S. Greene)

If we expect to be successful, we should never try to raise chicks under unfavorable conditions, such as lack of room or in poorly constructed houses, or with improper equipment, as failure is almost certain to result. In cold weather the early hatches can be cared for best in brooder-houses large enough for two or more brooder stoves or a large heating system, while for warmer weather, colony houses 10x12 ft. or 8x16 ft. are more satisfactory, as they can be moved to new ground occasionally, and the chicks have a better chance to range when the houses are placed about 150 ft. apart. These houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a strong solution of carbolic or coal-tar. If the houses have been constructed with narrow doors 1 ft. wide for the chicks to go through, as beginners often do, rip them out and make the doors at least 2 ft. wide and 10 in. high for Leghorns, while for larger breeds the door should be 1 ft. high. One mistake that is often made is in building the colony and brooder-houses too high, as it is very difficult to keep them warm enough on the floor in cold weather for the young chicks. These houses should be just high enough for the attendant to work in them comfortably.

We have had the best success with coal-heated colony brooders which have water thermostat control of both top and bottom drafts. Oil-burning brooders are fairly satisfactory under favorable conditions when the weather is not very cold.

The brooder should be placed very near the centre of the room or colony house. If the house is more than 8 ft. wide it may be placed so the edge of the hover is at least 15 or 18 in. from the back. This is very important, so the chicks can get away from the heat when they get too warm. Brooders set near one corner of the house are almost sure to cause heavy mortality by the chicks crowding in the corner to get away from the heat after they are three or four weeks old.

The floor of the house around the brooder should be covered at least 1 in. deep with sand or sandy loam. Avoid a clay or loam soil which makes too much dust in the house when it gets dried out with the heat from the stoves. Start the fires and let the sand on the floor get warm and fairly dry, especially in cold weather, and then cover the sand from one to two inches deep with cut straw or chaff and hay leaves from the barn floor when available. A small mesh wire fence 1 ft. high is placed around each about 18 in. from the edge of the hover. This fence is also useful in training the chicks to keep out of corners and spread out around the hover at night, instead of crowding together and smothering each other. We prefer 1-2-in mesh hardware wire netting, as it requires no bracing to hold it in place. It should be cut long enough so it can be moved back from the hover to give the chicks more room as they grow older.

The windows may be half glass and half muslin screen, and should be adjusted so as to keep the air in the room fresh and pure at all times. Windows which are hinged at the top and swung out at the bottom have given the best satisfaction. This applies to both glass windows and muslin screens on colony houses or brooder-houses.—Rural New-Yorker.

WOOD LICE IN HEN HOUSE

J. P. F., Ont., writes: Many years ago I rented an old frame building that had been used as a stable and hen house. I had a cow and about two dozen hens. I found that the building was infested with a kind of vermin that was called wood lice about the size and color of a grain of timothy seed. We found that it was impossible for the hens to live and they tortured the cow till the hair came off in patches all over her body. At the present time we keep about 60 hens and have a good lath and plastered house with cement floor, where we have no difficulty in keeping the hens clear of lice, but we have a frame house about 60 yards from the larger house which we use for setting hens, and raising chickens, which is infested with wood lice though we spray it with lime every year. We only use the house during the summer months and I will be very thankful if you can give me any information on the best method of destroying the insects I have been describing.

Ans.—Try stronger measures than spraying the house with lime once a year. Crude petroleum thinned by adding one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil makes an effective disinfectant, and should be applied in the form of a rather coarse spray, using a suitable pump. The spraying should be repeated a second or third time after ten-day intervals. Whatever preparation is used, it will be necessary to begin with that all roosts, loose boards and boxes be removed, and the birds should be kept out of the house until the fluid has thoroughly soaked into the wood. Other materials recommended for disinfecting purposes are the so-called wood preservers, which consist of anthracene oil and zinc chloride.

The eggs of the black Langshan are of the darkest brown color found in eggs of the domestic fowl. They are the most attractive egg that can be placed in an eggcup, the alternate dark brown shell, pure white albumen, and rich red yolk forming contracts that are most pleasing to the sight and detract nothing from the taste. Allowed selection, the guest prefers he Langshan's brown egg.

About 2 per cent. of cod liver oil added to the food will prevent the development of weak legs in chickens, besides generally causing them to become stronger. If they have gone off their food, one or two drops of the oil per day per chick will help to bring back their health and condition. It has been noted that leg weakness is rarely met with among chickens that are kept on earthen floors and are daily exposed to direct sunshine.

The best hens to use as breeders are second and third year birds. At that age you know their egg score as pullets, how they kept their health, and how they moulted. With pullets you can know of none of these important things, so do not breed from any bird under 12 or 15 months old.

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MAKE HENS TAKE EXERCISE

During the winter laying season the method of feeding is as important in the production of eggs as the kind of feed used.

Hens must be kept in a good healthy condition if they are to produce eggs, says Clara M. Sutter. Without exercise the hens will become over fat and lazy, especially those of the larger breeds, so every bit of grain fed in winter should be scattered in deep dry litter which will give the required exercise.

In the morning scatter about one-third of the day's grain ration in the litter, then about eleven o'clock open the hopper to give the hens free access to the dry mash. If a wet mash is to be fed, it may be given at this time. Just before roosting time give the remaining two-thirds of the day's grain ration so that the hens may go to roost with full crops.

Do you know that as far back as 30 years ago C. H. Wychoff of America, got a 200-egg average from flocks of 50 birds?

The best and strongest chickens come from birds which have a wide, free run.

The male bird ought to be a real male bird if chosen for the breeding pen. His job is to produce strong chickens, and the more he eats and crows and shows his vitality the more should he be esteemed as a breeder.

Science now tells us that the hen lays two kinds of eggs—one to produce pullets and the other cockerels—and the general average is about 50 per cent. of each sex in the chickens. The male bird has nothing to do with the sex business; he simply fertilises the eggs. Unless he knows what is in the hen's mind when she lays the egg, no man can tell what the sex of the chick is going to be. It is only after a few days of incubation that sex can be noted in the embryo.

Western Canada is represented by a large delegation at the international conference of co-operative marketing associations, which opened in St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday. In addition to the Canadian and United States delegations, there are representatives from Great Britain, Australia and Argentina.

Boultney Bigelow, United States lecturer and author—has announced that he is starting a $50,000 slander suit in London against H. G. Wells, the English novelist, because he resents being classified as a bore. The trouble started at a "mad tea party" given some time ago by Countess Russell at her London apartment. Mr. Bigelow published a version of the party in a London paper to which Mr. Wells replied vigorously in an open letter.

Big developments in Vancouver Island's pulp and paper industry are foreshadowed by the announcement that the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company had incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 and 150,000 shares to take over the plant and operations of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Company at Port Alice.

Ten foreign priests have been deported from Mexico, eight more are held for expulsion and the police are seeking others alleged to have violated the Mexican constitution, it is officially announced. The department of the interior has given twenty-four hours' notice for the closure of several schools and asylums conducted under religious management.

The price index number in Canada of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, weighted according to the commercial importance of the 236 commodities which are included, in its monthly computation, shows an increase for the month of January of 3 as compared with the previous month.

The Manitoba Provincial Government will be urged to send a delegation to Ottawa to interview the Dominion Government and present facts concerning the urgency for immediate action on the Hudson Bay Railway, according to a resolution adopted by the Manitoba economics conference.

The Senate late Friday night passed the tax reduction bill, providing a saving of $456,000,000 in taxes this year to federal taxpayers, and sent it to conference for adjustment of differences with the House. The vote was 58 to 9.

Twenty-one mayors of twenty-one cities and towns named Camden, scattered over twenty-one States have been invited to attend the celebration on July 4, next, which will mark the opening of the bridge over the Delaware connecting Camden, N. J., with Philadelphia.

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Entire Flock of Single Comb Anconas For Sale, or exchange some for White Rocks for a party wanting same here, as I have to make room for horses; 41 year-old and pullets, one cock bird, all beauties, healthy, vigorous. Birds, $2.50 each, in lots of 20 at $2.00, each. Special price on the lot, nearly all laying. Have been thoroughly culled. This is not half their value, so get busy as they must go. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER BURNSIDE, Box 95, Kincardine, Ont. 7-2

DUCKS

Mammoth Pekin Ducks and drakes, $2.50 each. Also Gill's laying strain Barred Rock cockerels, same prices. ALEX. HORN, Lindsay, Ont. 5.6

GEESE

For Sale—50 Large African Geese, bred from Royal Fair winner. C. O. R. TILT, Doon, Ont. 7-6

GIANTS

Jersey Black Giant cockerels and breeding pens; imported stock; prices reasonable. WOODYCREST FARM, Perth, Ontario. 2-6

MISCELLANEOUS

Montreal Poultry Farms.. Baby chicks ("Registration" strain), all popular varieties, and Indian Runner ducks, "the duck that lays more eggs than any hen." Eggs for hatching from exhibition matings. All eggs and chicks from trap-nested stock chosen for heavy laying records. Prices reasonable. Address, CITY OFFICE, 182 Mansfield St., Montreal. 5.6

Rocks, Leghorns—Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Guild's or O. A. C. strains, March or April delivery, $20.00 per hundred. Delamere strain. Single Comb White Leghorns, $18.00. Terms 10 percent. with order, balance before shipment. 100 percent. live delivery. Order early. R. E. PETTIGREW, Otterville, Ontario. 7-6

PIGEONS

For Sale—Swallows, Blacks, Barless, Blues with bars, Pigmy Pouters, Blacks,. Blues. Won at Canadian National, Royal and Guelph Winter Fair. GEO. RITCHIE, 29 Alice Street, Guelph, Ont. 7-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. Wonderful laying strain, big, vigorous, hen hatched, farm reared, nicely barred. Satisfaction guaranteed. HARRY BACKUS, Chatham, Ont. 2-6

Choice Barred Rock Cockerels, Park's bred-to-lay strain; sired by Park's Male No. 990, whose mother's record is 237 eggs in one year; price $4.00 each, two for $7.00. ERNEST HOMEWOOD, Muirkirk, Ont. 2-6

Barred Rock Cockerels from my best exhibition birds, either light or dark mating. Only a few of my best birds left. Price $3.00 each. BRUCE CHARLTON, Lakefield, Ont. 6-2

Four Extra Good Barred Rock Cockerels, bred from 239-egg producers. $2.50 to $3.00 each. W. D. WILSON, Westwood, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Dark even colored cockerels for sale. W. MONTGOMERY, 64 Huron Street, Woodstock, Ont. 3.6

Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels from Pure-bred, winter-laying strain. Price $3.00 each. DAVID STERRITT, St. Marys, Ont. 6-6

Strong S.C.R.I. Red Cockerels from pedigreed, unrelated stock. Records to 250 eggs, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Chicks, 25 cents each, $20 per 100 eggs. $2.00 for 15, $10.00 per 100. JOHN I. GOLDTHORPE, Cooksville, Ont.

TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the winners at Ontario Provincial Fair, 1925, Bourbon Red Turkeys from the winners at the Ontario Provincial and Royal Fairs 1924-25. GEORGE COURSEY, Lucan, Ont. 2-6

POULTRY SUPPLIES

12,240 Egg Mammoth Incubator, Almost New, at half price. Must be sold at once. Write to 605 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont. 3-6

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Beautiful German Police Pups. Wolf grey and silver grey from prize winning, trained imported dogs. Best blood lines. Ship on approval anywhere. Pleased hundreds past 10 years. DR. ALMKLOV, Cooperstown, N. Dak. 5.6

For Sale—Pure Blooded German Police Puppies and grown dogs out of Registered Imported Stock. ARKOZA KENNELS, Springdale, Ark. 1-6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 10c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

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

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Registered Grey Hounds, six months old, from champion stock, farm raised, real speed artists, $20 up. T. E. NIXON, Ilderton, Ont. 7-6

FOXES

Two Pairs Pure Bred Silver Black Foxes, two odd males. Write for low price and ranching terms. MAX LYONS, Waterville, N.S. 4-6

HORSES

Horsemen Take Notice—Eastern Horse Dealers, wishing to buy horses in the West, will save time and money by having their buyer call on J. S. Taylor, Horse Promoter, 404 Kensington Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 4-6

RABBITS

Chinchilla Rabbits from Pedigreed Prize-Winners. Excellent profits. EXCELDA SILVER FOX & FUR FARM, Box 346, Summerside, Prince Edward Island. Choice Silver Foxes for Fall delivery. Write, if interested. 6-6

Chinchilla Fur Rabbits—Stock all ages, imported and domestic raised; rabbit keeping for beginners, 50c; Rabbit Magazine, $1.00 year. Registered Silver Black Foxes. For prices and literature write ENTERPRISE RABBITRY & FOX FARMS, Summerside, P.E.I. 7-6

SWINE

Tamworth Boars and Sows. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers. Write JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario. 4-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Cloth Remnants — We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1 postpaid. Big value bundles at $2 $3 and $5 postpaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agt., New Glasgow, P.Q. t.f.

Mill Slab Wood, buzz wood, cord wood. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 49-14

For Sale—Articles for Masquerades—Our big special bargain box contains negro wig, grey wig, red wig, white wig, tramp beard, moustache, goatee, clown hat, minstrel hat, red, white and black paint for making up. All sent postpaid for three dollars. Send today. PEEL'S, London, Ontario. 3-6

Auto-Knitter, Duplex, new, $40.00; Cost $68. Apply, BOX 204, Witness Office, Montreal.

Bargain Catalogue listing latest Novelties, Masquerade Supplies, Decorative Goods, etc. Sent free postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

HIDES TANNED OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Harness, Sole, Lace or Upper Leathers, Robe, etc. If you have not a hide on hand we can supply your need in leather. Write for price list. FOLEY TANNING CO., Collingwood, Ont. 3-6

A NEW PLAY—"FARMER MAXWELL'S CITY NIECE"

Three Acts— 9 Males—7 Females (8 take minor parts). Whole evening of romance, wholesome comedy, and music.—Play with a good moral. Also other plays suitable for Church Dramatic Clubs. For particulars address IDA E. POTTER, Box 695, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-2

HONEY

Buckwheat Honey. 8c per pound. MISS M. GERRIE, Ingersoll, Ont. 4-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

Did You Ever Grow White Cucumbers? Write for Seed Catalogue. PRODUCERS' SEED CO., Ottawa, Ont. 51-12

Gladiolus Bulbs. New and Standard Varieties. I grow, Autumn, Eberius, B. L. Smith, Crimson Glow, Golden Measure, Kirtland, Foch, Groffs Majestic, Shella, La Beaute, Myrtle, R. Deiner, Mrs. Norton, and seventy-five others. Prices reasonable, stock guaranteed. Catalog free on request ALEX. HERD, "Airlie", Duncan, B. C. 5.6

British Columbia grown Gladiolus bulbs. Finest selection of varieties listed, at moderate prices. Descriptive price list on request. R. M. PALMER, Cobble Hill, B.C. 6-6

New Pacific Pansy, real giants, greatest blending of colors ever seen. Violet scented, seed 25cts pkt., postpaid. Send for list choice perennials, dahlias, etc. C. NELMES, 2843 Scott St., Vancouver, B.C. 6-6

Gladioli.—One Hundred Extra Fine Blooming size bulbs for Two Dollars, prepaid. Send for price list of rare kinds. WM. BROWN, The Glad. Man. Elora, Ontario. 6-6

Bee-Glad Gardens—Order while there is good assortment. Selected Gladiolus, 100 postpaid, $2.00. Complete list Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, etc. W. A. SNIDER, Woodbridge, Ont. 7-6

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

$5.95 — 15 Double New Process Columbia Records; songs, violin, fox trots, waltz, sacred music. Freight prepaid. Catalogues free. Send your Gramaphone for repair. Work Guaranteed. PHONOGRAPH MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT 3, 131 St. Lawrence, Montreal. 6-6

Bilhorn Folding Organ, a bargain, good as new, forty dollars. BARTLETT, 2 Fernwood Park Ave., Toronto. 7-6

SEED

Home grown Variegated Alfalfa seed for sale. Government standard No. 1; price $10.00 per bushel f.o.b. Milton; bags 50c extra. WM. McFADDEN, Milton West, Ont. R. 1. 5.6

Hay For Sale—In carlots. Apply to THOMAS CARIGNAN, hay dealer, Ste. Cecile de Leviard, Co. Nicolet, P. Q. 5.6

Selling—Limited Quantity Garnet Wheat, $3.00 bushel, f.o.b., bags extra. J. A. DAWSON, Rosthern, Sask. 6-6

STAMPS AND COINS

Stamp Collectors. Boy's Own Price List over 500 sets. Packets and Premiums to live agents selling our stamps. Send at once. A. F. WICKS, Brantford, Ontario. 4-13

FARMS FOR SALE

80 Acres—About 45 Cultivated, small frame buildings, good water; elevators four miles. SYKES, Russell, Man. 3.6

For Sale—Quarter Section, under cultivation two miles from Elkhorn, Manitoba. Best of water; Public and High School. Terms very reasonable. ROBERT HACKING, Aurora, Ontario. 3-6

100 acres good dairy farm. Twenty miles east Toronto. Sell cheap for quick sale. Apply. SARAH REDDEN, Campbellford, Ont. 3.6

Modern River Flat Dairy, Poultry, Truck farm. Surprising terms. Complete description. ROY LEONARD, Shavertown, New York, U.S.A. 4-6

12 Acres For Sale—Good Garden land, in Guelph; colonial stone house; all city conveniences; good out-buildings; fruit. Further particulars. Apply owner, 320 Eramosa Road, Guelph, Ont. 4-6

Trout Brook Poultry and Fruit Farm For Sale. 114 Acres fully equipped. 1,200 White leghorn layers. Horses, cows, farming machinery and tools. Near big markets and summer resorts. A wonderful money-maker. Also stock and dairy farms. W. A. JONES, Hillsdale, New York. 4-4

For Sale—193 acres, consisting of wood, pasture and plough land, stock and implements. J. G. LINES, R. D. 2, Hillsdale, N. Y. 5.6

A Home and Going Business, fully equipped poultry plant, located in the best poultry section in this country; 5-room and bath bungalow; all improvements. 800 laying birds; price $9,800, reasonable cash. ROBERT A. SELMAR, Elmer Road, Vineland, N.J., U. S. A. 6-6

100 Acres. Dairy or mixed farming. Good buildings. Stone stables; silo. Good roads, near school. Apply to owner, Box 266, Port Perry, Ontario. 6-4

400-Acre Vermont Dairy Farm, Fully Equipped with stock and implements, two dwellings, large sugar bush; recent death of owner causes sale. Inquire A. F. WALSH, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 6-6

53 Acres, New Bungalow, Nice Home, finely situated, 20 miles from Vancouver, 8 cleared, barn, chicken-house, school, cannery, etc. Price, $3,200. G. LOCKETT, Gibson's Landing, B.C.

460 Acres, House, Large Bank Barn, for general farming, dairy, stock or sheep; western part of New York State; Lake Erie six miles; $32 per acre. HARRY LOCKWOOD, Geneva, Ohio. 7-6

Three Quarter Section Farm, six miles from town, new dwelling 22 x 24, with kitchen attached, frame hip roof barn 30 x 50, with addition 16 x 50, granary and implement shed, frame poultry house, 16 x 40. Three hundred acres under cultivation in fair state, all level land. Price, $12,000 on terms of $3,000 cash, balance arranged at 7 percent. JNO. SCOTT, Whitewood, Sask.

H. N. Dockstader Real Estate Exchange, St. Catharines, Ont. Always a list of fruit and grain farms in Niagara Peninsula. 7-13

"Del-Park"—Fruit and Poultry Farm in Sunny Delaware, good buildings, timber. Write G. FRANKLIN SMITH, Georgetown, Del. 7-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Blacksmith Shop—For Sale, in the village of Hopetown, on side of highway; extra good stand; frame shop, 50 x 28; in good repair. Can be finished to live upstairs if required. For further particulars apply to H. WILSON, Lanark, R.R. No. 4, Ont. 4-6

AGENTS WANTED

Radio Offers You $50 to $75 a Week. Ambitious men can easily make big money in radio. I show you how to start a business of your own; show you how to buy all popular radio goods at lowest prices which will enable you to sell at handsome profit. Write now for free book and offer. EARLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY, 1284 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto. 48-12

SITUATIONS VACANT

Woman or Girl Wanted to take charge farm home, 3 adults, 1 child 9 years. Apply MRS. HERBERT REDMOND, Lansdowne, Ont. 7-2

BUSINESS CARDS

Verses set to music—Criticized and two sample songs sent, $1. ALBERT BALL, 537 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. Clip this.

PATENT SOLICITORS

MARSDEN AND BROMLEY, Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Toronto, associates Ottawa, Washington, England, and elsewhere. Expert, efficient, economical inventors' service. Satisfied clients throughout Dominion. Booklet and advice regarding patenting free. 49-3

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM, LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 48-52

PRINTING

Signs, Printing—Popular prices, expert work, estimates free. Agents wanted. "SIGNS", 5761 Sherbrooke West, Montreal. 4-6

CUSTOM TANNING

Send Your Deerskins and hides to STACEY-WAGNER LEATHER CO., Brampton, Ont. 5.6

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. — ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa. 6.52

The Shaw School Course in Poultry Husbandry is highly recommended by Government officials and by students. Particulars free. Write Department S, 40, Bloor West, Toronto. 1.13

NURSING

Practical Nurses frequently earn $30 a week. Learn by private correspondence course. Catalogue No. 14 Free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada. 3-15

PERSONAL

Fits—Trench's World Famous Remedy for Epilepsy. Simple home treatment: 35 years' success. Thousands testimonials. Write at once for free book. TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, Dept. R, 79 Adelaid East, Toronto, Canada. (Cut this out). 3-26

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

PAYING CHILDREN FOR SMALL SERVICES

(By Rose Seelye-Miller)

"I have to pay the children to empty the ashes now," a neighbor recently said and seemed to think it rather smart of the children to demand pay.

"Do you charge them for their dinners?" came the quick response from one much older.

"Of course not!" was the laughing answer, but afterwards she looked thoughtful.

Should the children help in the ordinary home where the mother does the housework, laundry, cooking, sewing, and all there is to do? Should they be paid for small services?

After many years' experience we think that practically all children, when little, want to do the things they see their elders doing, but if they are put off and not allowed to "help," as they get older they become so used to having everything done for them that they no longer desire to be useful.

In a home recently visited, a little girl of two is very active. She runs to get the dust-pan, the broom, the baby's bib and to put the baby's bottle away. She wants to help; she finds her joy in doing things she thinks will help.

It is true that many of the things she does hinder more than they help, but she is cultivating the spirit of helpfulness, just through the joy of doing things, and when she is old enough to be really helpful there is little danger that she will demand pay for every small service. And, moreover, we believe that she will remain so close in companionship to her mother that she will never need "winning back." Most of the mothers who are crying, "How shall I gain the confidence of my daughter?" put that confidence aside years ago, so effectually that it will be difficult indeed to regain. If parents and children begin right, work together, play together, read together and share things, there will be very little question of being paid for service.

A mother of three, one a girl of sixteen, the others younger, says, "No, my children don't help, they could but they don't, and I haven't the heart to make them"! The fault is in their bringing up, and they have been defrauded of one of the greatest joys of childhood, the joy of serving in the small ways in which they could serve.

There is no joy in play or study that brings the satisfaction that the knowledge of having done something for Mother gives. Let the children help, do not deprive them of the privilege of service. To do the little, helpful things about the home is as pleasant as play and very good exercise. The desire for activity is inherent in every healthy child, and the inclination to do the things others do is likewise a common gift. Why quell it, why not take advantage of it?—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

CABINIFEROUS MAN

I lift my eyes from my desk, writes Winifred Rhoades, in the Boston Congregationalist, and look out through the long, low window, and there is my beloved mountain with his head darkly splendid through the cloud that swathes it this morning. The wind is blusterous outside. The wood in my fire crackles merrily over some joke of its own—probably over the fun of roaring up the chimney in order to give comfort to some one else. I open my door and the unceasing, lovely song of our brook comes to my ears.

When I spent my first winter in a mountain cabin an autochthonous neighbor, after he had conducted his autumn hog-killing, jedged, by the melt o' the hawg, thet the fust third o' the winter'd be the wust. The hog was not a good prognosticator. The winter proved to be the hardest on record for years. But all was adventure to the novice. It was adventure to get up in a temperature of twenty-seven below and dress without stopping to kindle a fire. It was adventure to learn by experience to take a preliminary crawling forth from bed, and start a brisk blaze before attempting to dress. It was adventure to plod on snowshoes through the stillness of the woods, with the marks in the snow showing where a tiny field mouse had gone dragging his tail behind him, or where a rabbit had loped along, or where a deer had plunged his sharp hoofs.

There would be a fire at the rendezvous, in front of the lean-to shelter that Hamlet had constructed from spruce cuttings. There would be slices of bacon sizzling on a flat baconstone. The four infirms would be there—the postmistress, the fiddler, and Hamlet, and the cabiniferous man. The dogs would be there, with their driver. And song would be there, and the frolic spirit. We would see Nellie home from Aunt Dinah's quilting party, we would delight in the clang of the wooden shoon, we would jingle the bells of a one-hoss shay, out there in the beautiful, solemn forest.

On the door of my cabin is an invitation, crudely done upon a bit of birch bark. I came upon the words one day in my reading:

If this house be fine or not,
That was ne'er my serious thought;
But it will have gained its ends,
Shall I find it full of friends.

They help to make my cabin rich with memories. For is not one of the greatest things in life the making and loving and enjoying and keeping of friends, and the effort to increase the passion for friendliness and brotherliness in the world? The spirit longs for understanding love, and companionship on high levels. "You have been to me like God's own love, which makes the receivers of it kneelers." Elizabeth Barrett, writing to her poet friend, is not the only one who could say such words reverently. And, with that dear thing said by Ruth to Naomi, those are the sweetest words about friendship that I know.

We may not be famous men and women who gather in cosy companionship in my little cabin, but if we have the will to keep our heads from being fools' bladders, and if we try to say the things that are true and that matter, and are not afraid to bring into our conversation the deep things of the soul and our discoveries of God—who knows but even a little group around a cabin stove may still be producing results when these mountains shall have crumbled to dust.

WEATHERPROOFING DOORS

There is still much cold weather to come and there are all the winds of March ahead of us and the following hint may be helpful:

Many country houses, as well as town houses, have poorly fitting doors, and often there is a large crack at the bottom that lets in more cold air than you can warm up with two stoves.

A good and neat way to shut this cold cut is to take an inner tube, cut it in one-and-a-half-inch strips the length of the bottom of the door. Stretch the rubber a little as you tack it to the bottom of the inside of the door, letting it fall down on to the sill with the natural curve of the tube toward the door. This curve will make it suck down close to the sill, but will not interfere with opening or shutting the door. All inside doors can be treated the same way.

THE LITTLE GIRLS I USED TO KNOW

(By Betsey Buttles)

Oh, little girl that I used to know,
Who played with me in the long-ago,
Who faced life, eager, and loved it so,
Come, tell me—where did your life-dreams go?

You saw a universe tipped with gold,
And clouds of rapture, fold on fold,
Drums of adventure for ever rolled,
And the years were tales that the fairies told.

The gold has thinned to a misty rose,
The clouds are whipped by each wind that blows,
The drums are still—their echo grows,—
The fairies seek you—but nobody knows.

Of you, with your questing heart aglow,
With your eyes so eager—that loved life so—
With dreams that only we two could know
Of the path your conquering feet should go.

Come back to my arms, little girl, tonight;
Cast over my shadows your wonder-light;
We know, we two, that the dreams were right,
And love does live, and the world is bright.

We have kept the pact that we made, we two,
To face life straight, and serene and true,
And love has come, as we asked it to,—
And deep in my heart I still have you!

N. E. Homestead.

Handy Wood Box

One of the most convenient things we ever had in a home was a woodbox in the clean-up shed room, next to the wall, with a sloping door opening into it on the other side, opening from the kitchen. It was so placed that it was convenient to the kitchen-stove, and could be filled from the shed room, thus doing away with the necessity of carrying the wood through the kitchen. It was a large box, holding enough wood to last three or four days, and there was a partition near one end, so as to leave a space for kindling wood.

WATCH YOUR ROOF

There seems to be a twist in human nature that causes us to heed the little things and pay scant attention to the important things—strain at gnats and swallow camels, as the Bible has it.

Take roofs, says a practical builder, writing in "The Evening Transcript." Of all parts of the house it is most important that the roof be painted and repainted often. Yet roofs are more often neglected than any other part. What is the reason?

Surely it is not for sake of appearance. There is nothing attractive about unpainted shingles. After a time they assume an old, weathered appearance that some call "artistic," but when they reach this stage leaks are so numerous that a new roof must be put on. A trimly painted house in pretty surroundings, with colorless, unpainted roof, is like a man in evening clothes with tousled hair. The neglect of one portion destroys the attractiveness of the whole.

Surely it is not economy that prompts the neglect of roofs. Any owner that figures he is saving money by this is sorely deluded. He isn't. Leaks can cause more damage to walls, rugs, furniture and dispositions in one night than a new roof would cost. But the tragic part of it is that the owner has to pay both ways; has to repair interior damage and pay for a new roof as well. On the other hand, an inexpensive coating of paint would have sealed the roof, prevented leaks and caused the roofing material to last almost indefinitely.

Perhaps the home was purchased from a speculative builder who saved a few dollars by not painting it above the eaves. In that case the product was unfinished, and until the roof has been protected the entire investment will be threatened with premature destruction. Roof painting should come ahead of lawn making, landscaping, fencing or any other expense.

Perhaps the building operation cost more money than the owner wished to spend, and it was felt that the roof might wait for a year for its paint False economy; for every penny saved this way today will cost a dollar a short time hence.

GROUPING PICTURES

It is not always easy to arrange the spacing and grouping of pictures on walls and now that fashion decrees that we should no longer hang small pictures by wires to a picture moulding the problem is increasingly difficult to solve without punching our good walls full of nail holes. A suggestion that may be of help is the following:

You wish to group the pictures on a wall so that they look interesting and are displayed to their best advantage, helping and enhancing each other's finest qualities.

Lay the picture chosen for a certain room on the floor, where different combinations can be tried until exactly the right balance is gained. By this plan one will not only save a great deal of time and patience, but the wallpaper also.

Usually the most important picture, not always the largest, should occupy the centre and should be the keynote of the group, as one's natural instinct is to look at the middle of the wall for some satisfying ornamentation, although this is no longer a rule. The other pictures should radiate from this focus point and the proportion of the grouping should be based on it. Small pictures should be placed closely.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

It is very easy to slice mush for frying if the knift is dipped in hot grease. When the mush sticks to the knife, clean it and dip it in the hot fat again.

Grease the cup in which you measure molasses and every drop will run out and there will be no waste.

Add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the rinsing water to revive faded colors.

To keep oilcloth from breaking at the corners of the table, paste squares of heavy muslin or flour sacks, or pieces of adhesive cloth, on the wrong side where the corners of the table come.

Thoroughly ripe fruit is preferable to more elaborate desserts that require more preparation. There should always be fruit for breakfast.

Seeding dates is such a sticky job! By wetting the hands in cold water dates will not stick the least bit.

A fresh coat of varnish will freshen up an old piece of linoleum and give it considerably more wear.

Cream twenty-four hours old and very cold always whips best.—Mrs. A.M.L.

The salary of the Agent-General for Quebec in the United Kingdom is to be raised from $8,000 to $11,000,

BROWN SILK MODEL

One of the departures which southern resort fashion showings brought forth was the smart quilted coat.

These appeared in cottons and silks for the south, and promise to continue their popularity for early Spring wear.

The model above is of brown silk, quilted, with fine gold stitching tracing a design over its surface. The coat and matching hat are both trimmed with brown.

Huge seaplanes are in course of construction in England for the authorities, and when complete will be the largest craft in the world. One giant is having two 1,000 horse power engines installed and when fully loaded will weigh more than 15 tons. Another super flying boat will be driven by three engines, capable of developing 2,100 horse power. It will have accommodation for thirty passengers in a luxurious saloon.

A revival of the pre-war building and real estate boom is foreseen by officials of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange who point to January construction activity as a forerunner of a record building season here.

CANADIAN TEACHERS FEDERATION CONVENTION

The above convention will be held in Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 2nd to August 6th, and arrangements are now being completed for an all-expense, personally conducted tour via the Canadian National Railways, to Charlottetown in connection therewith. This Tour will include a trip up the Saguenay River, through the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes, and the Land of Evangeline country, with stopover at Quebec City and trip to St. Anne de Beaupre, returning by way of Boston, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. A leaflet giving complete information regarding the tour can be secured from Mr. Martin Kerr, (Principal of the Earl Kitchener School), 4 Beulah Ave., Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. A. E. Bryson, (Principal of the Silverthorn School), 44 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto.

AGENTS MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR
Every household needs Mendets. Mend leaks instantly in all utensils. Just insert and tighten. 15c and 25c a package postpaid
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. C Collingwood, Ont.

HOME COOKING

Tempting Fish Dishes

After endless winter menus in which meats have predominated, the lighter diet which follows in the wake of Lent is a welcome change indeed. And if this change includes the various kinds of sea foods, obtainable nowadays in keepable form and retaining that delicious deep-sea tang, the monotony of the menu may be eliminated and a seasonable diet—adequate to satisfy even the most hearty and epicurean appetites—may be provided.

Can you think of anything more appetizing or sustaining for an early-spring breakfast than fat, tender, juicy mackerel; creamed finnan haddie or golden codfish balls? Here are a few recipes calculated to arouse the most laggard appetite:

To Bake Fish:—Fish may be baked with or without being filled with dressing. In any case clean the fish well, remove the eyes if the head is left on, rub with salt, and, if dressing is to be used, stuff and skewer it. Dredge with flour, put a little fat in the pan and baste the fish frequently while baking. Garnish with lemon, parsley or pickles and serve with drawn butter or any preferred sauce.

Dressing For Fish:—1½ cups bread crumbs; pepper; 2 tablespoons melted butter or dripping; salt; 1 tablespoon chopped onion; savory or sage. Melt the butter or dripping. Cook the onion in this for two or three minutes, being careful not to brown the onion. Mix the salt, pepper and herbs with the bread crumbs; add the onion and dripping, and if it is not moist enough use a little milk.

Baked Fish:—A fish weighing from four to six pounds is a good bake. It should be baked whole. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, salt and a little salt pork chopped fine, mix with 1 egg and fill the body that has been well cleaned, sew it up and lay it in a dripping pan so it will lay flat and not curl at either end. Lay across the fish some strips of fat salt pork to flavor. Put 1 pint of water in the pan. Bake 1½ hours, baste often; after taking up thicken the gravy and pour over it.

Baked Halibut Slice:—Three pounds of halibut, one thick slice; 4 or 5 slices onion half bay leaf, 4 or 5 thin slices of salt pork. Put the fish in a baking pan with two or three tablespoonfuls of water. Put the pork, and the onion chopped fine, the half bay leaf and a few cracker crumbs on the fish. Bake for three-quarters of an hour. Make a white sauce of one heaping tablespoonful of butter and the same amount of flour melted together, and one large cupful of hot milk or cream; stir until it bubbles, season with salt, pepper and a bit of cayenne. After the fish is cooked push the flavorings off into the pan. Put the fish on a hot platter. Add one cupful of hot water to the contents of the pan, stir all together and let boil up; strain into the white sauce and pour round the fish. Sprinkle finely minced parsley over all.

Flounder fileted: This is free of all bone and skin and the flesh is delicate and fine. Floured and fried to a golden brown it is excellent with tomato sauce.

Flounder Hollandaise:—This is a simple and appetizing way of preparing the filets. Put them in a stew pan, say six small ones, and cover with salted water, adding a little vinegar. Cook for five or six minutes, then drain them and place on a dish. Pour melted butter over them with the juice of half a lemon, garnish with parsley and serve with three potatoes cut in small bits.

Macaroni And Fish Pie:—¼ lb. macaroni; 6 level tablespoons grated cheese; ½ lb. cold cooked fish; 1 heaping tablespoon butter; 1 cup white sauce. Break the macaroni in small pieces and boil in salted water until tender. Remove all skin and bones from the fish. Butter a fireproof dish, put in a layer of the macaroni, then one of fish, sprinkle in a little of the cheese and pepper and salt. When all the material is used pour over the sauce, sprinkle with cheese and dot with butter. Bake until a nice golden brown.

Fish Curry:—1½ lb. of fish; 1 tablespoonful of curry-powder; 1 tart cooking apple; ½ teaspoonful of brown sugar; ½ teaspoonful of salt (or more to taste); 3 oz. of butter; 1 oz. of flour; 3 small onions; ¼ teaspoonful of ginger; juice of ½ lemon; sprinkling of pepper. Put the butter into an enamelled pan, and add the onion and apple, cut up finely. Fry till fairly soft, then mix in smoothly the curry-powder, flour, and seasonings. Let these cook for a minute, then add about half a pint of water. Bring it all to the boil, then put the pan to one side, where it will just simmer, and let it cook for thirty minutes. In the meantime boil the fish in five gills of water, flake it into nice pieces when cooked and add it to the curry sauce. Serve very hot, with boiled rice, toast fingers, or mashed potato.

Steamed Fish Pudding:—Free about half a pound of cooked fish from skin and bones, and chop it rather finely. Wash four ounces of rice, and boil it in plenty of water. Melt an ounce of butter in a stewpan, stir in an ounce of flour, cook it a little, and add half a gill of milk. Stir over the fire and cook for about five minutes; then add the fish, a little chopped parsley, a little grated lemon rind, and the rice (previously drained), season to taste with salt and pepper and moisten with a well-beaten egg. Pour the mixture into a buttered pudding basin, and steam for about an hour. When done, turn the pudding into a hot dish. Serve with anchovy or plain melted butter sauce. Instead of rice, mashed potatoes may be used if preferred. The mixture may be put into a cake or timbale mould, and bake for about forty minutes in a fairly hot oven. Turn out the pudding into a hot dish. Garnish with slices of lemon, and sprigs of parsley, and serve hot.

Creamed Fish:—Three pounds of halibut or haddock, boil ½ hour, flake, taking out the bones, add pepper and salt, 1 pint milk; boil a piece of onion in milk for flavoring, take it out, add 1 tablespoon of butter and flour blended together and pour this over fish; beat whites of 3 eggs, season with a little salt, and cover over fish; brown in oven.

Broiled Halibut:—Have a slice of halibut cut reasonably thick, dredge lightly with flour, and broil over a hot fire. Turn often, and be careful to remove from the fire as soon as the fish shows signs of separating. If cooked too long it will be dry. Remove to a hot platter, butter generously and pepper lightly. It should be salted while cooking.

Salmon Cutlets:—One cupful of canned salmon; one teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of chopped parsley; two teaspoonfuls of lemon-juice; a little paprika. Mince the fish, and mix it with the other ingredients, adding lastly half a cupful of white sauce. When cold, shape it in cutlet forms. Roll it in egg and crumbs, and fry it in deep fat until brown. If desired, Hollandaise sauce may be poured over the whole.

New England Codfish Balls:—1 cupful of codfish flakes; 2 cupfuls of mashed potatoes; 2 eggs; butter, pepper, milk, and cracker crumbs. Freshen the codfish flakes and measure after they have been squeezed dry. Have ready hot mashed potatoes, nicely seasoned, with cream and butter. To this add one well-beaten egg, a dash of pepper and the codfish. Whisk to a fluffiness with a fork, and with floured hands form the mixture into balls just slightly larger than a walnut. Dip into lightly beaten egg to which one tablespoonful of milk has been added, roll in powdered cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until nicely crusted with a golden brown. Serve piping hot.

Cream-of-Fish Soup:—Season with salt and pepper a quart of scalded milk to taste. Thicken with flour that has been mixed with cold water. Put a pound of boiled fish through a sieve, and add to the milk. If it is too thick, after heating the fish in the prepared milk add a little hot water. Lastly add a dessert spoon of butter. stir well and serve.

Salt Mackeral in Cream:—Remove the bone from the fish, cut several gashes in the flesh and freshen by placing it in a large granite pan, skin side up and covering generously with cold water, allowing from twenty-four to forty-eight hours for the process and changing the water several times. Drain and wipe dry and broil on a well-oiled broiler—principally on the flesh side—basting twice with melted butter. Arrange on a platter and pour over the fish a cupful of hot cream. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. A drawn butter or white sauce may be served if you lack the cream or prefer to omit it.

Broiled Salt Mackerel:—Soak a small salt mackerel in plenty of cold water over night. Drain and rub over with melted butter and broil slowly because if held too near the flames the fish will dry out too quickly. When the fish is done plunge the wire broiler into boiling water which will greatly improve the fish. Lay on a warm plate spread lightly with melted butter and a tablespoon of lemon juice and add a few dashes of paprika.

Fish Réchauffé:—To every pound of fish ready cooked and boned take two tablespoonfuls of made mustard, one and a half of anchovy sauce, and two tablespoonfuls of Harvey sauce; mix these all well together and pour over the fish, adding a quarter of a pint of milk and a ounce of butter. Grease a pie-dish we and put the fish into it, add breadcrumb on the top and small pieces of butter bake in a fairly quick oven. A most de licious way of doing up fish.

Haddock:—Soak a dried haddock i warm milk, then bone it and shred int small pieces, mix it up with about on gill of cream and pepper. Make a ligh paste, roll it out thin and cut int squares; on to each piece place some o the haddock, roll it up in the paste, an fry this in boiling fat. Dish up on a nap kin. The milk that the haddock has bee soaked in will make some fish soup.

Codfish a la Mode:—Pick up very fin and freshen one cupful of salt codfish and mix with two cupfuls of mashed pota toes, one pint of cream or rich milk, tw well-beaten eggs, two large tablespoon

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fuls of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Bake in an earthen dish for twenty or twenty-five minutes and serve from the same dish.

Browned Salmon And Rice:—1 tablespoonful butter; 2 tablespoonfuls flour; 2-3 cupful milk; 2-3 cupful salmon; 1 cupful cooked rice; salt and pepper to taste. Make a white sauce in the following way; melt the butter, add the flour and seasoning, and cook together until bubbling. Then add the cold milk gradually, stirring all the while. Cook until thick and smooth. Then add the salmon freed from skin and bones and the rice. Have a hot greased frying-pan ready, pour in the mixture, sauté for ten minutes, then bake in a hot oven for twenty to thirty minutes, fold like an omelet, and turn onto a hot platter. This will serve four.

Stewed Smoked Halibut:—Cut half a pound of smoked halibut into half-inch pieces, pour boiling water over it and let stand for ten minutes, then drain. In the meantime prepare a sauce with one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of milk, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Add the halibut and three hard-boiled eggs cut in dice, cover and keep where it will barely simmer for ten minutes. On a heated platter make a border of hot mashed potatoes. Taste the stewed fish, add salt if needed, then turn into the potato border, and sprinkle the fish with a little finely chopped parsley.

Sardine Toast:—Skin and bone 6 sardines, boil 2 eggs hard and chop them. Lay first the egg on some buttered toast, then the sardines seasoned with cayenne and salt Put in an oven to get hot.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you have no candle holders for a birthday cake you can use marshmallows for the tiny candles. Both children and grownups will be pleased at the appearance of the cake.

Remove lumps in brown sugar by heating in a pan over a vessel of hot water.

Before baking potatoes let them stand in hot water for at least fifteen minutes. They will bake in half the time.

Our Needlework Corner.

HANDY MITTENS

A number of household tasks can be more pleasantly and quickly done if the hand is slipped into a suitable mitten before commencing the work. The unworn parts of old woollen or thick cotton underwear are good for this purpose.

From old flannel stitch up two mittens, preferably having thumbs. Slip these on when polishing the silver and see how much quicker and easier the not always welcome work goes than when the polishing flannel is held in the hand.

A mitten makes an ideal oven holder; make it long so as to protect the wrist and arm from the heat if short-sleeved work dresses are habitually worn.

A mitten with thick palms is excellent for lifting and carrying out ash pans. Cut pieces from the tops of old boots to put on the palms and front of the thumbs. The handles of these receptacles often have a way of being very hot and uncomfortable when taken directly from the stove. They also protect the hand from the ashes, which are quite likely to prove irritating to the skin.

A mitten included in the stove-cleaning outfit will protect the hand when dusting or shining the stove.

A mitten made of several thicknesses of flannel or eiderdown is just the thing for polishing shoes. Cut the pieces or patch them to make say six sides for a mitten, cutting thumb with the rest. Overcast or blanket-stitch the wrists, then put all six together and run them around on the machine. With the wrists open this way you can use one thickness or five as you wish and by turning one or other side out you need not use the same part when doing black or brown shoes.

These double or treble thickness mitts are also fine for polishing furniture or floors, saving the ends of the fingers and nails from bruises and dust. If you have a bit of sheepskin use it wool out for the palm of one mitten for dusting down the stairs and floors.

SILK CUSHION TOPS

Years ago, says a correspondent of a farm paper, my mother and I began saving silk pieces for a quilt. Since we had so few silk garments, the accumulation was slow, and fortunately, before we had enough, some of the silk began to go to pieces, after its adulterated kind! (Fortunately, I mean, because it was not made up into the quilt.) Now I have been cutting silk and velvet rags, not for rugs, but for cushion covers. I have seen a very attractive one, knitted; but Earl's mother has her loom threaded with warp for an 18-in. wide stair carpet, and the cushion covers will get in on the same run. This way takes fewer rags than a knitted cover, and should be stronger.

Inner Tube Mats

Not everyone has discovered that discarded inner tubes can be made into floor mats, requiring but a short time and little labor.

The old tubes are first cut into strips. The strips are then woven or interlaced with each other, basket fashion. The end strips are made double width and turned over. These strips should be cemented in place.

A row of brass rivets, placed around the edges, improves the appearance greatly, in addition to making the mat stronger.

Another method is to cut the tubes into narrow strips and braid them. Sew together by threading strong string through under one strand of the braid, then through a strand of the braid you are sewing on and continue. This will give a reversible mat and one easily cleaned by putting it in a tub of water and scouring it with a broom.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

When the lower part of blinds get soiled and faded and begin to show the worse for wear, instead of buying new ones, cut them straight across about six inches above the hem, take them off the roller, and tack this end to the roller, thereby reversing the ends of the blind. Now, when the hem is turned up and sewed on the machine and the blind is put on the stick, it will look as good as new and last as long again.

Time and patience may be saved if the rosettes on baby's cap are snapped on instead of sewed. In this way they may be taken off and put on in a very short time. A large snap answers the purpose better than a small one.

Deep headings on soft draperies may be kept from sagging by the use of fine millinery wire. Run the wire through the top of the heading, fasten at each end, and bend the wire to follow the folds of the material.

GOLDEN RULES

The Army School of Physical Training had printed on the back of the program of a recent display the following Golden Rules:—

Play the game for the sake of the game.
Play for your side and not for yourself.
Be a good winner and a good loser—modest in victory and generous in defeat.
Take all decisions without question or argument.
Be unselfish and always ready to teach and help others.

Announcement is made of a new artificial silk industry to be established at Drummondville.

Problems of Homemakers.

Pimples, Boils and Carbuncles

Reader.—The difference between pimples, boils and carbuncles is due largely to the germs which cause them. Pimples and boils are quite apt to be due to exactly the same causes, hence to be alike except for size. Carbuncles are caused by a more virulent type of germ, and are much more severe and dangerous. Naturally the general condition of the patient has a good deal to do with the matter. The more healthy the individual, the stronger will be resisting power of the blood to germ life; hence the less local trouble there will be. To put it in another way, the germs which would cause a severe boil in one victim may cause only a small pimple, or nothing, in a more healthy man. Extreme care should be taken when treating boils or carbuncles on your own person or that of another, lest the infection be spread.

Acid Stomach

T.J.S.—There are two kinds of acid stomach. One is the sort where the stomach secretes too much acid in the gastric juice. This is called hyperchloridia. Sometimes this is a symptom of ulcer of the stomach, though not by any means always so. Chronic catarrh of the stomach may be a cause of it also. The other, and more common, cause of an acid stomach is intestinal fermentation. In such cases the acid is not formed in the stomach, but in the intestines. It is then forced back into the stomach along with gas. In this type the treatment must be that of intestinal fermentation, and not treatment of the stomach at all, except incidentally.

It is extremely unwise to take medicine prescribed for another person who may not himself know all the reasons his doctor had for giving it to him and whose trouble may be from an entirely different cause. Go to your own family doctor and follow his advice.

Meaning of Gems

L. A. S. S.—Marvellous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gems by ancients, who had great faith in them. Even today it is customary among lovers and friends in making Christmas, birthday, engagement and wedding presents to notice the significance attached to various stones, although there is no real belief in their importance.

The birth stones for the various months of the year are as follows: For Jan.—Garnet; Feb.—Amethyst; March—Bloodstone or Jasper; April—Diamond or Sapphire; May—Emerald or Carnelian; June—Agate or Chalcedony; July—Ruby or Onyx; Aug.—Sardonyx; Sept.—Chrysolite; Oct.—Opal or Beryl; Nov.—Topaz; and Dec.—Turquoise or Ruby.

Isn't this a pretty Hat?

It is only one of many illustrated in Hallam's Spring Fashion Book, which shows the latest Paris and New York styles for Spring and Summer, in coats, dresses, millinery, furs, sheers, at such low prices that, I believe, cannot be equalled anywhere.

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MODEL FOR CHILD

French children are noted for their smart frocks and coats. The model above is a copy of one made for a small French child, and also duplicated for her smaller sister, as the two always dress alike.

Beige tweed, which has a fairly rough surface, is the material used for this one. Soft brown suede faces the color and the front rever. The narrow belt which disappears through slits at the sides is also of brown suede.

With this the little girl wears a soft beige felt hat with a rolling brim which turns up all the way around.

The diamond signifies purity and is supposed to maintain peace and disperse storms. The amethyst is a preventive against violent passion. Agate insures health, long life and prosperity. Beryl brings everlasting youth and happiness. The bloodstone causes steadfast affection, courage and wisdom. The gem or stone that prevents misfortune is the carnelian. The catseye warns against danger and trouble. A chalcedony will drive away sadness. If you wear a chrysolite it frees you from all evil passions and melancholy.

The emerald is supposed to discover false friends and insure true love. For constancy and fidelity wear a garnet. If desirous of wisdom and courage wear a jasper. The moonstone brings good luck. To insure conjugal felicity wear an onyx. A pearl signifies purity and innocence. Sapphires free their wearers from enchantment and denote repentance. A sardonyx indicates marital happiness. The topaz brings fidelity and friendship, and prevents bad dreams. The turquoise influences prosperity in love.

Rubies are said to discover poison, correct evils resulting from mistaken friendship, etc. There is only one "unlucky" stone. The opal is thought to be the portender of injury and mental or physical trouble.

Legal complications are threatened in connection with the sale in New York city for the benefit of the Soviet Government of $50,000,000 worth of Russian crown jewels, which are reported to have reached London from Moscow, en route to New York. Purchasers of the gems will find their titles questioned in the courts, once they are within the jurisdiction of New York state, it was announced by the Russian lawyers' association in the United States.

FOREST FIRES IN AUSTRALIA

Due to the intensity of the midsummer heat now prevalent here immense fires have been raging for the past fortnight in South Eastern Australia and have caused hundreds of thousands of pounds damage to the Southern half of New South Wales, while practically all Victoria is affected settlers being burnt out and small townships wiped out entirely.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

A STYLISH MODEL.

5377. This attractive design is suitable for stout and for slender figures. It may be appropriately developed in kasha, satin, cashmere or faille.

The pattern is cut in 8 sizes. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size as portrayed in the large view will require 3 3-8 yards of figured material and 7-8 yard of plain material 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 1-8 yards.

A PRETTY "EVENING" FROCK

5383. Metal brocade, lace, chiffon or taffeta could be used for this attractive style. It will also be pleasing in combinations of two materials.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3 7-8 yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 3-8 yard.

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

A "SMART" STYLE FOR A SCHOOL DRESS

4939. Plaid woollen was chosen for this model, with binding and facings of wool crepe, in a matched shade. Pockets are inserted at the cross slashes in the front.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 7-8 yards of one material 36 inches wide. If made as illustrated, 1-4 yard of contrasting material will be required for collar, revers, facings and vestee.

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

A DAINTY FROCK FOR A LITTLE MISS

5389. Percale, chintz, tub silk or challie would be suitable for this model. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as in the small view.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 1-8 yards of 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 1 7-8 yard will be required. If cuffs and collar are faced with contrasting material the facing will require 1-4 yard.

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For Young People

Betty And Bobby

Story For Little Folk By Clara L. Gobin

One morning while Betty was dressing she heard the most pitiful crying of the robins in the maple tree just outside of her window, and she knew something just dreadful had happened to her baby robins, and sure enough something had happened. She saw a tiny baby robin fluttering on the ground with a broken leg.

She didn't wait to put all her clothes on, because she saw she had to be quick, or that wicked blue jay would kill every one of her baby birds. She ran down the stairs just as fast as she could go, and climbed up into the tree, and you'd better believe that jay flew away in a hurry, just scolding her as hard as ever he could; and the papa and mamma robins knew Betty wanted to help them because she had always been good to them and fed them, and every day filled a nice little pan of water for them to bathe in. So when they saw her climbing up the tree they knew she was going to help them, and they just flew down to the ground and fluttered around the dear baby robin that was hurt. And they cried so hard that Betty's mamma heard them, and came out to help, too, and she picked up the poor little birdie in her warm hands and—O, O, such a dreadful thing happened—one of Betty's feet slipped in the tree, and she fell to the ground, and broke one of her little legs, too. My, but that was bad, yes it was. And by that time Betty's papa and Pat and Norah were out there, too. And Norah took the little hurt bird, and papa picked up his wee Betty, and Pat phoned for the doctor, and Betty's mamma—what do you think she did? She didn't stop to cry or say, "What shall I do? What shall I do?" No, sir, she was prety white and frightened, but before the doctor got there she had some soft pillows on the table to lay Betty down on, and took off her little slippers and stockings, and held the little broken leg while the doctor bound it up. Aren't mammas lovely?

Betty's papa couldn't help about Betty very much, but let me tell you what he did. He took a wee, wee bit of wood and a little piece of cotton and bound up the baby bird's leg, and Norah made a little warm nest for it out of a strawberry basket, and while she was doing that Pat boiled an egg and put little bits of it on a toothpick and fed the birdie. All the folks in that house loved birds and knew how to care for them.

The doctor thought Betty had better sleep for a while, so he left some good medicine for her, and said he would send a nurse. But Betty's mamma and papa both said, "Why, no, we want to take care of her ourselves." And Norah and Pat said, "Shure, an' we'll help."

Four nurses for one little hurt girl, wasn't that great? And the doctor said, "Well, well, I wish all my sick children had such good care." And he smiled and looked kind of sad, 'cause he was thinking of some little children who didn't have anyone to care for them at all when they were sick.

The next morning after all these things happened, Norah took the strawberry basket with the little nest in and put it in the window, and what do you think? There was daddy robin on a limb of the maple tree singing as loud as ever he could, and when he saw Norah put the nest in the window he stopped singing, and he turned his head first on one side, then on the other, and looked down into the nest. Then he flew down to the window and made sure it was his baby bird. Off he flew and in a few minutes came back to the window with a little wiggly worm in his bill. He got just as near the nest as he could, but the screen was shut. What could he do? He wasn't going to open his bill and lose his baby's breakfast. No, sir. He stood chirping until Betty's mamma heard him. She opened the screen wide enough for daddy robin to drop the worm in his baby's mouth; such a wide open mouth, and quicker than a wink that worm was gone. Betty's mamma had to laugh, and it pleased her because she would have something fine to tell Betty when she waked up.

It took Betty some time to wake up, and the poor little girl had to lie quiet many, many days, and robin redbreast got well before she did, and learned to use his wings.

Betty's bed was rolled over to the window every day, and it seemed to please baby robin very much, for he would fly over to the soft covers of her bed, and by and by he tried to talk to Betty, yes, he did; such a chatter as he kept up, but it made Betty very happy.

She thought he should have a name, so he would be one of her family, so she named him Bobby.

And this is the Betty and Bobby story.

A CLEVER MOTHER BIRD

Starting from far up the Irrawaddy, with a caravan of Chinese mules and muleteers, in search of new plants, Captain Ward slipped back into the travel of the Middle Ages, and so was off for many months, on a long and lonely way, far from any white companion. However, there was much of interest to see, and in his book "The Romance of Plant Hunting", he tells this story of feathered ingenuity:

"Once, while basking in the sunshine, I watched a wee bird—a flycatcher, I think—who had built her nest in a bush at the top of a cliff, and raised three fledglings. Great was the distress of the little parent, therefore, on approaching with a fat moth, to see a human seated hard by. She dared not fly across the path to her home, lest she should thereby discover her secret to me; so she hopped backwards and forwards in the bushes on the other side of the path, crying out in alarm. This brought on the scene, not only the father bird, likewise clasping a green caterpillar firmly in his beak, but several other tiny feathered friends, curious as to what all this coil might be about; and, beholding the situation, out of sympathy they joined in the chorus of distress. Such a clatter was toward, all piping at once, as is the way of birds. But having no solution to offer, presently they went their ways, one by one, leaving the unhappy parents to their dilemma.

"Wee, wee, wee, r-r-r-r," they cried, and again "wee, wee, we-r-r-r." To and fro in the bushes greatly agitated, they flitted, and always that plaintive "wee, wee, wee," ending on a rolled "r." But they would not eat the babies' food; and indeed it was remarkable how they managed to keep up their signals of distress without either dropping or swallowing those morsels.

At last the note changed. The mother's quick brain had devised a plan. "I am coming," she purred to the hungry mites, who, with gaping beaks, snuggled down in the nest, unconscious of the turmoil outside, and wondering, perhaps what had delayed their meal.

"Now the mother flew into a patch of long grass and disappeared from sight, and I saw the grass shaking. A minute later she scrambled across the open under cover, and came round to the nest from behind; scarcely could I see her, though it was not difficult to follow her route.

"Presently she emerged warily, flew off, and returned to repeat the manoeuvre; but the male bird, lacking that spur of love which had given the mother this insight, still flitted to and fro, timid and indecisive. When at last he screwed himself to follow the same course, his courage failed him half-way, and rending the air with is danger cry, he returned to his starting-point, having accomplished nothing save to betray to a keen watcher that which they were both most anxious to conceal."

KITTY'S HIDING PLACE

(By Elizabeth Flint Wade.)

The Holland children—Janet, Arthur, Emily, and little Kitty—loved a rainy day, for then they were allowed to play in the great, roomy, garret.

The children liked the game of hide and seek, for each time they played it they found some new place in which to hide.

The older children always hid four-year-old Kitty, who was so small that they could tuck her away in the smallest of places; she would stay "still as a mouse" and not let the "blinder" know where she was hidden.

"Where shall we hide Kitty this time?" asked Emily, one day, as soon as Arthur, who was chosen blinder, had gone out.

"In the old trunk," said George.

"Oh, no," said Emily, "Arthur would look there the first thing."

"Then hide her in the cubby-hole behind the chimney," said Janet.

"Oh, wait, I have it!" cried Emily. "Here's a big empty bag hanging on a nail in this corner. We'll put Kitty into the bag and hang it back on the nail. Arthur never will think of looking for her in a bag."

As soon as the bag, with Kitty in it, was hung on the nail, the others hurried to their hiding places and called out, "All ready!"

Arthur came in and began his search. After a while he found all the hiders except Kitty, but not a trace of her could he find.

"I don't believe that she's hidden in the garret at all," said Arthur, when he had looked twice in all the places where he thought that she might be hidden. "I'll have to give up and call, 'Home free'!"

Now the string to the bag was old and not very stout; it had been gradually giving way. All at once it broke, and down tumbled bag and Kitty. How surprised Arthur was, and how the other children laughed and clapped their hands! Even Kitty laughed, although at first she was frightened by her fall.

Their mother came up to find what all the noise and laughter were about. When they told her she laughed, too, and said: "Why, this must be a game of 'letting the kitty out of the bag'!"—Youth's Companion.

A FEBRUARY FINGER PLAY

The ground was all frozen (1)
And ugly and bare;
The leafless trees shook (2)
In the cold winter air.

Then a gentle gray cloud
Floated over the sky (3)
And dropping and drifting (4)
The snowflakes came by.

They covered the ground (5)
With a carpet of light.
They wrapped all the trees (6)
In soft mufflings of white.

The dingy old houses (7)
Like palaces shone;
Into filmiest lace-work
The clothes-lines (8) had grown.

Then the children ran out (9)
With their cheeks glowing red.
"Ho, ho, for snowballing!" (10)
They merrily said.

The white balls flew briskly, (11)
They sped to and fro,
And beauty and happiness
Came with the snow.

Motions

(1) Hands brought together in front, palms down, and then spread apart with a gesture to show the extent of the ground.
(2) Arms held up and shaken stiffly for leafless trees.
(3)) Hands raised above head with motion of cloud moving across sky.
(4) Hands brought down like the falling snowflakes.
(5) Same motion as (1), with fingers shaking for snowflakes falling.
(6) Point up for trees.
(7) Hands lifted, with finger-tips touching, to form roof of house.
(8) Horizontal gesture for clothes-line.
(9) Fingers chase each other like children running.
(10) Clap hands.
(11) Motion of making and throwing snowballs.—Primary Education.

EATING

I'm glad my plate is rather small
And that it's almost flat
For I can pass my plate for more;
I often do do that.

I'm glad I have a knife and fork
And spoon that I can use
For then I see all that I eat
And my next helping choose.

While my dear calf, poor little thing,
A bucket is its plate.
I'm sure it never got a glimpse
Of half the things it ate.
—Minerva Hunter, in N. E. Homestead.

THE RIGHT PEG

A peg that's round won't fit, I'm bound
In any hole that's square;
But if a boy that's square is round,
He'll fit in anywhere.

New passenger and freight services between Montreal and the British West Indies will be established in 1927 as a result of the Dominion Government's action in calling for tenders for service between Canada, the British West Indies and other colonies who were parties to the Canada-West Indies trade agreement of 1925.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A SPORTSMAN'S PI.

"At our school," boasted Teddy, "we have all the outdoor sports: l a b f l o t o, g i n o r w, i i m m s g n w, a c e g i n n o, a g i k n s t, n i s i k i g."

"That's nothing," interrupted Jack. "We have all those, not to mention a h q s s u, c c k l o o f l g, b g i l n o w and n e i t s n."

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Enigma.—Friend-ship, com-fort, buoyant, miti-gate, cou-rage, wel-fare, con-cord, ani-mate, de-file. mis-for-tune, no-table, pecu-liar, cur-tail, munifi-cent.

LAMBING TIME IN SOUTH ENGLAND

Lambing is in full swing at Roydon, Essex, where the young lambs are arriving in large numbers. On some farms they are looked after by lamb girls, such as the one in the picture. This four-day-old lamb is being fed from a bottle, which he apparently enjoys.

FIGHTING FOR BABY'S HEALTH

Is the Constant Care of Every Young Mother.

The young mother has a constant care in looking after the welfare of her little ones. Childhood ailments come on so suddenly—sometimes without a minute's warning—the mother may have a very sick baby on her hands before help can be obtained. That is unless she has a remedy in the house which she can safely give the baby for any of the many minor ailments of babyhood and childhood.

Such a remedy is found in Baby's Own Tablets. Thousands of mothers throughout the country always keep a box of the Tablets on hand and they proclaim them to be without an equal for sweetening baby's stomach; regulating his bowels, and thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers, and making the dreaded teething period easy.

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy. They are guaranteed to be free from opiates or any other narcotic drug which are so harmful to the future welfare of the baby. Mothers, if you value the life of your little ones give him Baby's Own Tablets when he is ill, or, better still, give him an occasional dose of the Tablets to ward off illness. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or will be sent to any address, post paid, at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Editor Says:

Notice the increasing number of contributions from boys this week. "Mac" has submitted several articles on various phases of the Lone Scout activities. For a seventeen year-old lad his writing shows decided promise. Lloyd Harper, who writes "The Indian Maid's Tragedy," is a new comer to this page. Judging from the charm of his first effort this boy's name should appear in print quite often in future.

Fred Mackenzie's letter is especially welcome. It is the kind of a letter from a Salvation Army boy that is most interesting.

Remember this is your page. Anything that interests you will interest others. And remember my special invitation issued last week, to:

Any boy reader in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick to write an article, not over five hundred words, on "Maritime Rights."

Any boy reader in Quebec to write a similar article on "The Good Points of the French Canadian."

Any Ontario boy to write on "Prohibition vs. Government Control of Liquor."

Any boy living in the prairie provinces to write on "The Points for (or against) the Hudson Bay Railway."

Any British Columbia boy to write on "The Chinese, The Japs, and How we Should Deal With Them."

Salvation Army boys: "What I Aim to Become in Canada."

All Boys: Any subject that interests you will interest others.

Address: Editor, Boys' Page.

Contributed by Lone Scouts

(By C. Malcolm Lapointe)

In order to join the Lone Scouts of America a boy must be old enough to read and understand the Lone Scout pledge. This is the only age limit.

Should you wish to join and not know of any Lone Scout near you write to the Lone Scouts of America, 500 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., asking them to send you a membership application blank. When there is a Lone Scout in your locality he will have blanks which he will be pleased to give you. Fill in the blanks on the form and send it with the necessary fee to the Long House at the above address. It would be well to mention the Montreal Witness on the margin of your application The membership fee of fifteen cents is the only charge. It covers the expense of registering you and sending the handbook which contains the rules of the organization and information regarding its activities. Aside from a registration fee of five cents each January this is the only necessary expense. Degree books and other equipment are supplied at cost if desired.

What Lone Scouts Do

On joining the Lone Scouts a boy will first of all read through this handbook and there he will find the particulars of the various activities and start to work on the one that suits his inclination most.

Turning first to the most important activity we will consider the Degree work. To take up this the chief item of our program requires a slight expense for the booklets but one will be amply repaid, not only because of the progress made in Scouting but also because of the benefits the work necessarily brings.

The first Degree deals with the care and development of the body and mind, patriotism, the principles of courtesy, the Scout's place in the home, the honor of the Scout, charity with all men, kindness to animals, simple handicrafts, doing a useful thing each day, map reading and hiking. These subjects are treated in a way to make a lasting impression on the boy and are understandable even to the very young without being of that "simple" kind that causes the disgust of many older boys.

The other Degrees continue to teach the elementary principles of Nature, helpfulness to others, camping, pioneering, woodcraft and first aid. Through passing these tests the boy is enriched mentally, built up physically and strengthened in his moral structure.

Amateur journalism, the other big feature of our program will appeal to many boys. The boy who likes to write has different fields open to him.

The A.L.S.A.P.'s (Authorized Lone Scout Amateur Publications) are small magazines, published and edited by Lone Scouts for the fun of the thing, which are of a good standard and have promised to deal squarely with their subscribers and contributors. The organization grants them charters to protect the Lone Scouts in general.

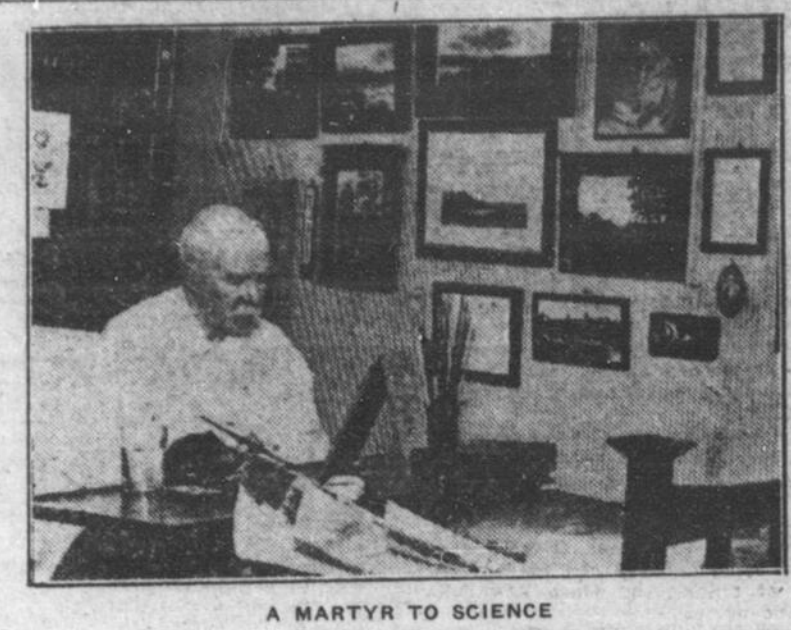
In contributing to one of them material should be of the type such as is used by that particular paper.

Canadian Lone Scouts, due to the kindness of the Montreal Witness, now have a splendid field to gain contributing points in.

In communities Lone Scouts band themselves together in tribes to indulge in Degree work, athletics, and community service co-operatively.

When there are no near neighbors a Lone Scout secures one or more letter pals in other parts. These fellows are Lone Scouts who are interested in the things he is doing and they exchange ideas and information.

MIND BODY | BOYS' PAGE | SOUL SERVICE



A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

Thirty years ago Major J. Hall, late of the Royal Army Medical Corps, relinquished his general practice to take up radiography as a profession. He contracted X-ray cancer and in 1908 it was necessary to amputate his left hand and four fingers of his right. He is never free from intense pain and is forced to spend a great deal of his time in bed. However, he has many interests, and is an artist of no little fame and was also recently elected a councillor of Birmingham. He writes considerably for publication and the picture shows him at work in his room.

"MAC" POWS A BIT

Say, brother Lone Scouts, we want to make this department a real success. Contribute to it and boost the Witness. Will somebody write an article telling about our last Canadian rally? That brings us to the question of our next one. Now is a good time to start planning for it. Come on, let us all get together and liven up Councils 14 and 15.

To start the ball rolling I will give a pennant to the Lone Scout, resident in either Council District 14 or 15 securing the most points in a contributing contest beginning March 3, and ending March 26 of this year. The pennant will have the monogram L.S.A. in C. in red letters on a blue ground and Winner Lone Scout Contest for Contributing to the Montreal Witness, March—May, 1926.

Points to be awarded by the donor who is barred from winning, on the following basis:—

For every article, poem, story, news item or photo relating to Lone Scouting published in the Witness during the contest—two points.

For the same, but not relating to Lone Scouting—one point.

FROM THE COUNCIL CHIEF

A Lone Scout Contest

Earl S. Wark,
Baldwinton, Sask.

Council District Fifteen, which consists of all Canada, west of Quebec, has launched a huge Boosting Campaign. In this campaign the Lone Scout securing the most points will be the winner and known as "Council Fifteen's 1926 Grand Booster." The points for this contest shall count as follows:—

For getting a new member for the Council, 1 point; for getting a new member for the Lone Scouts, 3 points; for getting a year's subscription to any amateur Lone Scout paper published in District fifteen, or other publications (such as the Montreal Witness) carrying Council Fifteen's news, 2 points; For organizing a Local Tribe, 5 points; for passing a degree, 1 point; for winning the L.S.D. title, 5 points; for winning the L.S.O. title, 5 points; for winning the L.S.B. title, 5 points; for every 10 contributing points won, 1 point; for winning the L.S.C., L.S.S., L.S.G., and L.S.O., 5 points each; for winning the S.S. title, 10 points; for publishing a chartered paper, 25 points per issue."

Points won between February 1, 1926, and December 31, 1926, only to count. All contestants at the end of this time must submit a list of all he points they won; these will be checked over and corrected, and the winner announced. Anyone submitting a fraudulent report, will forfeit all right to any prize he would otherwise have received.

The Leading contestants will receive suitable prizes which will be announced later.

The Council Chief (myself) who shall act as judge, will be the only Scout in the District who can not take part in the contest. For further information regarding this, write to myself at Baldwinton, Saskatchewan.

The Indian Maid's Tragedy

(By Lloyd Harper)

In that rugged portion of Lanark county, Ontario, south east of the small town of Perth, lies Otty Lake. This is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful of Ontario's inland lakes. It is about five miles long and one and one-quarter mile across at its widest point, and is studded with small wooded islands of picturesque beauty. Many years ago when Lanark was all covered with dense forest a tribe of Indians inhabited this region for hunting purposes in the summer time. Among these savages was a very beautiful Indian maiden, named Ounita. This maiden was loved by two Indians, one a noble warrior of her own tribe and the other a renegade of another tribe.

After some time the maiden pledged herself to the young warrior and the disappointed and jealous renegade waited for an opportunity for revenge.

One evening as the young warrior was paddling down the lake in his canoe he was assassinated by an arrow shot from ambush by his jealous rival.

The enraged warriors of the young man's tribe pursued the renegade. After some time they returned, their faces indicating something of what had happened. Ounita, heart-broken by her great sorrow, retired.

Years afterward a farmer found the remains of a human skeleton riddled with flint arrows in a small grove near Lanark. Thus, time revealed the revenge of the Indians on the murderer. Today the pretty tourist inn at Otty Lake bears the name of Ounita Inn after the Indian maiden of long ago.

TAG GAMES FOR YOUNGER BOYS

One boy is chosen to be IT. He gives warning and points to another player and immediately chases. A third player may run at any time between the one who is IT, and the one who is being chased, thus becoming the object chased. This goes on until the original one chosen to be IT succeeds in touching another. Fake attempts to cross between the chaser and runner add to the excitement of the game.

Cross Tag In Pairs

This game is similar to simple Cross Tag, except that the boys run in pairs. Each player linking his arm with another player, and running in that manner. They must not at any time let go arms to evade being tagged. This develops the spirit of co-operation.

Ostrich Tag

One player is IT. The remaining players are chased and tagged at any time, except when standing on one leg with the right arm under right thigh and hand holding the nose. It is difficult to stop running quickly and assume this position and hold it. The players have to move frequently as the position is difficult to hold.

Oriental Tag

One player is IT. The other players are chased. The only safe position is on the knees with the head bowed down on the folded arms, in a similar position to the posture of worship assumed by orientals.

Three Deep Tag

20-30 necessary to make it interesting. Players form in two circles, one directly behind the other.. Two players are left free, one to be IT, and the other to be chased. The player chased passes in and out around each pair and stops in front of some pair, thus making three deep (one behind the other). The runner is then safe, but the outside player of the three is then chased, until he places himself in front of some other pair.

Maze Tag

All but two of the players stand in parallel lines or ranks, one behind the other, with ample space between each two players and each two ranks. All the players in each rank clasp hands in a long line. This will leave aisles between the ranks and through these a runner and chaser make their way.

The sport of this game consists in sudden changes in the direction of the aisles, brought about by one player who is chosen as leader and stands aside, giving the commands, "Right face!" or "Left face!" at his discretion. When one of these commands is heard, all of the players standing in the ranks drop hands, face in the direction indicated and quickly clasp hands with the players who are then their neighbors on the right and left. This brings about a change of direction in the aisles, and therefore necessitates a change of direction in the course of the two who are running.

The success of the game depends largely upon the judgment of the leader in giving the commands, "Right (or left) face!" They should be given quickly and repeatedly, the leader often choosing a moment when the pursuer seems just about to touch his victim, when the sudden obstruction put in his way by the change in the position of the ranks makes necessary a sudden change of direction on his part. The play continues until the chaser catches his victim, or until the time limit has expired.

Boy's Letters

LOOKING FORWARD AND BACK

Editor, Boys' Page, Sir:—I am not exactly what you would call isolated, as I have ample time for recreation and a few chums, but, being a boy scout in the old country, I have a great interest with anything concerned in Scouting, so I was wanting to know if it would be possible for me to join the lone scout movement. I came out with the Salvation Army immigration scheme and arrived in Canada 12th March, 1924. I left Glasgow, December 12th, 1923, and went to London, England, for first part of training for Canada and we stayed there for three weeks at Sturge House, where we learned carpentry, cooking, housekeeping and looking after the stables and horses, which were a lot of, and dandies, too. We spent Christmas in London. Then we went to Hedleigh Farm Colony to finish off training for land. There we got an all round course on agriculture. Then a lady from Canada came and gave us a slight examination on General Knowledge. Next we had a body and eyes examination and at last we left there for Liverpool, on March 5, 1924. We were seven hours on the train. When we got off the train we went across the ferry and on a motor bus, then we arrived at the White Star Liner's dining room where we partook of a substantial breakfast and then all aboard for the SS. Regina. We had a splendid voyage, although a great number of passengers were sea sick. It never bothered me any and we arrived in Halifax 12th March, 1924, and we went from there to Winnipeg; arrived at Winnipeg, 15th March, 1924; stayed there two days, then we were sent off to our new situations, which I am liking fine, and trying to follow my Old Scouts' Law. I am looking forward to the day when I will be in a position to own a farm of my own, so I am putting a little in the Bank of my own for future use. At the same time I have a good employer who encourages and helps me in my new life.

Respectfully,

FRED MacKENZIE.

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A Hero in Wolf-Skin

A Story of Pagan and Christian

By TOM BEVAN

(By special arrangement with the Religious Tract Society, London—All Rights Reserved)

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued)

Two days passed, and the Goth, who dared not stir abroad during the daytime, was becoming restive. In the late afternoon of the third day a servitor came from the fort, asked for Egil, and told him that "the wood was chopped and ready for burning." The woodcutter grinned, and Atwulf, who was hiding in a stack of faggots, heaved a great sigh of relief when he heard the words. The messenger, who had no idea that the message held any hidden meaning, recounted some of Troll's tricks, quaffed a horn of mead, and went back again suspecting nothing.

As soon as the twilight hat gone Atwulf accompanied by Egil, set out for the place appointed by Troll. It was a tangled mass of bracken and gorse at the foot of the bluff. When the Goth was securely placed, the woodsman returned home, not daring to take any more active part in the enterprise.

Atwulf remained hidden in the bracken for more than an hour before he received any further tidings from Troll. A drowsy hum from the fort above came to his ears now and then, and from time to time a soldier or servitor passed within hail of him along the narrow path that wound to the top of the ascent. The clump of bracken was a more comfortable hiding-place than Egil's faggot-stack, but it was irksome enough to the Goth, who was heartily tired of his hole-and-corner style of living, and longed to dash out into the open, utter a rousing Gothic yell, and whirl his gleaming battle-axe aloft.

At length the tedious time of waiting came to an end; there was the pattering of nimble feet adown the pathway, and the hidden warrior was just able to discern Troll's head above the top of a gorse bush. Hardly knowing what signal to make, he uttered a low growl.

"Good dog," whispered the dwarf, with a chuckle. A moment more and he stood beside him. "Well thought of, brother!" he cried; "thy wits are growing. Art ready?"

"Ay, and anxious to begin."

"Come, then." The little man led the way up the dark track. "Stoop low," he whispered; 'the warders have sharp eyes." Half-way up the path Troll turned off to the right along the face of the bluff. "Follow me like a shadow," he said; "make sure of thy footing, and do not slip; a noise from this quarter would bring the whole garrison about us like a nest of wasps."

Though huge in bulk, Atwulf was not clumsy; he followed the dwarf as a great cat might follow a monkey.

A quarter of an hour's wary climbing brought them beneath the stockade, but far from the gate. Save by the way they had come, the point was inaccessible, and the rocky ledge offorded the barest foothold.

"This is the post," said Troll; "it is not possible for any one to see thee. Make no noise, however, for the guards will sometimes pass along inside. Thou wilt next hear of me from within. I came out through the gate, and I must re-enter by the same way. My signal will be three soft taps on the plank above thee, followed by the squeak of a mouse." Without another word the dwarf disappeared in the darkness.

Atwulf was doomed for another long wait, and it must have been close upon midnight ere the three taps and the squeak of the little rodent came to warn him that his vigil was at an end. He tapped in reply, and then came a whisper from Troll, bidding him look out for a rope. Almost at the same time the rope came whistling about his ears.

"Hold fast," exclaimed the dwarf, "but do not pull."

"I hear," said the Goth; and presently a strain on the rope told him that some one was climbing. He looked up. Two tiny figures appeared against the dark blue of the heavens. Another whisper came down.

"Look out, brother! I will hold whilst Norna comes down to thee. See that she slips not; there is a hundred feet of sheer rock below her." "I am watching; she will be safe."

A few softly-spoken words from the top, and Troll's lady-love came down the rope with the agility of a kitten. Atwulf caught the small bundle in his arms when it was about seven feet from the ground, and placed it on the ledge beside him.

"Safe?" asked the anxious Troll.

"Safe," said Atwulf.

The dwarf cast the rope off, and, disdaining any assistance other than that which his hands and feet afforded, came down the rough palisade like a fly coming down the face of a wall.

"That is the first step to safety," he exclaimed, rubbing his brown hands together. "We must undertake the next step at once, for I want to be at Vulfila's hut before dawn. I will lead, let Norna follow, and do thou come last, brother, and see that the little woman does not fall."

"She is less likely to fall than I am," said the Goth.

"Ay, if 'twere daylight. Oh, she hath the use of her hands and feet, hath Norna: thou shouldst see her dance and crack her fingers!"

Troll sidled off, Norna following him like a dog, whilst Atwulf came along, stolidly and carefully, in his appointed place. They passed along the face of the bluff without accident, and reached the pathway leading to the gate. Down this they silently sped, and reached in safety the clump of bracken in which Atwulf had lain hidden.

Having got so far, Troll turned and shook his little brown fist viciously at the fort above him.

"Ah! dogs," he wispered fiercely, "ye thought the little man a fool! Daybreak shall teach ye that wit sometimes chooses a small dwelling-place."

"But 'tis hardly sound wit for me to stand here on a cloudless night," exclaimed Atwulf. "Yonder sentinels are not asleep. Thou and thy maiden may perhaps hide 'neath a mushroom; but for myself, I shall not feel safe until I get within the shelter of the pines. Let us be going."

"Tramp then, brother. I've no wish to visit the Eagle's Nest again, and I would fain keep my small body out of the great hand of the Roman; my bones ache at the thought of its grip."

"Thou hast been at some mischief."

"Nay, I have but got quits with them. The game is even between us; let it remain so."

"I must know what has happened."

"Just a cancelling of debts."

"Thou art juggling with words; trick thy foes if thou wilt, but plain speaking is the best with friends."

"The matter is ended, brother."

"Not until I have passed judgment upon it."

"Well, then, thou knowest that these proud Romans treat us little people a shade worse than they would treat some pet beast. The gods send us for their amusement; we must fulfil the purposes of the mighty ones. My Norna has had to dance and sing to divert the Centurion and his wife. To that I say nothing. Yesterday, however, she was not well. When they asked her to dance, she said she could not. Her mistress forced her; she danced badly. Whereupon the old vixen declared that the illness was a sham, and the bad dancing due to bad temper. She slapped my little one's face. Norna flew at her and scratched her down the cheek. Then they called in the hangman that the centurion keeps to do justice upon robbers and murders, and bade him publicly whip her. He did so, and laid on cruelly. I have left them a reminder that the biggest amongst them may not do ill to one of the "little people" without paying the penalty."

"And the 'penalty?"

"Is death."

Atwulf drew in his breath. "The hue and cry will be out after us at dawn. They have horses. We must make better speed than this. Let me take the maiden in my arms. We must e'en run for it. 'Tis an odd thing for a Gothic warrior to do, but I am gotten into odd company."

Atwulf took the little maiden into his arms and broke into a long, swinging stride; the dwarf came along nimbly as a hare beside him. Like ghosts they passed the woodcutter's hut; not even the dogs heard them. The first grey streaks of dawn found them within a mile of Vulfila's dwelling-place.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Pursuit and Its End

Troll did not get the start his little legs required before the hunt was up after him. The wife of the hangman missed her spouse, went in search of him, and found his body. In a moment she had alarmed the garrison, and brought forth the commandant. The Roman officer was a man of violent temper and gloried in the terror which his name inspired. When he found his favorite and most servile henchman dead within the walls of his own stronghold, his anger and consternation hardly knew any bounds. The guards were summoned. Had any man entered or left the fort since sundown? They took oath that no living creature had even approached the gates, either from within or without.

Julius called for a plentiful supply of torches, and ordered every man, woman, and child to be brought before him.

"There is a traitor amongst us!" he cried. Then he turned to the weeping widow. "Cease thy lamentations; collect thy wits and bethink thee of those who bore thy husband ill-will."

"Alack! my lord, there are many, for he carried out hard orders of thine," she wailed.

"He did his duty; I will do mine. Those who desire my good-will will be expeditious in this matter."

The officers scattered like sheep-dogs rounding up a flock. In a brief space a trembling crowd stood within the circle of the torches.

"Separate yourselves into two groups, Romans and Germans," was the next order. The men obeyed, some of the Germans sullenly, for they felt they were suspected. The Centurion's eye roved over them. "Where are the two mannikins?" he shouted; "I want everyone, small and great. Can ye see nothing unless its bulk is as great as that of your own lazy bodies!"

The searchers went to work again, but found no sign of Troll or Norna. Some of the German soldiers began to mutter that it was ill work meddling with the "little people." They were full of Teuton superstitions, and remembered the whipping of the dwarf; moreover they knew the wonderful strength of Troll. They had no doubt that the latter had done the deed and vanished in some mysterious manner afterwards. Their leader heard their mutterings, and they gave him the clue to the tragedy. The dwarfs must be pursued. He could deal with his own men, if necessary, at any time; but the tiny fugitives must not be allowed to get far away.

Nothing could be done before daybreak; it was useless to seek for Troll as long as the shadows lay thick. Inquiries were made concerning Troll's haunts and acquaintances, and plans were laid for his speedy re-capture.

As soon as the sun was well up, the hunters started out, and struck the trail at once.

"Ride straight to Egil's hut!" commanded Maximus. "The villain may run thither, for 'twas he that cured the woodcutter's wife of her strange affliction."

They found Egil just coming forth to his daily labors. He knew nothing of the fugitives, and a strict search of the hut and its surroundings produced nothing. The Centurion sat his horse for a moment in hesitation. He turned to one of his officers—

"Whither now?" he asked.

"To the hut of Vulfila the witch," was the reply.

Maximus started and turned pale. "Why to the abode of that woman?" he inquired.

"Because the dwarf and she are familiar friends."

The proposal was evidently distasteful to the Centurion. He hesitated, and his men waited, watching him somewhat curiously. He looked up and caught their glances. His face flushed hotly. "To the witch's hut!" he cried, in a tone of sharp command. The troop rode off at the gallop, Julius Maximus riding hard at the head.

They came to the clearing, and rode slowly into it. When within a stone's throw of their destination the door of the hut was opened, and the witch and her wolf came forth. Without waiting for any word of command the riders reined in their steeds to a halt. They were under iron discipline, but superstition is strong. Their errand, too, was an uncanny one; even their leader had cooled in the chase when he saw whither it would lead. He had reasons for his hesitation. The stoniest heart can suffer from the terrors of remorse. Vulfila was a victim of Roman tyranny. Madness brought on by grief had driven her into the woods. Hoping to compass the destruction of her oppressor, she had practised witchcraft until her name was a word of fear to the German peasantry. Julius himself had trembled before it, and he would have removed her from his path long ago, could he but have nerved himself for the deed.

So Vulfila had lived on in her solitude; the anguish had gone out of her grief, and her mind had recovered its balance. The Roman halted at the sight of her. She strode forward, and Bran snarled viciously at the intruders. The woman was erect and fearless.

"Why hast thou come to disturb my peace?" she asked.

"I have come for the dwarf, Troll, a creature of thine. Hast thou seen him?"

Vulfila eyed her questioner critically for a moment, and the curious lights, that were such a source of terror to those who met her, flashed from her eyes. She made answer slowly and deliberately.

"Thou knowest," said she, "that I fear no man and lie to no man. I have seen Troll since daybreak."

"Where is he now?"

"In hiding. He knows every fox-earth and badger-hole for a league around. If thou art in the mind to waste a moon in fruitless hunting, thou mayst go and search for him."

"I shall waste no moon, but I shall find him!" cried Maximus with a violent oath.

Vulfila laughed softly. "Try!" she said.

"That will I!" shouted the angry Roman, "and I will begin with that friend's kitchen of thine!"

He waved his arm towards her hut. The witch's face darkened, and a look of intense hatred came into her eyes.

"Have a care, Julius Maximus," she cried. "If thou dare to cross that threshhold, thou shalt never cross another."

The centurion laughed loudly and mockingly, but some of his officers tried to dissuade him from his purpose. He turned upon them, furious with passion.

"Go!" he shouted, "scour the woods everywhere. The man who brings the dwarf, alive or dead, may claim any reward it is in my power to bestow. Leave me to deal with this presumptuous and prating jade; I knew her before she took to the business of witchcraft."

The men obeyed, and scattered themselves on all sides. The Centurion dismounted, drew his sword, and strode towards the hut.

"Take care of thy precious beast," he sneered. "I promise to run him through if he comes within sword-length of my arm."

"Bran shall not touch thee," said Vulfila, quietly. "Go on; thy death lies before thee!"

Maximus went into the hut and ransacked it on every side. He came out again, having found nothing.

Vulfila awaited him, and a curious smile played about the corners of her mouth when she faced him once more.

"Thou art a bold man," she said. "For a bad man, a very bold one. Did any goodness dwell within thee, thou wouldst be a hero, and men would love thee; but thou are compacted wholly of evil, and so all men hate thee!"

The Roman laughed again, though a trifle uneasily.

"What matters it to me whether men hate or love me? The strong man is sufficient for himself. I bend where I will, I break where I will. There are men so weak that they turn pale at the mummeries of women. How many spells and incantations hast thou woven round my name? Even now have I crossed thy dreaded threshold, crushed thy reptiles beneath my heel, and kicked thy cauldron into the dust-heap; yet I am still alive and well!"

"But thy doom is sealed. The gods have noted the tears of thy victims. Didst thou hope they would flow for ever unavenged?"

The Centurion shrugged his shoulders. "The gods are too closely occupied with great matters to hearken to the whining of every slave that is whipped," he sneered.

"Thou wilt find that the tears of the widow (my tears!) and the tears of the fatherless are amongst the great matters that concern the deities. Nay, they note each unjust and undeserved blow. He is a bold man that contemns those who rule the destinies of men. Though the gods bear long with the wicked, they crush them mercilessly in the end. That end is come for thee!"

"Bah! cease this fool's prattle, woman. I have dealt rigorously with thee and thine. Well, thou has tried for years to work me a mischief. Thou hast invoked gods, good and evil. To what end? None! Thy frownings and mutterings and the stirrings of thy pot may serve to frighten ignorant peasants who forget—or never knew—that before thy wits went astray thou wert nought but a simple house-wife."

The last sentence stung Vulfila like a whip. The memory of happy days rose up within the wretched woman.

"Dost thou dare to recall to me visions of that of which thou didst bereave me pictures of the darkness which settled upon me? 'Tis true thy cruelties drove me mad. I am not witless now. Go! thy doom awaits thee!"

She pointed to a gleam of sunlit water visible between the trees.

"Beneath yonder waterfall," she cried, "is a cave. In it are Troll and Norna. I challenge thee to dash through the cataract and bring them hence. Go!"

(To be continued)

Premier Stanley M. Bruce announced in the House of Representatives, at Melbourne, Australia, that efforts were being made by the Government to arrange with the dried fruits industry, and other business interests for the appointment of a trade representative in Canada. The Government was also considering making similar appointments in South Africa and elsewhere.

The Furness Shipbuilding Company, of Middlesborough, England, has received orders from the Grace Line, of New York, to build two 10,000 twin screw motor passenger liners for the service between New York and Chile via the Panama Canal. The order was secured in the face of keenest continental competition. The vessels are to have a speed of seventeen knots.

British Ministers under the pressure of British agricultural interests have decided that British home, as well as Dominion produce, must be included in the schemes for promoting marketing in London of Empire produce. Mr. Churchill will provide the promised million sterling in his forthcoming budget.

"CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL"

By Agnes Lent Hall

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CHAPTER XII (Continued)

Blacksmith Slocum had seen the almost shamed look of pride in Lumberman Solmes' eye, as he told Geordie's story—what father could help feeling pride in such a son—and he took advantage of the Lumberman's momentary weakness. Walking up close to him he continued softly—

"The Lord only giv ter me one leetul lamb, she's sweet not clever; but ef he had a givun me a gifted son like yours, I'd live on a crust a day ter giv 'im a chance ter develup hez wunderful powers, an be glad. Yer can't make ducks out ter chicks, not even a duck mother ken, no more ken you, er enny other man, make a blusterin', swaggerin' slave-driver outter thet fine fibured son uv yourn. He'll be a grand help ter ye in yer bizness some day, but he must wurk up ter hez niche in life in hez own way, not yourn; you an' he ez built on two altogether deeffurent plans."

Blacksmith Slocum was astonished at his own temerity in speaking out so boldly, for men never meddled with Lumberman Solmes's business. But something, a softening in the man's face, had led him on. He waited now for his answer, fully expecting it would be a storm.

But no answer was forthcoming, the Lumberman walked out of the shop without a word.

Up to the past winter, Lumberman Solmes had scarcely, for twenty-eight years, given a thought to his boyhood home. Memories of it came surging through his mind now, and this time he let them come. There was no use fighting against them; this new George would in spite of himself he knew, link him with that past. They boy in one sense was not his, nor yet his wife's, he was apart from them, he belonged to that old home down by the sea, was one with its inmates in ideals and aspirations. Such was the tenor of his thoughts as he walked home and waited for supper.

The meal was later than it used to be. Mrs. Solmes, anxious to shield her son, feigned that it was her fault; but when George came to the table, so fresh and wholesome, and clever looking, not a vestige of the grime of the smithy lingered about him, Lumberman Solmes knew that it was for him they waited, moreover he divined that it was a customary thing, now. George and Harriet seemed pleased to have their father with them, they laughed and chatted freely in his presence, and he asked George several questions just to catch fleeting glimpses of his own sweet mother's face in the boy's mobile features.

Supper over, he sat on in his place. As he watched his wife clear the tea things, he thought what a faithful thrifty wife she had made him, weaning him away from drink, and doing any kind of work in their early married days, to help give him a start in business. But as he sat there that night silently watching the three of them, his wife, George, and Harriet, he was conscious that they were all changing, the sweet and holy atmosphere of his boyhood home down by the sea seemed somehow to be creeping into this home.

He had been strangely calm ever since his interview with the Blacksmith, but now, as he recalled the holy atmosphere of that old home, as he wondered if his mother were still living, or if he, her baby, had broken her heart, a great lump rose in his throat. He felt that the very fountains of his being were breaking up, and, rushing out of the house, he hurried to his office to be alone. And there, great strong man that he was, he wept like a child, his whole frame convulsed with anguish.

Ah, he was finding out, as we all sooner or later do, that no matter how far we drift, or how hard we strive to throw away the key, there is one room of our heart we cannot close forever, the room which holds the hallowed memories of a mother's love, and tears, and prayers.

That night he dropped a letter into the office, a letter addressed to the old town down by the sea; and though he had scarcely thought of his mother for twenty-eight years, now that he had wakened up to her love, he awaited the answer in an agony of suspense. "If Mother is only living to forgive!" was the cry day and night of his contrite heart. He never for one moment doubted, if she were living, but that she would receive her erring, wayward, son with open arms.

Next morninng early he was off to the camps, but to his family's surprise he was home every mail night the following week. He was unusually kind and thoughtful, but so fidgety and nervous that Mrs. Solmes was sure he was going to be sic

"Supper is on the table!" announced Mrs. Solmes the last mail night that week, "but Harriet is not here. I don't see what is keeping her!"

"Perhaps she is waiting for the mail," suggested Geordie, "the Resolute did not get in till after six."

"We had better not wait for her, then," decided Mrs. Solmes, "Come! We will have our supper while it is hot, and I will keep hers warm in the oven."

So they sat down; But Mrs. Solmes anxiously noted that her husband, though he helped the rest, did not take any of a favorite dish she had prepared especially for him.

"Harriet will soon be in, Father!" she said soothingly, as she observed how anxiously he watched the door, starting nervously at every sound. When she did appear, he rose from his seat eagerly, then sank back pale and trembling.

"Here's a letter for you, Father, from way down East! Such pretty old-fashioned handwriting too!" exclaimed Harriet brightly, but the look of intense expectation on her father's face brought her gay chatter to a sudden stop, and she went forward silently, almost frightened, with the letter in her extended hand.

"Read it!" he said huskily, "I can't!"

Wonderingly Harriet broke the seal and began, "My darling Boy,"

Lumberman Solmes fell forward on the table, his face buried in his arms, and his great frame shaken with convulsive sobs. Harriet and her mother gazed at him in silent wonder, they did not understand, —but Geordie did. Taking the letter from Harriet, he glanced at the signature, "Mother," then going over to his father's side, he laid his hand tenderly on that buried head.

"It is from your mother, our grandmother, father!" he said softly, and without faltering, but with tears raining down his cheeks, he reverently read that letter, a letter which only a mother could write to her boy whom she had prayed and wept and mourned over for twenty-eight long years.

The next morning the whole Inlet was startled to see Lumberman Solmes—shaven and neatly dressed, precede his wife and son up the church aisle; he had never been known by them to darken the door of a church before. But no worshipper was more outwardly devout, and none in that little church that morning so humble as he, for he felt himself to be the prodigal son just returning to his mother and his God.

CHAPTER XIII

His Mother's Son

"Ferndale Manor," the somewhat pretentious name of the Moyer mansion, was ablaze with light. Beautiful for situation, it certainly was, crowning, as it did, the summit of the highest hill for miles around, and sorrounded by a large park which the hand of nature had made wildly beautiful. On one side, the land sloped down to a typical northern lake whose shores and islands were perennially clothed with green, while between the manor-house itself and the so-called lodge gates, were ravines and glens of never failing charm.

Just as the Moyer carriage crossed the last of the rustic bridges which spanned the picturesque ravines, the door of the brilliantly lighted mansion opened, and a woman stepped out into the bright light of the covered carriage drive, to await its arrival.

Despite the eager smile which now lighted up her face, it was a sad face, still, for Winnifred Moyer, pure in heart, noble in word and deed, was bound to a heartless man, a man whose only commendable act in life, according to those who knew him best, was his choice of a wife. So noble and consistent a life as Winnifred Moyer lived before him would long ere this have won another man, but it had made no apparent impression on his hardened nature.

She had never despaired, however. Patiently and faithfully she lived and prayed, recoiling often in her inmost soul, it is true, as she caught fresh glimpses of his cruel, evil nature, but never outwardly, she always remembered that he was her husband, that no earthly power could really free her from the solemn vows she had assumed.

There had been times, though, when she had faltered in heart, almost fallen by the way, those years when her son Will seemed to be slipping from her hold, and bidding fair to follow hard in his father's footsteps.

Will Moyer seemed from the first, both in looks and character, to be a fairly faithful infant reproduction of his evil father. But heaven be praised, mothers see charms and possibilities in their offspring no other eye can detect, and to Winnifred Moyer he was the sweetest child on earth. His one constant virtue in boyhood had been his love for his mother. And well he might be constant in it, for she lived for him, knew but one wish, prayed but one prayer, the prayer that he might grow up a God-fearing man.

She held him till he was twelve, then he slipped her hold, and for the next seven years went a pretty rapid pace for a youth of his years; but not as fast as he would have gone had it not been for the gentle-faced mother whom he revered.

Those were cruelly lonely years for Winnifred Moyer; she felt at times as if God had forsaken her. But she grew neither hard nor rebellious, for she knew that she had brought her unhappy wedded life upon herself, that the glamor of Isaac Moyer's wealth, and consequent position, had blinded her to his character, the man's real self.

Her friends, even now, thought that she had married well. They only saw the wealth at her command, not the character of the man through whom it came. Her own disillusionment, however, came fast upon the blind confidence of her wedding day. Ere the honeymoon was past she knew in her heart that she had married a whited sepulchre. But through all the succeeding years, though she felt it just that she herself should suffer, having brought it on herself, she never despaired that God would be merciful to her cry, and not visit her sin upon her child.

Failing to get full matriculation the previous summer, when he and Kenneth Forsythe crossed swords, Will Moyer, better known at the Lumsden High School as "Billy Moyer", gave up the idea of a college course, which was his mother's cherished plan and strongest hope for him, and entered his father's offices.

From that time forward his descent was rapid; for an insight into his father's private business affairs, together with the knowledge of that parent's inner life which this new and closer contact gave, opened up fresh paths of sin.

But even during this period there were seasons of reform, else how could his mother have kept up hope—times when the magnet of a mother's pure, unchanging love seemed to drag him out of the mire of sin and lead him back into the paths of honor.

The weeks that followed the discovery of his father's unfaithfulness to his mother, was one of these. A halo of purity and honor enveloped Winnifred Moyer, to her son's mind, and the fear of dishonoring her was the greatest, if not the only restraint Will Moyer knew. Such being the case, he was furious when he discovered his father's hitherto well concealed profligacy. He was wounded even more than his mother, to whom he told the whose truth. Neither did he take any pains to conceal his anger, it burst forth in a regular volley of invective, which made Issac Moyer for once in his life quail.

But Will Moyer's nature was a strange commingling of noble ideals with low selfish propensities, for after this his most lengthened and most resolute period of reform, he relapsed into his former vicious manner of living.

The summer following his entering the offices, he was invited to join a canoeing party for a holiday trip. He refused blankly at first, but his friends pressed him; he was too lavish with his money to leave out; and feeling flattered by their persistence he at length relented, determining, however, to keep the names of some of the party from his mother.

A week before they were to start, Phyllis Graeme, orphan daughter of Mrs. Moyer's only sister, wrote, saying that her holiday plans had been completely overturned, and if it were convenient she would like to spend the first instead of the last part of her vacation with her aunt. Mrs. Moyer loved Phyllis like a daughter, her visits were the green spots in her sorrow-brimmed life; but she felt as she wrote assuring her of the warm welcome that awaited her, that it was a gloomy home to invite a young girl to.

"I wish you were going to be home, Will," exclaimed his mother, as she read Phyllis' telegram a few days later, announcing her arrival that very evening.

"I wish I were, too," replied Will, and he meant it, for he liked Phyllis better than any other girl of his acquaintance; besides, he was not at all enthusiastic over his holiday trip. He was not as yet blase enough sinner to walk coolly into the gutter as some of the party were proposing to do, but even when this, the better side of his nature was aroused he had not the courage to back down.

"Is Lou Wright to make one of your party?" inquired Isaac Moyer at the dinner table the night that Phyllis arrived.

Now Lou Wright was the one man above all the others whose presence in the party Will wanted to keep secret from his mother, and he felt her eyes fixed on him the moment the question was asked. He was an easy liar at times but he had never lied to her, and he could not now with those eyes fixed upon him, neither could he help lifting his own to see the pained look and perceptible shudder with which she greeted his low and reluctant, "yes".

Next day, he spent a miserable morning in the office, did not go home to luncheon, and spent a more miserable afternoon. One of the yachting party coming in to make final arrangements, found him so grumpy that he quickly left with the parting remark, "You are cruelly uncivil, Moyer, if you only knew it!"

Going home early, he found his mother and Phyllis playing tennis and unobserved, sat watching them from the verandah off his own room. Soon they came towards the house, and he heard his mother say:

"You will find it very hard, my dear girl, to adhere to your resolution. I hope you have counted well the cost!"

"I know it will be hard, Aunt Winnifred. But I can do anything when I once make up my mind that it is right."

Every word of Phyllis' answer as it floated up to Will was a deep thrust at his own self-respect. In his heart he knew that good resolutions were of no more use to him than the sudden puff of wind to the sailor, knew that he had neither courage nor will-power to do what was right. But he felt as he watched the fair, slight girl coming up the walk that her words were no idle boast; he knew that she, as well as his mother, had courage to face anything she thought was right.

Just then his mother looking up—his eyes must have drawn her's for he was never out of her thoughts—exclaimed:

"Oh, Will! I am so glad you came home early! Come down here with us, won't you?"

He was in no humor for company; he had intended keeping out of sight, so he went below very reluctantly. But he soon wished he had acted as boorishly as he felt, for if Phyllis' words had stabbed his self-respect, their company made him feel like a leper. Exercise had lent color to his mother's cheek, making her look almost as much a girl as Phyllis, and he wondered, "if father were what he ought to be and I were what I ought to be would she always look so bright and young?"

Phyllis tried to draw him into conversation, but he remained moody and taciturn. He could think of nothing but the prospective excursion, of how those two strong, pure faces would blanch with horror did they know the party's deliberate plans to sin. In their presence the whole thing became so odious he could stand it no longer, and rising abruptly he left them without a word.

When he got up to leave, he had no set plan; all he was conscious of was an uncontrollable desire to get away from their accusing presence. But before he reached his room, the power for swift and strong decision seemed suddenly to come to him, and going directly to his desk, he wrote to Lou Wright—"I have concluded not to make one of your party. My decision is final, but if withdrawing at this late hour makes any difference in the expenses, I am willing to pay my share."

He went downstairs, this time two steps at a bound, hunted up a boy by whom he despatched the note, and returning, found his mother and Phyllis still on the porch.

Soon he and Phyllis were sparring at each other in their usual friendly fashion, and his mother's merry laugh was like joybells in his ears. But she could not be distracted long, her fear for her son was too deep-seated to be dissipated by any company, and she asked as they rose to go into dinner:

"When do you start on your trip, Will?"

"I am not going at all, mother! I have decided to stay at home and help you take care of this girl."

Then to draw Phyllis' attention from his mother, whose quivering lip and shining eyes revealed how this trip had lain like a nameless dread upon her heart, he went on banteringly:

"What with your love for boating and tennis and golf, Phyllis, you would have mother worn to a shadow. She would never complain, not she, so I have decided to stay at home and see that she gets fair play."

Certainly there were two distinct natures in Will Moyer; his better self which made him long to be a man, and a lower nature which always ruled him when he companied with its likes, and no one knew this weakness better than himself.

That night as he sat alone in his room he wished he had courage to cut the whole set with whom he associated. Older men they were, veritable leeches who preyed on his weaknesses. He wished he could get out of the offices and into something with clean, upright men—wished, in short, that he could cut loose from everything and start afresh. And the longing grew, until, painfully conscious of his own helplessness, it became a cry to his mother's God for help, the first prayer he had offered for years.

As for Mrs. Moyer, she wisely forbore discussing Will's change of plans with him; she knew that it meant a fresh effort on his part, and he knew that she knew; words btween them were unnecessary. But after she had said good-night to Phyllis and closed her guest's door, she suddenly re-opened it, crossed the room quickly, and throwing her arms round the girl's neck, whispered, "Help me, Phyllis!"

Winnifred Moyer never confided her family trouble to earthly ears; no one knew from her that Issac Moyer failed in aught as a husband, no one ever heard her express a fear for Will—but Phyllis had guessed much.

Since her father's and mother's death when she was but nine, she had spent a good deal of her time with her Aunt Winnifred. But this time it was a full year since she had been at "Ferndale Manor", and she was struck at once on arriving by the great change for the worse in Will, felt it even before she caught her aunt's look of pain and horror the previous night at learning that Lou Wright was to make one of the canoeing party. "Help me, Phyllis!" were the first words of fear she ever heard her aunt express, and they were the last, but the very fact that she asked her help told Phyllis that te need was both great and urgent.

"With all my might, Aunt Winnifred!" was her instant and hearty response.

For a moment Phyllis felt the trembling arms about her neck tighten, then with a light kiss, and a "Good night, dear," her aunt was gone.

Phyllis Graeme knew when she uttered that promise, that it meant far more than carrying Will's name to the Throne of Grace in fervent prayer, for she was not wont to leave anything to the Lord she could do herself; but she did not realize at the moment all that the promise might involve.

She had been invited to spend the next month camping in the Catskills, and was looking forward with great pleasure to the outing, for she was a fun-loving girl, fond of out-door life, and eager for travel and fresh experiences.

As she lay awake that night, thinking hard how she could best redeem her promise, she saw, unless she broke faith with her aunt, that her long anticipated mountaineering expedition was doomed. Her promise, if it meant anything, meant tireless, tactful effort on her part, as opportunity afforded, to influence Will for right. "And this summer is my great opportunity," she groaned.

She felt convinced, too, that her aunt's cherished plan for Will—a university course and a profession—was wise. He would be far better out of his father's office, out of Lumsden.

It was a battle-royal that she fought that night. She shed a good few tears before she gave up "the Catskills", but it was out of a peaceful heart that she at last murmured, "Perhaps we may save him yet!—if I am true to my promise," then closed her eyes to sweet, refreshing sleep.

She shed a good few tears more—tears of sorrow, not rebellion, as she sealed next morning, before breakfast, a letter to her friends, telling them she must give up the trip as her aunt needed her for the summer. "She is all the mother I have now," she wrote, that they might the better understand her sudden decision. But she was her own gay, bright self again at the breakfast table when she announced, "I am going to stay all summer with you if you will keep me!"

(To be continued)

It has been decided by the authorities of ueen's University to co-operate with the alumni and alumnae of the university in the incorporation of a national alumni association under the laws of Canada.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

The Girl: "What's that white stuff on the sheep?"

The Herd: "Wool, ma'am."

The Girl: "Wool? Huh, I'll bet it's half cotton!"

The secret of radio howling has been discovered. Not by a scientist, either, but by a plain father. Radio, he explains, is in its infancy.—Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

The Absent-minded Professor: Isn't thi s Spring weather wonderful? You see nothing but smiling faces in every street." —Judge (New York).

"Where did the car hit him?" asked the coroner.

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae," replied the medical witness.

The foreman of the jury rose from his seat. "Man and boy I've lived I' these parts for fifty years," he protested ponderously, "an' I niver heered o' the place."

Mrs. Smith—"Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

She took them Twenty Years Ago

So Says Mrs. A. Demers of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Had Suffered From Lumbago And Indigestion and Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17—(Special)—"Twenty years ago I was very sick with Indigestion and Lumbago," states Mrs. A. Demers, who lives at 520 Clarence St. "I had seen many doctors and nothing seemed to relieve me. I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. After three months I noticed a great change and at the end of the year had no pains at all. Since that time, if I feel a pain or even a tiredness in my back I take Dodd's Kidney Pills and get better. I highly recommend your pills which should be taken continually until relieved."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood. They are the greatest of all tonics. Give them a trial at once. They can be obtained from all druggists.

Farmer Giles—"Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological-name of the hinsect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the hinsect, some one's got to pay for it!"—Passing Show.

"Ah shuah pity you," said a colored pugilist to his opponent as they squared off. "Ah was born with boxin' gloves on."

"Maybe you was," retorted the other, "and ah reckon you's going to die de same way."

The chief difference in the exercise obtained from a game of golf and mowing the lawn is that you don't know you are tired until after you finish the golf game, but in cutting the lawn you know you are tired before you start.

A little country girl went shopping with her mother, and had her first experience in a lift.

"How did you like it?" asked the father on her return.

"Why, it was so funny, daddy," answered the child. "We went into a little house, and the upstairs came down!"

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home and help his wife with her spring-cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you, my man," said the C.O., "but, as a matter of fact, I've just had a letter from your wife saying that you are no help to her with the spring-cleaning, and asking me not to give you leave."

The man saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married!"

A KNITTED SWEATER

The small girl usually looks well in frocks of natural color, for a fresh complexion goes to perfection with all the softer tan shades.

Above is shown a knitted sweater of camel's hair, worn with a kasha skirt of the same natural tint.

On the pockets are gay little figures, worked in yarns of bright blue and bright red.

CANNIBALISM IN NIGERIA

(By F. E. Mallott)

One of the old horrors of Africa which made one's blood run cold was cannibalism. Happily cannibalism is almost of the past although even now traces of the old days of savagery survive.

Many have thought of all Eastern, Western, and Interior Africa as being peopled by cannibal tribes. That is incorrect, for there are large areas of the continent in which this vice has been unknown. The people of many tribes have always regarded cannibalism with as great an aversion as any Caucasians.

Norther Nigeria is one of the sections of Africa where cannibalism has been almost unknown. Northern Nigeria has over nine million people who are of scores of different tribes.

Yet among all these tribes there is one small tribe that is authentically known to practice cannibalism. The Nigerian Government has ascertained that this tribe has been cannibalistic and British power even now is the deterrent from cannibal feasts.

The name of this tribe is Lali. They are a very interesting people. The total number of the tribe has been estimated at ten thousand. They occupy a barren rocky hill region only several days' trek from the location of the Church of the Brethren's Mission among the Burras.

A British officer at Gombe who has many dealings with the Lali gave this account of them. He praised them highly, declaring them to be the most industrious and reliable tribe he has ever met in Nigeria. At the same time they are one of the most peculiar in their attachment to their ancestral land.

The ultra-attachment of the tribe to its place of residence is due to the women. There is a superstitious belief among the women that any Lali woman who ever leaves her native hills immediately dies. And so every woman and girl of the tribe has stubbornly determined that she is going to live where her grandmothers' graves are. And when a woman makes up her mind, "why, there's an end on't," even in Africa. No Lali man has ever induced his wife to emigrate.

So barren and limited is the Lali country that the men of the tribe are compelled periodically to leave home and travel far and wide in search of employment. The officer at Gombe said he employed several hundred each dry season in road making and preferred them to all other laborers. He said also that after harvest many of the men went out to neighboring tribes and lived, doing the work of women or slaves, carrying water and wood, receiving only their food in return. That they did so only to relieve the granaries at home of the drain of feeding so many mouths.

Such industry, thrift, foresight and devotion to family by the native man is indeed rare. And to think that such unusual virtue is connected with an habitual hankering for human meat is upsetting.

Claims Stomach Souring Causes Bad Breath

New York City. Mr. Ben Loheide writes—"I was formerly a victim of constant upset stomach, bad taste in the mouth and very disagreeable breath. My bowels were constantly constipated and nothing helped except temporarily. After using Carter's Little Liver Pills I have overcome all troubles and I am especially happy because of a sweet clean healthy breath."

Carter's Little Liver Pills are small, sugar coated, easy to take by every member of the family. Their action on the bowels is gentle. 25 & 75c red pkgs. Druggists.

In Southern Nigeria the story of cannibalism has been quite otherwise. In the dark swampy forests of the south there have been many cannibal tribes, large tribes of ferocious warriors. It seems that once the taste for human flesh is acquired it is like the vicious tastes of alcohol and tobacco—eradicated with difficulty. The British law has not eradicated the taste, but has made the practice of cannibalism secret and furtive.—Our Young People.

Formation of an advisory board by the Manitoba Government for the purpose of more efficiently coping with the problem of immigration, was urged in a resolution adopted at the provincial economic conference in session at Winnipeg.

Nerve-Worn Women Gain Strength and Vigor by Using Dr CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

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Minard's loosens the deadly grip of colds in the throat and chest.

The following letters are the best proof of its effectiveness:—

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"We can recommend Minard's highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort.—John Wakefield, La Have Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S."

"Have used Minard's Liniment for Croup: found nothing equal to it.—Chas. E. Sharp, Hawkshaw, N.B."

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RADIO HAS BOUNDLESS FUTURE

No More Lonesome Places in the World, Says George Layton

That radio will have a powerful effect in ending war was suggested by Mr. George Layton, of Layton Bros., Montreal, in the course of an address at a Rotary Club luncheon in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

"When differences arise between two nations," submitted Mr. Layton, "let the Premier or leader of each country broadcast the issues at stake, and let the people be the referee. If this policy were adopted, it should prevent wars in the future.

"Radio holds a future that is boundless," he said. "It will grow to be one of the towering industries of the world. Every part of the world is destined to benefit by improved communications. Entire written messages, perhaps newspapers, will be flashed on a screen in the home as complete pictures or documents. It is predicted that by television you will be able to see on a screen on the wall of your living room inauguarations, football matches and other events taking place at a distance.

"International broadcasting will become commonplace. The operas of Europe will compete with our own. The temple bells of Asia will chime for us, and from the lands of old religions will come the philosophies of ancient races. The thought currents of all humanity will mingle, ebb and flow across the dividing oceans.

"Progress need not stop at any such point. The farmer as he ploughs his field may have in his pocket a little box, and over his head a little contrivance, by means of which, as he follows his furrow, he can hear the debate on the amendment.

"The man who motors along the road will hear the voice of his wife telling him to call at a grocery and bring home a side of bacon. The prospector far in the north country will talk with his friends as conveniently as if they were all on a village telephone circuit. There need be no lonesome places any more. A family living in a remote place will be in as quick touch with everybody as is a city family.

Who Pays for Broadcasting?

"The question, 'Who shall pay for broadcasting?' apparently tired of waiting for a ready-made solution, has begun to solve itself. Whether by voluntary or by organized group effort, the radio industry must, and will continue to, contribute toward the maintenance of broadcasting, for it is clear that without broadcasting there can be no radio industry. As for extraneous support, this much is certain. The best programs now broadcast by radio are contributed by those interests which have most to gain from public goodwill. Manufacturers who benefit most are meeting these concerts. Mr. Atwater ent spent over half a million dollars last year paying artists to broadcast concerts for the benefit of people having radio sets.

"I believe that in the near future eight or nine radio companies will control 90 per cent. of the radio business.

"As a commercial product, radio is only a baby. In 1920, the entire retail sales of radio products was about $2,000,000. In the year just past, the staggering total of $450,000,000 was reached. It is predicted that the sales for this year will reach $700,000,000.

"Twenty per cent. of the dollars and cents spent in the radio business last year was equal to the entire piano, talking machine and musical instrument industries.

"It is estimated that there are over 5,000,000 radio sets in Canada and the United States. As there are over 26,000,000 homes, the saturation point has not nearly been reached.

A WORD OF WARNING

"Radio is approaching the dangerous stage in its development. It needs more than anything else the stimulation of its engineering personnel to consolidate the progress of recent years and to insure a steady progress." Such is the opinion expressed by William H. Priess, president of the Priess Radio Corporation. Mr. Priess was discussing the existing state of mind of the radio public. He continued by saying:—

"The rapid development of radio since 1922, particularly its commercial development, has carried with it seeds of danger. The radio public has grown so large; the expansion has been so tremendous, that there is grave danger of spreading its enthusiasm so thin as to reach a retrogressive position.

"It is like an army which advances so rapidly as not to be able to hold the ground it gained. The swelling army of influence of the early amateurs is disappradio fandom has become so large that the pearing and that is a distinct loss. The enhusiasm of a few years ago, radio's most valuable asset, is giving way to criticism. I heard a remark recently addressed to a man who never had a radio set until this year, that was imposible for him to appreciate what a good set he had. That is literally true. The good set of 1926 is so far superior to the good set of 1923 that there is no basis of comparison.

"And yet, the newcomer to radio in 1926 is more apt to be critical of results than his predecessor of several years ago. It used to be said that the craze for radio was but a passing whim which would subside as quickly as it began. This has been disproved, but that does not mean that we will maintain the same great ratio of progress that has obtained all along.

A Challenge to Engineers

"Radio is rapidly approaching the point that is dangerous in any industry. It is reaching the point of challenge to its engineers to show new progress lest it is forced to halt. During the last year only a few producers have contributed any decided improvement to radio reception. Most of them have been content to think in terms of style. It is a dangerous state of mind for radio when its manufacturers begin to place more emphasis on looks than on performance.

"The future of radio is in the hands of its engineers. They were at their best when the enthusiasm of the public was at its highest. If the public enthusiasm is permitted to wane, the problem for the engineers will be decidedly difficult. They need the spur of intelligent public demand. Sometimes I think the commercial expansion of radio has been too rapid for its own good. The radio public has increased so quickly that it has not been possible to inform it of all it ought to know. There has been too much talk of making 'fool-proof' apparatus. That is not desirable. It is much better to make an instrument that requires intelligent operation. One can then make a better instrument."

The higher the losses in a condenser the less the audibility in the headset or loud speaker.

The insulating material employed in condenser construction should be carefully looked into. The best insulation is found in quartz, porcelain, and hard rubber, in the order named. Fibre insulation is poor.

The use of straight line frequency condensers in no way necessitates a change in the size or design of the coils. An "SLF" condenser merely means that the frequency varies directly with the angle through which the dial of the condenser is rotated. The maximum values of the condenser should remain the same.

A push-pull amplifier is only desirable when the input to the amplifier is very large. Two tubes are placed so that when the current in one increases it decreases in the other. This arrangement eliminates much of the distortion and increases the volume.

It was by connecting a condenser to a coil that Sir Oliver Lodge, the famous scientist, formed the first-tuned radio circuit, the application of which made possible the advance of wireless telegraphy from the laboratory to the commercial field.

The winding of coils at home is a most fascinating branch of radio, and need not be at all difficult, considering how explicit are the instructions given in the radio magazines.

The best way to learn the Morse code is after memorising the letters, simply to keep listening to code signals that are being sent faster than he can read, and not to be discouraged even if he only succeeds in identifying one letter in each word.

RADIO IN THE WORLD

Reception last week was very good as compared with the conditions that have prevailed since the beginning of the year. On Thursday and Friday evenings the signals were weaker, with a good deal of fading and static.

A new and very practical use for a radio broadcasting station was disclosed during last week's storm in New England, when station WEEI, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, put the news of more than 160 postponements on the air. The station remained in operation during the greater part of the day, and as fast as telephone calls were received the announcements of functions called off, on account of the storm, were broadcast.

Determined to collect the $1 tax from approximately 40,000 owners of radio receiving sets in Montreal, officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries are in Montreal to prosecute those who have not taken out licenses. In police court seven receiving set owners were prosecuted by the special officers. Judge Cusson ordered them to pay their licenses and court costs with the option of eight days in jail.

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N. E. Variocouplers Type R300	$ .50	Fil-Ko-Stats, Reg. $2.00 Special	.90
3-Circuit Tuners Low Loss	2.25	Fil-Ko-Leaks, 0 to 5 Megs.	1.00
Condensers S. L. F. .0005 M.F.	1.65	Filco Switch	.50
Condensers S. L. F. Brass Plates	2.65	Moulded Variocouplers	2.50
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N. E. Push Pull Transformers, Pair	6.75	Binding Post Strips, 7 posts	.40
Rayo Phones	1.85	Marco Vernier Dials	2.10

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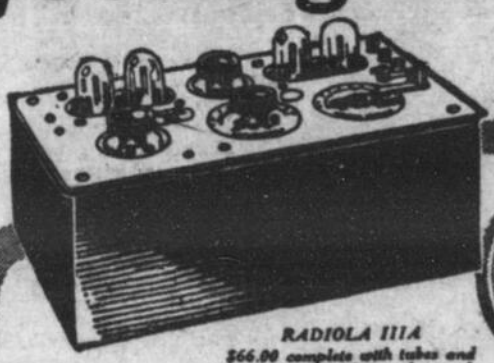

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Every radio set in Japan is supposed to be listed with the Government and the broadcasting companies are permitted to charge a small fee for their programs. This charge averages around two yen a month. That many thousands of radio users are escaping this fee is the belief of the authorities who have started a campaign to weed out the "robbers."

Lives of broadcasters remind us
We can say good night and quit,
And departing leave behind us
Listeners quite glad of it!—Life.

Piraeus, the seaport and business district of Athens, with which it used to be connected by the famous "Long Walls," is about seven miles distant from the parent city, and the American Express Company uses the wireless telephone to supplement the regular telephone system for quick communication.

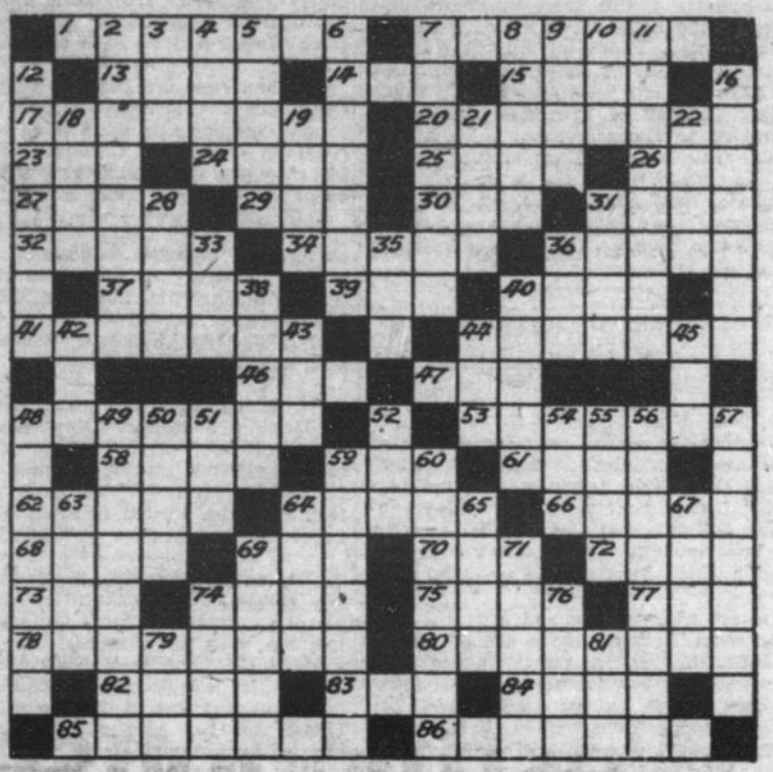
The trans-Atlantic conversation by wireless between the new British station at Rugby and an American station on Long Island was carried on successfully Sunday, according to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

A three-unit dirigible, said to be stormproof and resembling a giant mother bird flying with two "babies tucked under each wing," has been designed by Baron Boris von Loutzkov, veteran aircraft and motor builder.

Further development in the Cunard steamship services to Canada is announced. Early in the spring the Cunard Company will put two additional ships in the service, joining the ships plying between Liverpool and Canada and calling at Belfast. This will provide practically a weekly service.

The London Daily Mail announces that it is inviting six working representatives of the engineering and kindred unions in Great Britain to visit the United States at its expense to inform themselves on the working conditions, hours and wages and the use of the latest machinery in United States industrial establishments.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 63.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 63.

Horizontal

1 Efface.
7 Furnished with a fund.
13 Parched.
14 Intention.
15 Ireland (poetic)
17 Tempered by heat.
20 To form for battle.
23 To free.
24 Split.
25 Of wood or metal.
26 A legendary bird.
27 Expression of sorrow.
29 A Canadian canal.
30 An emmet.
31 Wearing apparel.
32 Noted Italian poisoner (16th century).
34 Musical term.
36 Sharpened.
37 Aromatic plant.
39 Young goat.
40 Mineral rock.
41 Slapped.
44 Famous French scientist.
46 Part of horses' harness.
47 Food.
48 Disease of cattle.
53 Taken out.
58 Loud noise.
59 A disreputable woman.
61 Term of endearment.
62 Sprout.
64 Deadly.
66 Herbage.
68 Cried.
69 Coin.
70 Unruly crowd.
72 A native of the British Empire.
73 Priest of Israel.
74 Tight.
75 Cat call.
77 Definite article.
78 Seaport in Western France.
80 An offering.
82 Self; short for automobile.
83 A vase or receptacle.
84 Set of three.
85 Part of bed of railway track.
86 Delay.

Vertical

2 Spotted and colored handkerchief.
3 Metal as taken from the earth.
4 Untruthful person.
5 Loafs.
6 A fish.
7 Precious stone.
8 That which is owing.
9 Verbal.
10 Sense.
11 To charm.
12 A city in Venezuela.
16 One who withdraws.
18 River in Africa.
19 Masculine, proper name.
21 Long hair of a beast.
22 Term describing gait of an animal.
28 Examine closely.
31 Young horse.
33 To weary.
35 To sicken.
36 Third person singular present indicative of "have".
38 Exclude.
40 Domesticated.
42 Enclosure for animals.
43 Ten (French)
44 Small cushion.
45 Custom.
48 Replies.
49 Pertaining to the Tropics.
50 Cry of a night bird.
51 Rodent.
52 Day of week (ab.)
54 A limb.
55 Parts of animal.
56 Act of drawing.
57 To stretch.
59 Haughty spirit.
60 Smoked portions of a pig, or a hoax.
63 Greek for nail.
64 Dirty.
65 Young Chicago murderer.
67 Italian quarter of London, Eng.
69 English county (ab.)
71 Leaves suddenly.
74 Head (French)
76 Twist out of shape.
79 Tint, color.
81 A bond; to knot.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 62.

A LIFE BOAT TO THE RESCUE

(By William Aitchison)

Rain was beating in torrents against my windows, the wind was rising almost to the pace of a hurricane—moaning and whistling in a manner ominous as well as terrifying. One had no desire to look out; it was far better to draw the curtains and build up the fire in a rather vain hope of shutting out all sight and sound of the chaos raging outside. The fire tempted me to dream, it would not let me read comfortably, but it danced and flickered in its own peculiar way, till, completely caught in its spell, I yielded and allowed my thoughts to roam back over the years, recalling other storms which had swept that Scottish coast, and that little village in particular, in which I happened to be spending a much anticipated holiday.

Twenty-five years had passed over my head since that last awful storm I remembered so vividly, twenty-five years of varied adventures experienced in other countries far from Scotland, but none had left any impression half so deep as the one which I could picture to myself through the flickering shadows of the dancing firelight. I was just a boy then, far too small to take part in any of the adventurous exploits of the seamen of that tiny village where I was born, but how I loved to hear them tell their tales! Such storms as this or that other one of a quarter of a century ago had no errors for them. Let me see, yes . . . it must have been in October or early November, around two or three o'clock in the morning—black as ink it was, and a sea-wind blowing, the worst anybody ever knew. The seas rose full fifty feet high, crashed over the low harbor walls, never stopping their roaring and pounding hour after hour. A merciless night for any ship and how many have gone down on such nights as this. And then the Reef—those awful jagged teeth of rock hidden in calm water, but so horribly dangerous in storms like this—the whole sea was whipped into a waste of foam.

I remember so well that there was a ship trying to hold her own in the clutches of that storm twenty-five years ago. She was the Ecclefechan, bound from Calcutta with a cargo of jute consigned to Dundee. She had rounded St. Abb's Head under a minimum of canvas and was making heavy going of it. She was a graceful five-masted schooner, one of the few wind-jammers built entirely of steel, even to the lower parts of her tall masts. She was a beauty. I can remember her fine lines and the speed she could make under full sail, equal to, yes, and better than steam. Her captain was content with his trip so far, even though the weather had been far from good, but he had faith in the steel hull of his ship, and he knew the coast well.

He had not forgotten that long point of jagged rocks, but he had scarcely reckoned on the wind and the squally storm which broke over the ship as she neared the coast, and at that time there was no lighthouse to warn incoming ships of peril. Today I can see the beams from the beacon which stands close to the dangerous part of navigation—that reef has few terrors now. On board the crew tried to spread sufficient canvas to bring the ship round, but little by little she edged towards the reef and her certain doom. The minutes dragged by, and then suddenly a report like a gun shot out and a fiery ball was hurled across the waste of ocean showering sparks like a roman candle. It was the signal of distress.

The lonely sentinel going his rounds on the heights of a ruined castle which lies close to the village, saw the signal and lost not a second in summoning the lifeguards to the rescue. How well I remember how the summons came in my own home. On a night like that nobody could sleep heavily—help was almost certain to be needed before morning. The night watchman lost not a second of time when the signal was given, but instantly let off three rockets from the rocket-firing apparatus close at hand, and in that same instant the village was awake and preparing for action. The rockets were the signal for the launching of the lifeboat and even the hardest sleeper was out of bed before the third lifeboat gun had been fired. Men, women and children came tumbling and racing down the steep winding street to the sea front to watch the launching of the boat and to cheer on their men.

What hardy folk they were, what fine souls! High seas had no terrors for them. I can still hear my mother calling out to waken my father, who was sleeping soundly:

"Wattie, Wattie, there's a ship in distress, get ye up." And my father's calm reply, "Oh aye," given in that phlegmatic tone of voice which was his invariable habit in all circumstances. He would stretch himself and put on his clothes swiftly with the ease of long familiarity with such situations. He was coxswain in the boat, and fully aware of his important position in the community, no mean honor in such a community where every man was and is a master seaman. At that time he was about forty years of age and a fine man to look at—a Hercules for strength.

When he got to the water's edge the crew were in readiness. They were for the most part bearded fishermen clad in cork lifebelts, sou-westers and long sea boots. The boat was quickly dragged on its travelling carriage to the water, and the crew took their places, each with his long oar ready. I can see in my mind's eye the finely shaped white hull and its blue gunwale lettered in gold glittering in the flaring gas-lights, as the longshoremen, waist deep in water, pushed off.

Oh, the thrill of that first hundred yards row in sheltered water! Afterwards it seemed to us, watching from the shore, as though the breakers lifted the little cockleshell sky-high, where she balanced for a second on a knife edge, and then swooped with sickening suddenness into the hollow of the waves. The oars, made fast to the sides, were then thrown overboard out of the way and the masts and sails were set as the voyage began in earnest. Wattie, as all the men called my father, stood with the tiller in his hand, bracing himself against the rail, and with the rest of the crew kept a keen look-out, outwardly as calm as though the trip were no more than an evening paddle. And as a matter of fact none were in the least concerned; this was just one night in their lives. With skill born of long experience, the lifeboat was safely brought alongside of the Ecclefechan, and the exhausted crew sighted.

The rescue was far from easy, yet under the direction of Wattie each man jumped as the lifeboat was borne upwards on the swell, and in the end, after a nerve-wracking struggle, all were safely landed in the boat, which then turned homeward, making port with the wind in her favor. How eagerly we helped those rescued men ashore and plied them with steaming hot drinks, followed by the comforts of warm shelter and bed. Then came the turn of the brave rescuers to be feted by the landlord of the local hostelry, "The Royal Oak," who, for years past, made it his practice to thus honor the life-saving crew at his own expense.

Twenty-five years ago it was that the Ecclefechan came ashore, and yet today I found her remains in almost the same spot, her slender hulk not entirely destroyed by the washing of the waves day after day. Tourists are attracted by the glamor of a tale of ship-wreck, but they know little of what horrors a storm like this brings in its wake. I must pile on more wood and pull the curtains closer—and pray that no ship is out tonight beyond St. Abb's Head."

KING CONFERS HONOR

Major the Hon. Joseph Coates, Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand, who has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

Blizzard conditions prevailed throughout many sections of the prairie provinces Friday night after a record week of mild weather.

Under an arrangement entered into between Dr. C. C. Cossar, the Scottish philanthropist and worker among boys, and the Orphan Homes of Scotland, three parties of Scottish boys, all under 18 years of age, and some of them trained on Dr. Cossar's Craigilinn boys' farm, will arrive here during the next two months for distribution from the Fairknowe Home, Canadian branch of the Orphan Homes of Scotland.

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BUDGETTING THE HOUSEHOLD

(By a Member of the Women's Institute, Cowansville, Que.)

"Simmer doon, simmer doon, that is a very good motto for everybody," said Sir Harry Lauder. "Leeve within yer income, then yer bank books mak' fine readin'. Say to yersel' 'We had thae things last year, we canna hae or do thae things this year.' Simmer doon. Next to the Bible the bank book is the world's greatest book. The bank book should be the foundation of the family library, something put away from which we'll no' tak' a little, even when we want something." That last sentence is the keynote of this article—"something put away from which we'll no' tak' a little even when we want something."

Silk Stockings.

We live in an extravagant age. It is more difficult to practice thrift today than it used to be because everyone feels it is his or her duty to "keep up with the Jones's." For example, thirty or forty years ago we used to pay twenty-five cents for a pair of fine cotton stockings, and two or three pair would last the whole summer. Today the most ignorant little servant maid will look with disdain at a pair of cotton stockings. No one wears them now-a-days. Nothing less than silk stockings at $2.00 or $3.00 a pair will suit her taste, stockings that rip, run and wear out in a few weeks. But we must "keep up with the Jones's." Everyone wears silk stockings, whether there is a dollar laid by for a rainy day or not. This is just an example of every phase of our present day life. I have thought a great deal on this subject, and have reached the conclusion that in most cases the Jones's cannot keep up with themselves. Because the woman next door, or the servant across the street, feel that their social standing demands silk stockings, I do not see why we should join in the mad rush and strive to dress and act in a manner beyond our modest purses.

It is time we women, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of every community, must face this fact plainly that if we would save our souls alive as individuals, as families and as a nation we must "turn about face," and get back to the thrift, economy and simple living of our forefathers. That good old stock that came into this new country, and made homes for themselves in the forest, made homes in the face of great difficulties. Rigid economy and hard work were necessary to have enough food to eat, a roof to shelter them and warm clothing to protect them. There was no "society bee" in the bonnet of these dear women. They had no faults such as we have today.

What Our Children Are Taught.

If we all go on in the direction in which we are headed no one knows where we will end. The study of thrift must begin in childhood. Therefore, we women should start a campaign to sweep away a lot of useless subjects that are taught in our schools, and substitute subjects that have a vital bearing on our lives. Children should be taught the value of a dollar. What do our schools teach our daughters? Do they help them to become better wives and mothers? Are they taught how to make one dollar do the work of five? Are they taught how to prepare a good nourishing meal at the lowest possible cost? Are they taught values of linen, wool and cotton? Are they taught how to make their own garments? Even if they are taught some of thes subjects they are just added as extra subjects on an already too full course. It is good mental exercise to study Latin and Greek, but we can get just as good mental exercise in studying subjects that are of vital interest here and now, certainly of far more importance than learning about people who have passed into oblivion thousands of years ago.

I have just finished reading an article on this subject in which it stated that the course of study in our schools is already too full. Our students are turned out with a smattering of many things. The present aim seems to be to turn out mental encyclopedias with their brains filled to overflowing with quantities of useless subjects, which is all very well in itself, but does not fit them "for the battle of life." As the old order is changing all along the line, let us hope that for many years the methods of education in our public schools will be swept into the "garbage can of out-grown customs," and our sons and daughters be given mental training along more practical lines. The practical things they can learn by attending technical and night schools.

Keep Within Your Income

"Budgetting the Household" means to know how to feed and clothe the family in the best manner, consistent with one's income, with the least financial outlay, and this means study, thought, care and time. To my mind, "pink teas and bridge" cause almost as much harm as liquor. Women should be at home looking after their children, and cooking a good warm supper, instead of spending precious hours so uselessly. These same women may be high school graduates, which means, in most cases, that they have been taught to do algrebra, but not how to knit their husband's socks. They have been aught to do higher mathematics, but not how to prepare a good nourishing meal for the whole family out of a soup bone, cut of barley and a few vegetables. I think I could write a wonderful paper on the beauties of a soup bone. I mean by that the physical, moral and mental happiness that can follow from a knowledge of the possibilities of a soup bone. It is heart-rending to think of the young girls brought up in cities, attending city schools, who after graduating, enter offices, stores or factories with little or no knowledge along the lines of home-making, marrying poor men. Do you wonder that divorce is increasing alarmingly, that debt is universal and that men hesitate to accept the responsibilities of married life?

Yesterday and Today.

Twenty-five years ago sixty-four percent. of the families of the nation lived in the country and raised and manufactured the bulk of their products, for which no money was paid. Today, almost half of the people live in cities. They are not producers, but are consumers, and must buy and pay with money for the countless articles and food that each home requires. It was not so important in those days to plan some definite form of expenditure. The health of the family, its education, its pleasures and its savings are determined not by the amount of its income, but by the distribution or spending of that income. Many families who today complain of a low income are not suffering from a low income, but from the misspending of that income. The whole standard of living depends on the wise spending of the family income. The old-fashioned way of keeping accounts is to keep track of what had been spent; the new-fashioned way is to plan what will be spent. This definite well thought-out plan of spending money in advance is called a "Budget". The term is taken from the bag or budget of the financial estimates of the coming year laid before the British House of Commons by the Chancellor. It may be said that a budget is spending on paper. Instead of taking our income, viz., one hundred dollars per month, and spending it as each need arises —$30.00 for food one month, $20.00 for food the following month, and squeezing down in the food some other month because the family needs winter clothing and shoes, we plan a definite portion each month. The budget day is to plan and particularly to apportion in advance how much can be spent for food, for clothing, or other needs throughout the entire year. Its view is yearly rather than monthly or daily. Its object is not so much skimping and saving as proportionate balanced spending. Every business firm keeps a careful record of all money spent, and all received, this being the only way of knowing if the company is running at a gain or a loss. For the same reason it is necessary to keep such records in the home. Accounts enable us to see where our money has gone. They enable us to see if too much money has been spent on one thing and not enough on another. They show up leaks in the expenditure which may have been unnoticed before.

Worshipping False Gods.

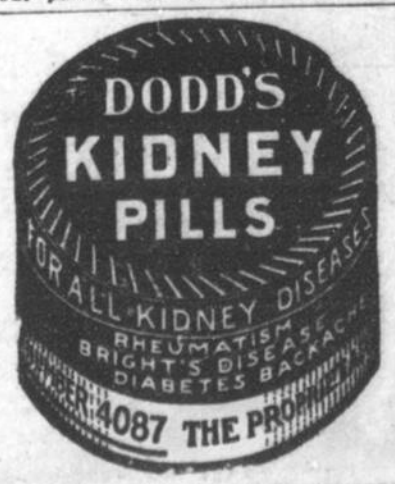
Accounting encourages thrift, and thrift is a thing we all need individually and collectively, but like the Israelites of old, we have gone astray after false gods. We worship the "Golden Calf" figuratively and literally, and we must pay the penalty of our sins. Extravagance and false standards of living lead to debt and unhappiness. During the war we all saved to help win the war. We all gloried in our economies, our self-denials, in wearing our old clothes and in giving to good causes, but since the war reaction has set in, and we seem to have lost our heads.

Above the platform of the old Montreal High School were the words, "Trifles Make Perfection, but Perfection is No Trifle." That is a good motto for us as mothers and home-makers to follow in our life's work of house-keeping. Looking after the trifles, in other words, looking after the cents, the dollars will take care of themselves. How many can turn back eight or ten years, and know just how much was spent each month in housekeeping? If you cannot do this, I advise you to start immediately. It will take a little time and egort, but it is well worth the trouble.

A Whole Year's Interest.

I met a short time ago a charming American woman. She had a wonderful car and her husband made a splendid salary, yet she made all her own clothes, also trimmed her own hats, and was very economical in every way. She mentioned that she never wasted a five-cent piece, she always thought twice before spending five cents, for that five cents was interest on a whole dollar for a whole year.

No other question is so important to the happiness of the home as the mutual understanding of finances by all members of the family. There have been wonderful women all down the ages. Solomon must have had one in mind when he wrote the last chapter of Proverbs. It is an inspiration to every woman. No higher compliment can be paid to a woman than—"She looketh well to the ways of her household, her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her, and the heart of her husband does safely trust in her."



AIR CLEANER FOR AUTOMOBILES

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive and Electrical Trades, Chicago)

The dust which the gasoline engine of an automobile "inhales" acts like emery powder upon the bearings and cylinder walls. Loose bearings and "slapping" pistons tell the story of the damage the dust has wrought. Prove it? Certainly!

Just a little dose of grit or dust, what does it do?

It wears the top ring and grove of each piston most, because there the oil is hottest and for that reason thinner or less viscous than it is elsewhere in the engine. The other parts do not escape, however. The grit works down past the pistons and is circulated by the oil through all the engine bearings. Whenever two surfaces rub together the grit takes its toll of metal.

If dust is completely excluded there is no reason why an automobile engine should not have as satisfactory a life as an engine of the same type used for marine work. Even a steam engine would not be more durable.

Scarcely an automobile or truck manufacturer is to be found who is not keenly interested in air cleaners with a view to devising a satisfactory one or of finding one to purchase and put out as regular equipment on his product.

Automobile owners definitely demand longer engine life and less engine trouble. The manufacturer is striving to meet this demand. Two or three years ago there were only two makes of cars regularly equipped with air cleaners; two years from now those unequipped with air cleaners will be rare exceptions.

So observant are the tax authorities of Copenhagen that they compelled a girl to pay income tax on a $200 award she received from the Carnegie Foundation for saving a drowning man. They learned of her "income" from a clipping.

Officials of the commissariat of agriculture at Moscow announce that Russia is preparing to export to the United States during the next six months, six billion eggs, 80,000,000 pounds of butter, and 40,000,000 chickens, ducks turkeys and wild fowl.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Premier G. Howard Ferguson, Dominion and provincial Conservative leaders, will be the chief speakers at the banquet on March 26 next, which will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Conservative Association of Ontario.

Charles L. Stadler, of Budapest, sees the greatest of opportunities for the people of Central Europe in Canada and during his visit in Montreal last week expressed the hope that this country would extend its efforts among the people of Czecho-Slovakia and induce the agriculturists of that part of Europe to settle on the farm lands of the Dominion.

Claiming they are faced with starvation and without means of peparing their land for seeds, through lack of funds, residents of the Stuartburn district of Manitoba have forwarded a petition to the provincial Government, appealing for assistance. Disastrous floods, caused by the overflow of the Roseau and Rainy rivers last spring, ruined the crops of the district, and subsequent efforts at rehabilitation were thwarted by continued wet weather.

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THE RICH WIDOW

"Oh! Mr. Rudolph Ramsaytino, wouldn't it be romantic if you DID elope with me?"

—From the Daily Express, London.

HER IMPROVEMENT WAS REMARKABLE

Weak and Run-Down—Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Two years ago," says Mrs. L. Wright, Secretan, Sask., "I was very much run-down in health. I suffered from indigestion, sick headaches and sleepless nights. Faint spells would often come over me and I would have to lie down till the faintness passed away. I was so short of breath that I could not walk any distance or do anything that required much exertion, without feeling completely used up. As I was constantly growing weaker, I consulted a doctor who told me I was anaemic and needed building up. I took several bottles of tonic he gave me, but the help I got from it was only temporary. At this stage I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I had used in girlhood with much benefit. It was not long after I began using them that I knew I had at last found the right medicine. I think I took altogether some fifteen boxes, and the improvement was remarkable as I was feeling as well as ever I had been, and my good health has continued to this day. I had also been troubled at times with rheumatism, and this as well as my other troubles disappeared. I have since recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to neighbors who have used them with equally good results."

All weak, anaemic women and girls should follow the example of Mrs. Wright, and give these pills a fair trial. New health and new strength is sure to follow. You can get the pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING Feb. 11

There were 65 cattle, 861 calves, 2968 hogs and 201 sheep and lambs for sale on the two markets during the past week and in addition 1872 cattle were received on through billing for export.

The local cattle market was considerably improved over the previous two weeks. Receipts were light and prices ruled 25c or more higher on most grades. There were no choice cattle offered and the best price was $7.50 paid on a few small lots of Ontario steers with two or three at $7.75. One straight load of heavy steers from Western Canada sold at $7.25 and light and medium quality steers from $6.50 to $7.00. There was a keen demand for veal calves and anything of quality was picked up quickly. The best lots brought from $11.00 to $12.00, depending upon the weight and the number offered, and straight lots of common sucker calves realized from $9.00 to $10.50. The hog market was strong and prices varied widely as between the two markets. The ruling price for mixed lots was $14.75 to $14.85. The week closed with a firm understone and dealers talking higher prices. Lambs were slow sellers. The quality was poor and from $10.00 to $11.00 was paid for the few offered. Good sheep sold from $6.00 to $7.00 and very thin old sheep $4.00 to $5.00.

At Toronto trade was more active in the butcher section with prices steady to strong despite receipts of 6310 cattle, an increase of 1300 head for the week's supply. Exporters purchased their heavy steers and handyweight steers and heifers at prices steady with last week's. Cows made an advance of about 15c per hundred.

Heavy steers ranged from $7.25 to $8.25 per hundred according to quality. A small lot of steers, averaging 1185 lbs. topped the market for the week at $8.60. Choice handyweights sold from $7.00 to $7.75 per hundred with packer buyers taking most of this kind. Calves dropped 50c per hundred on Wednesday, settling from $13.00 to $13.50 for choice. Light vealers sold from $7.00 to $11.00 per hundred with a few heavies from $5.00 to $6.50. The hog run was 600 head short of last week's, being only 5768 head. Salesmen held out for a 25c advance on Tuesday and succeeded in getting it after considerable opposition. The market closed firm at $14.50 off cars for thick smooths and at $15.91 for selects. Lamb trade was dull with prices 50c per hundred lower. Some choice lambs sold on Tuesday at $13.60 with most of the week's supply of good lambs at $13.50.

At Winnipeg a continuation of moderate receipts on the cattle market contributed to a reasonably active trade and resulted in steady to firm prices on practically all classes and grades. Best handyweights sold largely from $6.00 to $6.50 and plain to medium from $5.00 to $5.75. Calves were active and 50c higher. Good to choice handyweights made $7.00 to $9.50 and weighty offerings $3.00 to $6.00. The hog market held firm throughout the week, thick smooths selling at $13.25. Lights and feeders and shops were mostly in line with thick smooths. Sheep and lambs met with a good reception at firmer prices. Good killing lambs ranged from $11.75 to $12.25, yearlings around $10.00 and sheep mostly $6.00 to $7.50.

At Prince Albert the local demand was good on all classes. Butcher steers made $4.25 to $6.35, good butcher heifers $4.00 to $5.00, good cows $4.00 to $4.25, fair stockers $3.00 to $3.75 and good feeders $4.00 to $4.40. The hog market was steady at $13.00 off cars for thick smooths. Good heavy lambs made $11.00, and good heavy sheep $7.00.

At Calgary stockers and feeder demand was inactive. Good to choice butcher steers made from $6.00 to $7.00 heifers $4.00 to $4.25 and $4.75, and cows from $4.00 to $4.65. Good bulls made $2.50 to $3.00, bolognas $1.50 to $2.25 and canners and cutters $1.50 to $2.75. Good calves made $5.50 to $6.25. Hogs were 35c stronger with all cuts on lights, feeders and shops erased. Thick smooth hogs opened $13.00 and closed at $13.35 off cars. Select bacon made the 10 p.c. premium and improved thick smooths 25c premium per hundred. Sheep were steady. Lambs made $11.00 to $12.00 ewes $7.00 and yearlings $9.00 to $10.00.

At Edmonton a somewhat better demand resulted in a more active trade, especially on butcher females, which were a shade firmer. Steers remained slow and draggy. Prices on the best steers ranged from $6.25 to $6.50, on most of the good, from $5.50 to $6.00, and on medium from $5.00 down. A few heifers made $5.50, most of the good $4.75 to $5.00 and medium $4.25 down. Most of the good vealers made from $8.00 to $9.00 and common $3.50 to $5.00. Hogs were firmer at $13.65. Sheep were unchanged.

British attle Market.—Glasgow reports 700 Canadian cattle on sale during the week. Choice quality fat steers sold from 11c to 11 1-2c, choice stores 10c, good quality 9c to 9 1-2c. There were also 98 Canadian bulls offered from 6 1-2c to 8c according to weight and quality, and 20 cows from 8c to 10c. Scotch baby beef 15c, choice quality medium weights, 13c, prime heavies 12c to 12 1-2c. Sales of Irish totalled 304 head. Choice quality 11c to 11 1-2c, inferior grades 8 1-2c to 9 1-2c. The various markets throughout Scotland were a shade higher this week.

Birkenhead sold 670 Canadian fat cattle, steers 18c to 19 1-2c in sink, (dressed weight including offal), cows 13 1-2c to 15 1-2c, bulls 12 1-2c to 14 1-2c. Sales of Irish consisted of 4200 head and prices on these ranged from 17 1-2c to 20c.

London offered 250 Canadian dressed sides, medium quality 17c, choice 18c to 18 1-2c. Demand was slow.

British Bacon Market.—Canadian baled bacon 110s to 118s, (23 7-8c to 25 1-2c), boxes 102s to 114s, (22 1-8c to 24 3-4c), market steady, demand moderate. American 98s to 102s (21 1-4c to 22 1-8c), slow, easier tendency. Irish 123s to 140s, (26 2-3c to 30 1-4c) small supply, Danish 113s to 123s, (24 1-2c to 26 22-3c). Danish killings estimated at 53,000 head.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WANTS SETTLERS

Will Sell Land on Easy Terms to Induce Immigration

Following cabled reports from England that settlers will be brought to Canada this year from Great Britain by the Hudson's Bay Company, it is learned, following inquiries at the headquarters of the Robert Reford Company, who are the general agents for Canada of the Cunard Line, that a private company under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited has been formed by the Hudson's Bay Company; this company will primarily interest itself in making arrangements to introduce suitable settlers into Canada, who will be placed on lands selected from the 300,000,000 acres belonging to the company. The land will be sold on very easy and favorable terms to selected settlers and other material assistance will be given by the company to ensure the successful establishment and operation of the newcomers, it was stated.

The Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement, Limited, will also be able to bring out immigrants who have taken advantage of the assistance provided under the British Empire Settlement Act.

At the opening meeting of the Alberta Legislature on Thursday afternoon, following Lieutenant-Governor Egbert's throne speech, and Premier John Brownlee's motion that his Honor's address be considered. Joseph M. Dechene, Liberal, Beaver River, rose in his seat to protest against the holding of the session while there were four vacant seats in the House.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, $2.00 a year.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

The 79th annual report of this very popular bank gives every indication of continued progress and development. The assets amount to $57,780,664, and there is a profit credit of $149,613 to be carried forward. From the net profits for the year, amounting to $276,554, there has been paid, in addition to quarterly dividends to shareholders, $7,700 donations to charitable and philanthropic funds. As usual frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the bank has been made during the year.

GRENFELL FOUNDATION FUND

Montreal's Share $27,000—National Interest Aroused Over New Hospital

Of the $190,000 raised thus far towards the objective of $250,000 for the Grenfell Foundation Fund, the Montreal branch has planned to contribute $27,000. So large a donation from local members is but consistent with the interest they have taken in the sale of work by girls of the Labrador coast and in the success of students who were former charges of the mission, said Miss Annie M. Warne, the national secretary for Canada, at the annual meeting of the Montreal branch at the home of the honorary treasurer, Miss Macfarlan, 297 Sherbrooke street west.

Miss Warne and Mrs. M. T. Bancroft spoke appraisingly of the attainments of young persons, whose abilities had led them from the Grenfell institutions on the Labrador coast to centres of learning in various parts of the Dominion and the United States.

The new Grenfell hospital, being erected at St. Anthony, Labrador, has aroused national interest in view of its fine appointments. Among these is a shop, where all the apparatus necessary to the betterment of crippled children, will be made. Cots and other equipment, promised by generous friends, will be forwarded by the first boat in the spring. Harrington Hospital, too, has claimed much attention in the past year. A gift of $200 for supplies was recently made. Nursing stations at convenient distances from the hospitals have proved very advantageous to the residents along the coast, said Miss Warne, who told of the new station, to be located shortly at Mutton Bay.

Miss Macfarlan, the treasurer, stated that receipts in subscriptions from the Montreal branch during 1925 were $2,119.

Officers for Year

Mrs. G. E. Armstrong was re-elected president, and the other officers are: Hon. president, Miss Roddick; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Mrs. A. H. Dalrymple and Miss Reekie; hon. recording secretary, Mrs. R. A. Dunton; hon. corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Eliott; hon. treasurer, Miss Macfarlan; hon. assistant treasurer, Miss Emma MacInnes.

Dr. F. D. Adams presided at the meeting.

$254,000
City of Regina
5% Sinking Fund Debentures

Due January 1, 1941, October 1, 1955, January 1, 1956.

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Regina at the holder's option. Bonds may be registered as to principal.

Denominations—$1,000, $500 and odd amounts

Assessed Value. $40,272,163.00
Net Debenture Debt 3,417,582.74
Municipality's Assets 17,507,870.84
Population—40,000.
Area—8,408 acres.

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

Farmers' Markets

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Owing to the continued fairly liberal supplies of fresh eggs coming forward from both Canadian and American centres, the undertone to the market continues easy. There was no marked improvement in the consumptive demand, but a fair trade continues to be done, with sales of extras at 43c, firsts at 39c and seconds at 35c per dozen.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for storage eggs last week, the feeling being still easy at the reduction in prices noted owing to the fact that the demand for supplies continues to be of a very limited character and business was quiet, with extras quoted at 30c, firsts at 25c and seconds at 19c to 20c per dozen.

The tone of the market for dressed poultry remains firm and prices show no important change. Supplies of all lines coming forward are somewhat limited, for which there is a steady demand to meet immediate wants, and a moderate trade was done. Sales of fresh-killed turkeys were made at 34c to 38c per lb., as to quality, while fresh killed chickens weighing six pounds and up sold at 33c to 35c per lb. and ducks moved readily at 22c to 25c per lb. The supply of frozen chickens was ample to meet the requirements of the trade and sales of heavy weights were made at 28c to 31c per lb., medium weights at 23c to 25c per lb. and light weights at 18c to 22c per lb. The trade in geese was slow at 15c to 18c per lb.

A moderate amount of business was done in honey, there being a steady demand for small lots to fill actual wants, and as supplies were ample, prices were unchanged, with sales of No 1. white clover honey in comb at 22c per section, No. 2 grade at 19c per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 18c per section, No. 2 grade at 17c per section, white extract honey in 30-lb. tins at 12c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 13c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 13 1-2c per lb. and 2 1-2 lb. tins at 14c per lb.

The market for potatoes was without any new feature to note, prices being maintained, with only a small trade passing in car lots of New Brunswick Green Mountains at $3.15 to $3.25 per bag and in Quebec varieties at $3 to $3.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The tone of the local butter market last week was steady and prices showed no important change. There was a moderate demand from both domestic and outside buyers for supplies, but the purchases in most cases were confined to lots ranging from 50 to 150 packkages, and in consequence the volume of business was not large. Sales of Townships, Western, Australian and New Zealand No. 1 pasteurized creamery buter were made at 44c to 44 1-2c per lb., No. 2 pasteurized creamery at 43c to 43 1-2c per lb. and winter made Canadian No. 1 pasteurized creamery at 43c to 43 1-2c per lb. The trade in a wholesale jobbing way was reported steady and prices were unchanged at 46c per lb. for finest in solid packages, and at 47c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

A steady feeling prevailed in the cheese market, but the volume of business in all directions was small owing to the continued limited demand, and prices were nominally unchanged, with western July makes of white and colored quoted at 22 3-4c to 23c per lb. and current receipts at 18 1-2c to 18 3-4c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKETS

Prices were fairly steady in the domestic market for cash grain last week with a moderate demand from local and country buyers for car lots of oats, and sales of No. 2 Canadian western were made at 61c, No. 3 C.W. at 57c, No. 1 feed at 54c, No. 2 feed at 50c. Ontario No. 2 white at 51c, No. 3 white at 49c, and No. 4 white at 48c per bushel, ex-store, and Ontario malting barley was quoted at 54c per bushel, ex-track.

Prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.55 3-8; No. 2 northern, $1.49 5-8; No. 3 northern, $1.44 3-8; No. 4, $1.37 3-8; No. 5, $1.28 3-8; No. 6, $1.09 7-8; feed, 89 7-8c; track, $1.54 3-8; screenings, $3 a ton.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44 3-8c; No. 3 C.W., 40 5-8c; ex. No. 1 feed, 40 5-8c; No. 1 feed, 38 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 35 3-8c; rejected, 33 7-8c; track, 44 7-8c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 58 1-4c; No. 4 C.W., 53 1-4c; rejected, 50c; feed, 49c; track, 58 1-2c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.01 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.97; No. 3 C.W., $1.82; rejected, $1.72; track, $2.02.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., 93 3-4c.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.86 1-8 (par value, 4.86 2-3).

New York funds, 9-32 premium.

HOW WE SOLVED THE EGG PROBLEM

(By Rev. H. H. Smith, Mendha, India)

Easter eggs? No, this story is connected with Christmastide.

It happened like this:—Bhuriya had returned from an unsuccessful search for eggs. "It is disheartening, Memsahib," he said, "I have searched the country for miles around but have only secured four eggs. This is the setting season and the farmers refuse to sell."

"What shall we do for cakes"? asked the perplexed memsahib. "The children will be home for Christmas, and visitors are expected."

"Oh, don't let that trouble you," advised the husband, "I will get those eggs for you."

But the missionary had promised rashly—and, mark you this—he knew it!-Eggs are not always easy to obtain, and when the Bhil says he won't sell—well, he just won't.

The poor missionary tried for several days to solve the problem but "inspirations" refused to come his way.

At last he consulted some of the church officers. Could they advise him from where to obtain the eggs? One grinned and volunteered that he had an old hen he wished to sell if she would do instead of the eggs. Another suggested to wait patiently until the setting season was over. "But," pleaded the missionary, "the need is urgent." "That is unfortunate," was the reply he got.

Sunday came round and still no solution to the problem.

"You have not forgotten those eggs?" questioned the trustful wife, just as the church bell began to ring.

"Forgotten?" Had he not been dreaming of them all night? Eggs coming by carts, cars and aeroplanes—bushels and bushels of them—eggs enough to feed a nation!

But something must be done. His honor was at stake! He had promised—rashly, of course, but still it was a promise.

The service went on as usual. There were several hymns, the sermon and then the collection—a few silver pieces, some copper, a little corn and one egg!

Then came the "inspiration." Had your missionary been any other man than a staid Presbyterian, he would have shouted, "Hallelujah!" He, however, confined himself to the following announcement:—"Next Sunday will be Egg Sunday. We expect all members of this congregation to be present and every one must bring at least one egg for the collection. Now you can all afford one egg, some perhaps more. They may be a little difficult to obtain (they were!) at this time of the year but nothing is ever accomplished without sacrifice and endeavour," and so on.

The Church officers nodded appreciation. "How well you kept that from me," complimented the wife, as they were returning from church.

Yes, "how well," indeed—had she only known! The children came home from school during the week and speculation was rife as to the success of the venture. "How many eggs do you say we shall get?" was the oft repeated question—10, 20, 40 and even 100 were suggested as the probable number.

It was really funny to see the people bringing eggs to church the next Sabbath morning. Old men and women of 70 and little tots of 2 and 3 years, all carrying an egg apiece.

All went on well during the service until Elishiya tried, with disastrous results, to hatch his egg! then Binyamin, his next door neighbor, catching the missionary's eye, stuffed the egg he had brought into his mouth, to prevent himself from laughing outright. These critical moments required all the skill available to steer successfully through the service, for once a Bhil gets a touch of the ludicrous nothing can save the situation.

A rousing hymn was sung and attention diverted.

The collection was then taken—126 eggs and one chicken! The donor of the latter came forward after the service and apologized for being unable to procure an egg! The eggs were valued by the deacons and sold to the memsahib.

All spent a very happy Christmas and the cakes were well made.

Egg Sunday is now a well established institution in the 2nd Bhil Church, Mendha. The only fly in the ointment is that sometimes a few enthusiasts anicipate the occasion and save up eggs for it! We are now remedying that, however, by asking the donors to write their names on their gifts and all bad eggs are exchanged.—Central India Torch.

Authority for establishment of a Royal Canadian Army Service Corps Depot in London, Ontario, involving transfer of the existing depot at Toronto has been received by General L. B. King of Military District No. 1. The establishment at Wolsley Barracks will be increased by two officers and 30 other ranks. Alterations to quarters will be commenced at once.

The New Carthagena station, in Spain, has started work. After some experimental transmissions the wave length has been fixed at 335 meters. The period of daily transmission is from 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., Spanish time.

THE MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank

ESTABLISHED 1846

79TH ANNUAL REPORT 79TH

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1926.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank and the result of its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The net profits for the year were $276,554.55, and the balance brought forward from last year's profits account was $280,567.98, making a total of $557,122.53. From this amount have been paid four quarterly dividends to our Shareholders; $7,700 has been contributed to various charitable and philanthropic Funds—independently of the sum of $10,200, interest on the Charity Donation Fund, distributed as usual—and $200,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, leaving a balance at the credit of Profits account of $149,613.21 to be carried forward to next year.

As usual a frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the Bank has been made during the year.

The report of the Auditors and the Balance Sheet are herewith submitted.

GENERAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31ST, 1925

LIABILITIES

To the Public:—		
Amount due Depositors	$53,695,127.47	
" " Receiver General	93,341.86	
" " Charity Donation Fund	180,000.00	
" " Open accounts	364,011.93	
		$54,332,481.26
To the Shareholders:—		
Capital Stock (subscribed $2,000,000) paid up	1,498,570.00	
Reserve Fund	1,800,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	149,613.21	
		3,448,183.21
		$57,780,664.47

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Chartered Banks	$ 7,864,474.59	
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	19,089,776.92	
City of Montreal and other Municipal Bonds	22,576,730.17	
Bonds of School Municipalities	81,897.79	
Other Bonds and Debentures	1,167,600.00	
Sundry Securities	220,000.00	
Call and short loans secured by collaterals	5,216,276.66	
Charity Donation Fund, invested in Dominion and Municipal securities approved by Dominion Government	180,000.00	
		$56,396,756.13
Bank Premises, Head Office and sixteen branches	1,170,000.00	
Other Assets	213,908.34	
		1,383,908.34
		$57,780,664.47

On behalf of the Board,

R. Wardrop, *President.* A. Macpherson, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT

Having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and having satisfied ourselves of the correctness of the Cash Balances and examined the Securities held against the money at Call and Short Notice and those representing the investments of the Bank, and having examined the foregoing Balance Sheet and compared it with the Books at the Head Office and with the Certified Returns from the Branches, we are of opinion that the transactions of the Bank have been within its powers and that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, as shown by the Books of the Bank.

A. CINQ-MARS, C.A.
C. A. SHANNON, L.I.A. } *Auditors.*

Montreal, January 30th, 1926.