

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

A Suppressed Issue

WHAT will the temperance forces of Canada have to say for themselves if they make no use of the present election to further the cause of national prohibition? Mr. Mackenzie King did not find it among the leading issues before the country with which he had to deal; and of course Mr. Meighen did not. So far, no candidate is running on the prohibition issue, yet there is no denying that there is no greater or more pressing issue before the country. If the temperance folk do nothing, or retire behind skirmishing lines, it will not be a political issue for fifty years. Even among them there will always be politicians who will keep on saying that the present is not an auspicious time for forward action. Plainly the question of national prohibition is too ripe to wait on these. Prohibition can only be nationally achieved and the power to enact it is only in the hands of Parliament. It is there that results must be sought. When the Scott act was passed by parliament, parliament's right to pass it was, of course, disputed. The matter was carried to the Privy Council and it was settled once for all that Parliament had the right of total prohibition. What rendered the Scott act ineffective was that Parliament had then no means of enforcing prohibition. It has now a national police which it had not then. It would be for the provinces to supplement that service, as the several states supplement the national measures for enforcing the Volstead Act. How, then, can the temperance vote be brought to bear on this election? If we may take a leaf out of the successful program of our neighbors, it is simple. There is no need to wait till some national organization tells voters how to go about it or till some organizer holds meetings. Any local body or committee can go to work without any one's leave or help. Let any such group draw up such a pledge as this and present it to all candidates with the understanding that it is going to be published in the local press, and in the Witness, either with the candidate's signature, or with a statement that he refused to sign it:—

CANDIDATE'S PLEDGE

I hereby pledge myself to support any measure introduced in parliament for the National Prohibition of importation, exportation, manufacture, transportation, or sale of alcoholic liquors, except for sacramental or medical purposes.

(Signed)

If the temperance question seems to the politicians to be quiescent, they will seek to avoid the introduction of this disturbing issue. It goes without saying, however, that the issue of national prohibition would speedily become a very live one if this process of bringing it to the front were generally followed. Whatever help the local voter may get from outside in the last analysis the responsibility rests personally on him. Let every Witness reader in favor of Prohibition take this to heart. If the candidates or aspirants in his riding have not yet declared themselves definitely they should be waited on by a group of voters, the larger and more influential the better, with a copy of the above pledge. Many will sign it: Those who will not should be urged to give their reasons. These should be committed to paper at once so as to get them as nearly verbatim as possible. Our readers should work through some local Prohibition organization if possible. But if none can be got immediately in motion, they should call prohibitionists together regardless of party and appoint a spokesman to present the pledge to the aspirants for Parliament.

What's The Answer?

WHY this cause of prohibition is shunned by public men is left to the reader to think out. It always has to force its way. In our poor democracy interests always go ahead of principles.

But we cannot imagine the cause to be so weak in Canada, which was once in the van, that it will not be able to get a bill before the House of Commons before another parliament lapses. As for resolutions, it is on record three or four several times in the last seventy years that Parliament has declared total prohibition to be the right way to deal with the liquor traffic and doubtless would again. But parliament has always managed to let it stop at that. To get a bill passed, the country needs to show very fiercely that it means it. We know of no way of showing this better than the one indicated. In the United States those who could not get their local paper to print the pledge in full with the candidate's name to it, or the candidate's refusal to sign, bought advertising space for that purpose and gave it good display. Just get the candidates disputing in the press about what they promised and what they did not. The country feels strongly enough, if the feeling could only be got to flare up. Let friends everywhere lose no time in putting this procedure into practice. A thousand little spontaneous fires will be far more effective than any organized conflagration. What do our readers say?

Negative Action

IT would hardly be possible to administer a more deadly shock to prohibitionists who have followed the movement from its beginning in Canada in the middle of the last century than to read in the newspapers a proclamation by what accounts itself a national prohibition body abjuring the cause as a national issue. This proclamation distinctly relegates the cause to the provinces, which every prohibitionist knows have constitutionally very limited powers. It absolves the Parliament about to be elected from any further duty to the cause than that of gentleman usher to the provinces. With the experience of the United States before them, where all sorts of state action were tried, and where the need of national action was overwhelmingly recognized by the whole people, it would have been impossible to do the cause a worse turn than this. In that country power rested with the individual states and only by a revolutionary spasm could it be conferred on the nation. The reverse is the case with Canada, where the power rests completely with parliament and in many ways can only be conferred on the provinces by such complementary action as these resolutions propose. Far be it from us to object to each province doing all it can. We have been in that fight everywhere; but such struggles have been on the outskirts of the question with a view to the supreme accomplishment. Even in the United States it was thought necessary for the individual States to supplement the measures taken by the federal authorities to enforce the Volstead law; and doubtless our provinces could do much in this way. But methods that would crumble Canada into provinces, to do separately in a limping and ineffective way what requires the combined strength of the whole nation—indeed, as we have been discovering, the combined strength of neighbor nations,—are not helpful either to prohibition or to Canadian nationhood. It has been one of the arts of the liquor traffic to break us up into provinces and assail us separately by paltering with legislators, even in some cases with governments. It was not unnatural for people living in provinces which had a strong prohibition majority to fall back upon the provinces for what they could get from them. It was always a good thing if only to keep sentiment alive. But up to 1878 when the Scott Act was passed no one thought of going anywhere but to Parliament for legislation. This pronouncement not only lets parliament down easy, but it divides the nation into sections, and creates antagonisms. It evinces contempt between the provinces relegating some to outer darkness. No pro-

vince ever passed local prohibition with such sweeping universality as did the province of Quebec a decade ago. It is acknowledged that that was the active work of the clergy and that the reversions of the province to liquor was concurrent with a withdrawal of clerical zeal, the clergy having been in some way persuaded that the liquor men's plan was best for temperance. We look for another swing of that pendulum, unless, as some say, the church is too much the beneficiary of the new provincial resources as to be less sensitive than it was to the dangers that now surround its young people.

Where Duty Lies

POWER to enact and enforce prohibition resides with Parliament, and that power lays a duty upon Parliament from which no body of representative churchmen and others can release or absolve it. Parliament has at different times acknowledged that duty as follows or in equally explicit terms: "That the traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverages is productive of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of Canada; That this House is of the opinion that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. We cannot believe that the temperance bodies and churches enumerated in the manifesto which appears in another column wish to relieve Parliament of its constitutional duty or to rest in inconclusive measures. This is what that statement explicitly does by the limitation of its demands. The statement in question not only thus relieves Parliament of its duty, but breaks up Confederation by forcing its units to act separately. It suggests that parliament lay upon others responsibilities which it itself shuns. The question has been raised, and would be again, whether it is within the constitutional power of the dominion thus to lay off its duties on others. At all events provincial action can bring no finality, can bring the cause no cohesion or cooperation. So far as prohibition is concerned we cease to be a nation and Canadian citizenship so far loses its meaning. Why should the difficult control of exportation be relegated to the provinces? The scandalous conditions that have existed on our borders are, not a provincial, but a national disgrace.

By Law Established

PARAGRAPH two of the manifesto reads as follows:—

2. The refusal of Federal License to establish any new brewery or distillery in any province which has legislated as aforesaid.

Inconsistent with even the temporary statement in paragraph one is this request of paragraph two. It is almost inconceivable that in a declaration of National Prohibition Policy by a National Prohibition organization on the eve of a National General Election one plank should be the refusal to grant new brewery or distillery licences and this only applying to provinces that have prohibited the sale of liquor. Whatever value may attach to licenses in prohibition provinces is thus turned into a monopoly. The clause implicitly proposes new licenses in the other provinces. Strange, is it not in a prohibition document, thus to establish the liquor business.

Single Combat

STRANGE such a difference should be 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee. It stands to reason, when parliamentary government practically forces the nation into two parties, and these parties are both seeking the support of precisely the same constituency, that,

with all their mutual calumniation, their two platforms should in most things, verge close upon each other. In ancient times war was often a matter rather of high sport than of actual collision of the hosts. There are instances of this single combat in all early literature. The Iliad is largely made up of the personal deeds of the heroes. The most familiar one to us is, of course, that of David and Goliath. We seem to have got back to that in Canada. Mr. King has nothing to say about any opponent or party or even of the press whose big berthas are ranged all round about him with their muzzles trained upon his one devoted head. He knows but one foe and that is Mr. Meighen. Even when ascribing the emigration of Canada's best blood and the deflection of her most hopeful immigration to the defamation of the country all for the sake of injuring the present government, he makes the whole stream of desolating fire and brimstone issue from the mouth of that false prophet, Meighen. Well might Mr. Meighen claim an undeserved compliment in having such might ascribed to his sharp tongue, however much truth there might be in the general impeachment that poison gas had greatly reduced the hopefulness of the nation and its reputation abroad. Mr. Meighen in turn pays his respects almost exclusively to Mr. King, even though he may hold him in no higher esteem than Goliath did David.

The Two Ways

WHILE deferring to anything that might come of Mr. Crerar's move, which, no doubt, means much for the early future, and awaiting developments on Progressive lines, we seem to be forced to choose between two champions, pushed to the front for lack of better; for it is not to be questioned that behind each there are many openly dissatisfied. Nor may the voter to whom the choice is given be quite pleased with either. Not only have we but two combatants in the lists to choose between, but also only two lawgivers to draw up and declare what measures we must vote for or oppose. Let us then see wherein these differ: Is it true as some important papers are alleging in explanation of their indifferent attitude that there is little actual difference between the two platforms. Mr. King will not hear of railway monopoly, either under public or private ownership; yet sees the need of cooperation between the two systems. Mr. Meighen practically declares that amalgamation will have to come if, which we do not look for, the deficits do not stop immediately. His only way of stopping the deficits is to put an immediate stop to all capital expenditures no matter what contracts there may be, or how much money is already sunk, and no matter what their money getting or money saving value. We venture to say that neither could he carry out this threat nor would the stoppage of deficits be achieved or even approached in that way. His position is, therefore, a surrender to the give away demands of the Montreal financiers. The give away policy might be advocated as a relief to the nation, if it was possible to give away the debt on the national railways, which has kept heaping up and would continue to heap up exactly as before the alienation of the country's greatest asset. As to transportation rates Mr. King would equalize them all over the country. On the face of it that implies that the rates would be raised in the denser regions to balance the reductions where the haulage is heavier or the returns are less. Mr. Meighen proposes simply to subsidize the long hauls, which is the probable result in either case but it will prove a queer way of mending the country's finances. Mr. King promises a determined fight for Senate reform and suggests methods; Mr. Meighen scoffs at the idea. Neither offers anything constructive as to immigration. Each blames the other for unsatisfactory conditions of population. But the great divergence between the two candidates is on the fiscal question. Mr. Meighen will run the protective duties as high as he can. Mr. King at least tells us that his preference

is for a revenue tariff and for amendment downwards and that such is the principle of the Liberal party—but on the other hand speaks of a middle course, as the best for just now. And in calling the Hon. Mr. Marler to his Cabinet he has given the manufacturers a very effective pledge that no substantial reductions in the tariff are planned.

Soaring Tariffs

FROM the first utterance of his campaign the Conservative leader nailed his banner to the mast. His program is spread in mammoth letters that even he who runs may read. Should Mr. Meighen be returned as prime minister he says that he will promptly proceed to raise the tariff to hitherto unthought of heights. All the machinery of export restrictions and embargoes will be set in motion. There will be bonuses all round at the people's expense. As a sop for the Maritimes, railway traffic will be routed through Canadian ports regardless of the cost of haul. Long distance freight movements will be subsidized. The government will immediately forbid any further expenditures of capital accounts by the Canadian National Railways, regardless of the business wisdom of such expenditures, and regardless of the advantage such a policy would confer on the Canadian Pacific, which is constantly making new capital outlays. Then if the National Railways failed to pay their way including the payment of interest charges on their huge overcapitalization (the result of the "good old days" of private mismanagement)—the government would be forced "to do what we don't like," Mr. Meighen says, and adopt the scheme of railway amalgamation so desired by the financial ring in Montreal. Here is Mr. Meighen's program. In contrast to the less defined statements of Mr. King's policy that of the Conservative leader is unequivocal and bold. Should it be favored by the majority of the electors there will be no room for charges of deception against the Tory leaders. A Conservative victory will be a clean cut triumph for the policy of high protection and privilege. Let the electors think seriously before they give such a mandate on such a vitally important issue.

Meighen's Purgative Elixir

BWARE of substitutes. See that the name is on every package. Let us get strongly in mind that Mr. Meighen's faith is in a process by which Canadian producers—manufacturers more particularly—will be secured in paying profits and Canadians generally secured for paying these, unless indeed they run away. Canadians in all lines are to have profits and thousands more are to be brought here to feed upon them, while the Canadian consumer will have to make up for the disadvantage of limited markets by paying higher prices. That is, Mr. Meighen proposes to make everybody well off by making everyone pay those profits. This is all over and above the enormous burdens the same Canadians have to bear not only for their country's support and development, objects which should have all her young strength but also the terrible cost of the war and of her bankrupt railways. Over and above all that she must heavily increase her cost of living, already far heavier than that across the line. Why does Mr. Meighen propose to treat his countrymen thus? He wants to restore the two thousand factories which he mourns as having been driven from the land or out of business as he avers, because of insufficient taxation of the people on their behalf. What will be the result of Mr. Meighen's medicine? It will not bring immigrants to Canada except to the cities, where the wage element do not want them and where every utterance the country has sent out for the last fifty years declares they are not wanted. With such indeed our cities are already growing faster than is desirable. Still there is no doubt that a great reason why we get these is because the United States shuts them out. If anything would turn the ablest and best informed away from Canada it would be a further increase of her already exceptionally high cost of living. This stimulation of city and town handicrafts while increasing the burdens of the country will take the young people off our own farms to add them to the cities of both countries, chiefly those of a country where Canadians as a rule have a preference in employment. And this is Mr. Meighen's

cure for lack of population. He evidently believes in it. So do a great many worthy people, glamored by the convictions of the interested and the hold these have upon the press.

Impending Perils

MR. KING promises that any revision of the Tariff will be downward. Mr. Meighen says, in effect: "My father chastized you with whips, I will chastise you with scorpions." Canada now groans under the burden of the National Policy. Yet in spite of such drastic threats, such as that of the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, which appears elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Meighen gaily announces his intention of piling on the load. Another peril that seems to overhang us, is that railway amalgamation may finally be forced on an unwilling Canada. Such a powerful monopoly would be an extremely hazardous experiment. In this matter Mr. Meighen expects under pressure from behind him in those quarters where his party is financed to be driven to what he does not like. Mr. King's plan of enforced economy and elimination of duplication seems the only permissible solution although Mr. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific warns us not to hope too much from such a pleasant word as cooperation. Mr. Meighen scouts it. Then as to Senate reform; it is more than an academic question. The Senate has done more than prove itself the enemy of public ownership. It has been even more brazen in the rejection of such measures of social reform as the anti-handbook betting bill and the bill to enable provinces to curb the activities of export liquor warehouses. The former measure twice passed the Commons unanimously. In view of these facts can anyone doubt the fate, for instance, of national prohibition with the Senate retaining its present absolute veto.

The Railway Issue

ACCUSATIONS of falsification are not pretty things in public debate. Of the two champions Mr. Meighen has, perhaps, the advantage in being able to say bitter things calmly and coolly. It is a fine thing to have nerves that do not vibrate too easily. Mr. King's admitted failure to accomplish much during the past session is the theme of his opponent's contempt. Mr. King has, however, already announced his unwillingness to go through another session balked and hobbled as he has been. The nation must either support him or accept the program of his opponents. Speakers in the west have been accusing Mr. Meighen of being in favor of railway amalgamation. The west is more afraid of railway despotism than of high tariffs. Mr. Meighen says he never said anything of the sort. What he was reported to have said was that he did not like it but might be forced to it, which, as he scouted any alternative suggestion of cooperation, was naturally taken to mean that that was the goal to which he was tending. What the west wants is government ownership. What the newspapers supporting Mr. Meighen want is private ownership. The two are not so diametrically opposed as might seem. With government monopoly the impossible problem would be to keep the machine out of politics. With private ownership, what with dictating rates, as parliament is now doing, and dictating routes, as Mr. King thinks is the next step, transportation could not but become a department of government. Even now it is in politics, as is the Montreal Harbor Board and some other public services. It looks as though it was impossible in Canada to rise above party considerations. Mr. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific has ventured the voice of experience. He sees meager results from cooperation while competition remains. He wants to see the Railway Board composed of men of the very highest calibre with salaries proportionate and reputations above suspicion. So does everybody. But how to find in Canada men who, however upright, will not be accused of political leanings on one hand or capitalistic leanings on the other. Men of affairs with large investments in private ownership corporations and public utilities, even if owning no railway shares, instinctively incline to favor the shareholders as against the country at large. Even if governments should protect themselves by always making appointments from the ranks of their opponents, occult political motives would be ascribed. Men of the calibre Mr. Beatty regards as ne-

cessary would not readily put themselves in the way of such blackening.

Welcome, Mr. Massey

A MASTER stroke of strategy will be the general verdict on the inclusion of Mr. Vincent Massey in the King government. The mischief which the King government had done to the country by lowering the tariff on the implements of production, closing factories by the thousand and driving people away by the million was the very heart and core of Mr. Meighen's crusade. The agricultural implement industry was declared to be ruined. It was nearer to a free trade basis than any other manufacturing class. When the Liberals made the very considerable cuts in the implement tariff last year the Tories filled the very heavens with their wailing prophecies of woe. Yet here is the president of the largest farm implement concern in Canada joining that very body which was responsible for the cut. Naturally the Conservatives are confounded, and bitter. There is some cynical hinting of a "boring from within" motive on Mr. Massey's part. Yet that charge is as ridiculous as unfair. Mr. King has indeed promised that there will be no upword revision of the tariff. But Mr. Massey is himself so widely and favorably known as to make such a charge unthinkable to any considerable number of Canadians. Mr. Massey, as a matter of fact is of that type of public men which abound in British parties but which rarely find their way into Canadian politics. For many years he held the chair of associate professor of history at the University of Toronto. Those who have heard him lecture testify to the breadth of his outlook and the depth of his knowledge of larger world politics. He comes from a family noted for its many beneficences for the general welfare. Mr. Massey should be a decided acquisition to Canadian political life. There is one kind of patriotism that dares to risk life and limb in time of military emergency. There is another, and as great, that dares to plunge into the muddy pool of party politics in times of trouble. More of the latter by men of Mr. Massey's calibre, no matter of what party, are what Canada needs today.

A Protectionist Reader

MAJOR WOODSIDE'S arguments on behalf of protection, though stated in somewhat fierce terms, boil pretty much down to these two: a. Protection is always and everywhere believed in; b. The United States is a high protection country and is highly prosperous; Great Britain, a free trade country, is in straits through unemployment. British people cross to the United States and forget their free trade views; even in England there is a veering toward protection. As to the first it is broadly true that all men everywhere who have anything to protect want competition shut off, and that the victims of the monopolies so created, in so far as they become conscious that they are being made the burden bearers for businesses claimed to be otherwise unprofitable, and making their exploiters far better off than themselves, resent it. The farmers of Canada have, to a considerable extent become conscious that they are the nation's burden bearers, and in a general way they are free traders. But the prairie dairymen want protection against antipodean eggs and butter; Ontario farmers want protection against American hay and the Canadian fruit growers want us to eat no strawberries till theirs are ripe. There are such protectionists in Britain and always have been. There has arisen of late a violent propaganda centring in Montreal and Toronto for imperial protection. The demand is that the British people be taxed for the benefit of Britain's sturdy dominions. Whether the propagandists have or have not threatened secession because the heavily war-burdened British people do not bonus them may be somewhat acrimoniously disputed. It is plain that that is the way it looks to many in Britain. The fear in London of Canadian disloyalty to the flag, deduced from that selfish clamor, has much to do with any "veering" or opinion there that Major Woodside may have noticed, or rather had forced upon him by a clamorous press. The same sort of diligence is shown by the same sort of newspapers and their compliant correspondents in creating an impression of the failure of prohibition in the United States. In both cases it is

done in the service of the articulate interests, ignoring the inarticulate and indeed largely unconscious interests of the nation as a whole, and of the people at large who are shorn to emaciation with the assiduity with which Mr. Suburb crops his front lawn. Sometimes, indeed, this is brought about by their own bamboozled votes. Still you cannot fool all the people all the time. It remains true that neither will the United States give up prohibition nor will Great Britain give up free trade.

As for the major's argument from the United States, it is getting to be as much of a classic as the one about Tenterden steeple being the cause of the Goodwin Sands. Give a peasant "three acres and a cow" and make his son manager of the squire's fifteen hundred acre farm, which will have the best chance? Hodge junior could live fairly off the leavings of the family at the hall, and neither, if so minded, need have truck nor trade with any one outside. Could they not rig up a loom and weave their own wool? It would be silly but possible. Hodge Senior's family would perish if he could not take his truck to market and bring home a looking-glass for his daughter and other absolute necessities. He could not indulge in the luxury of splendid isolation however much he might want to. The fact is that Britain is full to overflowing and that a war that stops her world wide circulation stifles her, whereas the internal expansion of the United States has absorbed her splendid enterprise and she has been able to live well upon the poor men who are exploiting her virgin soil for her. It is now our turn; only we are cropping our producers too close, and forcing our bondsmen to make bricks for the building of our treasure cities without straw.

A League Clash

IT was Mr. Painlevé, the gracious socialist premier of France, who, as temporary president, opened the present momentous session of the League of Nations. In introducing Senator Dandurand the new president, he took occasion to make a speech on behalf of the Protocol which had been forged largely between himself, Mr. Benis, prime minister of Czechoslovakia and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but which had suffered at the hand of the British people very much as the original covenant of the League of Nations suffered at that of the American people by turning out the ruler who was guilty of it. Mr. Painlevé emphasized the French motto that security, arbitration and disarmament cannot go apart but that of these security must go first. The protocol committed people by written covenant to resist aggression on any of its members under decisions of the League. Nothing short of this would make France feel secure. The English looked upon the protocol as putting their fleet at the disposal of a majority of the fifty-four League members to call out on such occasion as any of them might bring upon themselves and find a majority in the League to back them in. Indeed, France was at the time it was rejected in actual occupation of the very best part of Germany, without, as the English held, any warrant from the Versailles treaty, a treaty which only France fully approved, having practically dictated it, and to which she was determinedly holding everybody except herself. It fell to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign minister, to reply to this demand of France and explain how much larger faith the English have in the moral might of the League than France ascribed to it and how impossible it was in English eyes to provide in detail in any written agreement for all possible circumstances as circumstances have a way of occurring in ways that cannot be previously defined.

"Look at the history of my country. We have had no revolutionary disturbances for two hundred and fifty years. Immense changes have taken place in every aspect of our life." At no single moment have we formulated general principles with logical precision. On the contrary, nearly every vital decision that we have taken has been illogical, and for that reason all the more adapted to reconcile conflicting interests and to find a middle path. It has been our practice to avoid attempting to define exactly what should be done, and how it should be done in every possible contingency we can contemplate, knowing as we do that it is quite as likely as not that the actual event would not conform in exact detail to any of those we had anticipated. We have been content to deal at any one moment with the evil

of the day, and provide the remedy which that evil required. . . . It seemed to my Government, therefore, that the greatest contribution we could make was to seek peace in that region with which we are most intimately associated, the region which has too often been the origin and theatre of war, and to secure by mutual agreement amongst those immediately affected a guarantee for peace in that district. If we could achieve that, we make no small contribution to world peace. Our object is to supplement the covenant by making special arrangements to meet special needs."

The British Complex

B RITAIN'S opposition to complete compulsory arbitration has already been the occasion for some ridicule in Europe. "If we are right we will trust your judges, if wrong we will trust our fleet," is the gibe of one newspaper article. However, it is not the British habit to sign documents lightly. France, loudest in her demand for unrestricted arbitration, still persists in her belief that the Versailles treaty gives her the right to be judge, jury, and executioner where Germany is concerned. The project, for instance, of reunion of Austria with Germany would no doubt be considered by Paris a cause of war. Yet except that it is in the Versailles treaty, the force of which in the premises neither Germany nor Austria admits, no arbitration court could possibly forbid. No one can morally forbid two nations uniting if they wish to, especially as Austria being now stripped of her subjugated neighbors is totally German and was historically the metropolitan part of Germany, from which the rest was ruled, as later it was ruled from Prussia. France, of course, only favors universal arbitration, as long as the provisions of the Versailles treaty are considered inviolable, which they were never meant to be. In fact the treaty itself contemplates "and provides for amendment. Britain is only too well aware, on the other hand, that her signature to a universal arbitration treaty could only result in hopeless entanglement. The treaty provides for exceptions of matters entirely internal and matters of national honor. Who is to say, for instance, under present circumstances, whether immigration restrictions, such as those Canadian ones of which Japan and China complain, are of purely domestic concern? Who is to define international as against domestic disputes? An Anglo-Irish dispute has hitherto been considered a purely British affair. The League refused to listen to the protests from Egypt following the British reprisals for the Sirdar's murder. Yet both Egypt and Ireland are separate members of the League. The relations between the parts and dependencies of the British empire have not been defined and cannot be. We have had to class those among the insoluble problems which have to be solved. But as long as they exist it would seem futile to hope to force, by a single instrument all nations to adopt identical procedure in all disputes, no matter of what origin or what exact circumstances. Meanwhile, as a moral force and as a needed arbiter, the League grows in strength by taking one step at a time and exerting an increasing influence on the actions of the nations. The great and precious fact about its counsels is that all parties eagerly wish to come to agreement, and that is high warrant for believing that some way will be found.

An Indian Economist

M R. SHAPURJE SAKLATVALA, the Indian Communist member of Parliament for the Battersea division of London, who is reported to have so reviled the British flag as to make him a scandal to the group of British Parliamentarians about to be entertained by the United States and Canada, is at all events, as such representative, a walking testimonial and monument to liberties of utterance such as no other country knows. This now notorious person has been giving his views to an American correspondent, and the point he brings up is well worth while. He dwells on the peril of the subjugation of the western world to the eastern. Not, he says, by the orthodox menace of military conquest by force of numbers; but that eastern coolie labor working under western direction for much longer hours and infinitely less pay than western white labor, with its higher standard of living and protective unions, will deprive western white labor of its

means of livelihood. In fact, the message of this oriental with his two-world vision is fraught with the same warning that the Witness has been giving continuously, that the forcing up of the cost of labor and the exclusion of orientals could only be a temporary expedient as the industries of the world would soon be in competition with each other and those which produced most and best for the money would survive. Mr. Saklatvala's remedy is to unionize the labor of the eastern countries and thus raise the standard of living there to a par with what it is in the west. No one that knows the desperate industrial conditions of the east but must wish for that result. But would that result follow? It is a fallacy underlying unionism that labor can be made worth more in the market by demanding more for it. There is much to be said for the better sharing of the proceeds between capital and labor, but nothing at all as regards adding to the value of the product. It may, of course, make the product more expensive but that must reduce the market and produce unemployment. That is what it would do in China. It would create perhaps a privileged class of well paid workers, but would leave the oriental millions dangerously outside of the stream of industrial progress. One can now live as well and even more daintily in China for a quarter of what it costs in Canada. What would be the effect on China's millions if the cost of living there went up to our level. They would be like the fish in a weir when the tide goes out. Our prescription as far as our own people are concerned has always been to give them such a practical education as to increase the quantity and quality of their production—to make them, indeed, something more than hand-working operatives, and to put them in the ranks of the explorers and exploiters of the world's resources or in any case to give them a life of service, not measured by the amount they have to spend. It might be replied that there is a limit to the opportunities the world offers to brains. There are no doubt many cultured people, otherwise incapable. But the "Wall at the World's End," which the adventurers of the fairy tales accounted the right place to "push one's fortune," has not yet been reached. If the oriental communist would better the condition of the Chinese it will have to be by the same process of increased knowledge, toward which they are nothing loth, though some say, too imitative to be original. The present outbreak is imitative in its character, being of western birth.

Labor at The Crossroads

M OSCOW won the battle of Scarborough. Will she win the battle of Liverpool? That is the question England is asking following the victory of the extremists at last week's trades union congress at Scarborough. Besides passing a resolution declaring "the overthrow of capitalism" to be the objective of trades unionism the Congress took steps to take the political direction of labor out of the hands of the Labor party and put it in the hands of a super-council of labor unions. The effect of this, if carried to the hoped for conclusion, would be to oust such great leaders as Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden from the ranks of labor. It is because of this, rather than the fact that the Congress ordered an immediate rapprochement with Russian labor organizations, that England is fearful. For that reason the pending conference of the Labor party at Liverpool is being anxiously awaited. If the rank and file of the labor supporters adopt the same attitude there as they did at Scarborough a new and a dangerous era will have dawned in British parliamentary life. The present strength of the Labor party has been won by insisting on constitutional procedure. It remains to be seen if that strength will be unimpaired when the attempt is made to replace Parliament by a trades union congress. That is the avowed purpose of "Emperor" Cook.

The Irish Boundary

I T is so long since the Irish Boundary Commission was appointed that the world had almost forgotten its existence. Of those who remembered it there are many who considered that the thing the commission could do most conducive to peace would be to keep on meeting indefinitely and postpone its report till "next Tibb's Eve" which, as every one in Ire-

land knows—falls "neither before, on, nor after Christmas." There are others, however, especially in the Free State, who, hearing that the Commission is prepared to report, will comment idiomatically, that "Tis well they woke before they ate the blanket." For good or ill the commission has finished its labors of collecting and collating evidence, and the epochal report is imminent. All sorts of guesses are afloat regarding its content. According to the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Free State is to receive about one-tenth of the present northern territory. Ulster, however, will retain the "Maiden City" of Londonderry and, for economic reasons, a portion of north eastern Donegal adjoining Derry will be transferred to its jurisdiction. For the rest, says the despatch, "the outline of the forecast gives the Free State almost the whole of the County of Fermanagh, the greater part of South Armagh with the town of Newry, and the counties of Monaghan, Louth and South Down." As Monaghan, like the other predominately Roman Catholic Ulster counties, Donegal and Cavan, has from the beginning been included in the Free State, and as Louth is and always has been in the Free State province of Leinster, it is evident that the correspondent has got his facts—or guesses—somewhat twisted. We can quite believe him, however, when he asserts that sentiment in both sections of Ireland is dissatisfied on the one hand, the Free State claims the entire counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, also the town of Newry and the see of Armagh, the ancient home of St. Patrick and the seat of the Roman Catholic arch-diocese, while Ulster's motto is "what we have we'll hold."

Three Reports

A CCORDING to the Dublin correspondent of the London Star, instead of one report from the commission there are three. First, that of the chairman, Justice Feetham, of the Supreme Court of South Africa, who would give Newry, the southern half of County Armagh, four-fifths of Fermanagh, part of County Londonderry and part of County Down to the Free State, and in exchange would give the north-east corner of County Donegal to Ulster. This would certainly be a drastic revision, but the Free State Commissioner is ready to punish one more drastic still. He would reduce Ulster to the whole of County Antrim, the northern part of County Down, a strip of County Armagh, and a little bit of County Londonderry. The cities of Londonderry, Enniskillen and Armagh would go to the Free State. The Ulster commissioner, on the other hand, stands for the Unionist policy of "no substantiated changes." He, however, is prepared to suggest exchanges of territory and populations along the border to mitigate religious political and industrial difficulties. His plan still according to the London Star correspondent, will give Ulster about a hundred only increasing her territory by a few square miles. The correspondent goes on to say that in spite of this radical diversity of opinion the Commission may reach unanimity—in urging the desirability of another meeting of Ulster and Free State representatives in an effort to reach a settlement by mutual consent.

The Eleventh Hour

T HE London Daily Express hints at the possibility of such a meeting, basing its belief that such a conference will be held on a speech delivered by Mr. C. C. Craig, member of the Imperial Parliament, who would have the British Government invite the two Irish leaders to come together to try to effect "an eleventh hour settlement" of the problem. There have been, however, so many "eleventh hour" attempts at settlement that this may more correctly be known as the "Five minutes to Zero" conference. Lord Beaverbrook, who likes to emulate the late Lord Northcliffe in essays at Irish statesmanship, is said to be active in engineering the conference. He has had Governor-General Healy and Mr. Cosgrave for a cruise on his yacht, the Miramichi, on which, doubtless, "a very enjoyable time was had" by everyone concerned, but with what results no one is as yet aware. So we must still "wait and see" what is to happen in Ireland. There is one "bright spot" in the situation. There is little or no talk in the Free State of marching on the North and forcing the issue by warlike power, and there is little or no talk in Ulster of a military defence of the border. The level-headed

CABLING THE GOOD NEWS

We have been asked to wire on Sept. 28th the amount already sent in for the New Testament For China Fund.

The amount acknowledged in this issue includes all sums received to the end of last week. Sums received since then bring the amount over \$2,000.00.

We are hoping to be able to report at least \$3,000 by Sept. 28th. Those who want to "link up" with the power of the Gospel for China will stimulate others by acting quickly. A dollar bill pays for ten nice copies of the New Testament in Chinese.

people in both sections of Ireland must see that such proceedings would spell ruin for North and South alike. Much could be done by a little mutual concession. Probably still more could be done simply by doing nothing. For in a few years economic currents and the movements of population would settle the question. Ireland is just clambering out of a Slough of Despond. It would be a thousand pities if any false or ill-considered step should send her back again.

When The Fierce Become Tame

I N South Africa, violent Boer nationalism seems to be a useful stepping stone to one class of popularity and sometimes to political power. General Hertzog, former Boer war leader and recent rebel, used the separatist threat as a club to obtain the premiership. As so often happens his outlook was in a different direction once he had attained the heights of power. During the Prince's recent visit the premier was outspoken in denouncing separatism. Now, Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, has grasped the mantle of racial leadership. He has made several recent utterances favoring eventual independence. Not content with thus embarrassing his colleagues of the cabinet Mr. Roos has also vigorously criticised the government's native segregation policy, as being insufficiently drastic. From this he seems to represent a similar spirit to that of the Southern planters in the United States. The use of black labor made the Boer families a sort of landed gentry. It is a truism that the "Ours" are always more radical than the "Ins" in declaration of policy. The accomplishments of the present Liberal government are a case in point. The platform adopted at the 1919 convention was ultra progressive in character. Yet not even the premier would claim that any radical changes had been made in the past four years. In Africa, of course, there are other factors that aid in the sobering effect of the assumption of office. Outnumbered many times by the native blacks the whites, whether Boer or British, will hesitate a long time before they cut the ties that bind them to a protecting motherland. Even now the cry of "Africa for the Africans" is being preached by native Christian missionaries, who are, in this simply following the example of those western peoples who are their models.

Sir Adam's Successor

M R. FERGUSON has agreeably surprised Ontario. It was feared that the two vacancies on the Hydro-electric commission would offer a sheltering haven of refuge to certain politicians who have outlived their party usefulness. Mr. Magrath, of Ottawa has been appointed to succeed Sir Adam Beck. He has a long record of public administration to his credit. For many years he was active in irrigation projects in Alberta. During the war he filled the difficult position of Dominion fuel controller. Later he was selected as chairman of the International Waterways Commission. Mr. Magrath will, doubtless, have difficulty in winning as much public esteem as did his predecessor. But the public will have far more confidence in a man with his constructive administrative record than in a discarded politician. The remaining appointment, that of Mr. Maguire, ex-mayor of Toronto, is about what was expected. Mr. Maguire has proved himself a strong, if somewhat demagogic, friend of public ownership. Incidentally, neither his appointment nor that of Mr. Magrath will quite please the "true blue" Tories of Toronto. The latter is not of the inner circle while Mr. Maguire was a life-long Liberal.

Please let me for a moment speak for the Maritime Provinces, and perhaps in a special sense for our own province of Nova Scotia. And first let me say that we claim our place, and are proud to claim our place, as a member of the Dominion of Canada. And as a member of the Canadian Confederation, we are anxious always to promote the common welfare, asking only our fair share of the common weal. But the unfair and unsympathetic treatment of our case by the Journal and other newspapers chills and discourages. Not in such manner, I venture respectfully to suggest, is national unity to be promoted or strengthened, or a national spirit begotten to fit us to work out the great destiny which we all believe awaits us.

The Journal endeavors to prove that because the population of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont has increased to a less extent in the past ten years than has that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, therefore the Maritime Provinces have no grievances, and have not suffered economically from their connection with the rest of Canada.

Let me say at once that I am not concerned about conditions in Maine, nor, for that matter, conditions in New Hampshire or Vermont. The two latter States, as a matter of fact, are nearer neighbors to Ontario and Quebec than they are to Nova Scotia, and I must acknowledge frankly that I fail to see how their progress, their development, their welfare, their growth, or their lack of all or any of these manifestations, can be cited as having any logical application to our contention that the confederation of the separate provinces into the Dominion of Canada, with special reference to the case of Nova Scotia, has failed to bring to this province all the prosperity which was promised so abundantly by those who brought about that confederation—or, indeed, even preserved what we then possessed.

Neither does it meet the case in any measure to tell us that the rate of increase in population in the State of Maine has been less than that of Nova Scotia. The figures quoted by the Ottawa Journal may or may not be correct. I neither know, nor, if I may say so without offense, do I care.

Begging The Question

But I will go further. The reference to these three States of the American Union is a mere begging of the real question and is moreover not only unfair, but is a misleading attempt to compare things which have too little in common and differ far too much in kind, to make comparison either fair or useful.

The Journal bases its argument on the statement that the States mentioned "have probably a better soil and everything else as good."

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that their soil is as good, the Journal fails to mention that these States are wholly destitute of coal, which is the basis of every industrially organized country, while Nova Scotia in itself possesses vast deposits of that mineral, which are, moreover, the only coal deposits situated on the Atlantic seaboard of either North or South America. Does this fact alone not condemn the Journal's comparison as weak, ineffective and inapplicable?

The fisheries of the States mentioned are of little value compared to ours. And in this connection I may remind the Journal that our American friends are so fearful of our competition in their own markets that, in order to keep our fish out, they are forced to shield themselves behind a tariff wall as high as Haman's gallows.

May I suggest that if comparisons are to serve us in this matter, it would be more appropriate to make them with those those States of the American union that are strategically situated between the growing middle and western States and the Atlantic, as our provinces stand between middle and Western Canada and the Atlantic. Let the contrast be made with Massachusetts, New York and Maryland, whose ocean transportation facilities are utilized by the United States in somewhat the same degree as the ocean transportation facilities of the Maritime Provinces are neglected by the rest of Canada. The policy of the United States is to use their own facilities; that of the Government of Canada is to use American ports. Even ministers of the Crown and high officials of the Canadian National Railways cross the Atlantic in summer and winter via New York.

How, I ask, can Canada expect ever to be a nation unless she uses her own resources and facilities at hand to create a self-contained and economic whole, instead of, for instance, utilizing and enriching American ports situated in a foreign land, and by burning huge quantities of American coal?

When the War was being fought out so desperately the port of Halifax was recognized as being indispensable to Canada. Its tonnage then ranked third amongst that of all the great world ports. Is this province to be given the transportation go-by and to starve con-

Nova Scotia's Right to Live

By the Hon. F. B. McCurdy

The author of this serious indictment was Minister of Public Works in Mr. Meighen's conservative cabinet. He gives blunt warning to his former leader, however, that a continuation of the policy of high protection spells ruin to the Maritime Provinces, and sounds the death knell of Confederation.

tentedly in peace times in order that Canada shall have a call on unrivalled port facilities only when the nation's existence is endangered?

If Canada is not to become economically independent and nationally protected in the matter of ocean ports, transportation, fisheries and mines, as well as industries, why should the outlying provinces be satisfied with merely the protection of industries for the special benefit of the two central provinces, to the economic loss of the outlying ones?

One-Sided System

In a country so vast as Canada, having throughout a uniformity of climate and production,—surrounded by a tariff wall—industry, commerce and banking naturally gravitate to the centre of principal distribution in the home market.

Therefore if the outlying provinces are to be denied protection in the matters of their principal concern, then it is clear that an unnatural, un-national and one-sided system is being developed. At present the so-called national policy of Protection limited to manufacturing plants merely adds to the cost of living in the outlying provinces without providing any compensation to them in their matters of vital local interest and concern.

In this province a few scattered industries directed by men of exceptional genius, or based on trade marks long established, have managed to swim through, but the shore is so strewn with wrecks of once prosperous industrial concerns that it is quite superfluous to enumerate them here. And the present predicament of our greatest enterprise of all affords no comfort.

Unless the Central provinces of Canada are ready to join in the creation of an economic whole which will allow the residents of all parts to earn a livelihood in times of peace then those who are robbed of their opportunities by the self-interest of the bigger brothers will be driven to seek their own remedy.

The Journal suggests that our only opportunity is with the States. That should not be said. It is not true. It impugns the loyalty of Nova Scotians, and comes with bad grace from provinces which in earlier days did not stop short of using force to obtain redress of what they regarded as genuine grievances.

As I have said before, we are not concerned with the affairs of Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. Our concern, a very real and poignant concern, is with the affairs and welfare and prospects of the Maritime Provinces, and especially Nova Scotia, within the Confederation, the form of whose economic development we regard, rightly or wrongly, as having proved hurtful to our interests.

Protection

And first let me speak of the so-called "National" policy, or system of Protection, under and by virtue of which it is certainly true that the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec have fattened and grown rich, even although they are now passing through a lean period. But in what measure has this system of Protection to industries alone helped us? It compels Canadians, east and west, to buy the manufactured goods of Ontario and Quebec, but it still permits them to use American ports of entry and export for their goods, if so be they can wring a further profit thereby—and we who live in the provinces by the sea must watch with what philosophy we can command the edifying sight of Canadian imports and exports being carried through a foreign country, which refuses to trade with us unless in a one-sided manner whereby all profit accrues to them, while our own unequalled harbors are left empty and idle, our longshoremen go unemployed, and our transportation interests languish.

We who live in Nova Scotia must pay the tribute to Ontario and Quebec exacted by the so-called "National" policy, but when it comes to a question of protecting our interests and our ports, that, we are told, is another matter; our protests go unheeded, and we are left to watch the growth and development of a great system of transportation, which indeed had its beginning in pre-confederation days, but which is only now being recognized in all its menacing features, when the recent acquisition of the Grand Trunk and its operation by the government of Canada to its terminals in the United States is seen to favor and enrich them to the neglect of our own ocean ports.

Is this truly a "National" policy? Is this a policy to recommend itself to the people of the Maritime Provinces, or to content them?

The economic system created by Do-

minion legislation of which we complain has already removed from control of the people of this province over half as many banks as now exist in all Canada. The distributing trade is gone. To quote the words of Hon. W. S. Fielding:

"I remember when there were 20 wholesale houses in Halifax all doing a prosperous business, today there is hardly one of them left, they have all been driven out by Montreal." (Hansard, 1923, page 4226.)

The mass production at the large industrial centres has driven to the wall the modest manufacturing establishments of this province, whose failure was the signal for the mass producers to raise their prices to the utmost limit permitted by the tariff. The system has brought to Canada in 25 years the branches of 700 American manufactories, of which, however, the first has yet to be located in these provinces. It permits an automobile industry that can export 60,000 motor cars in a year to foreign lands in competition with the States, while soaking consumers in this province and elsewhere in Canada from 50 to 60 per cent more than duplicate cars sell at retail in the United States—very fine, perhaps, for the Windsor and Oshawa districts where cars are made, but economic death to the people who pay.

It must be manifest that Nova Scotia cannot have any large number of industries to provide employment and create a market for farm and other products under Canada's present economic system and excessive transportation charges, for while the sea coast is girt by a high tariff wall the back door is open and our markets are flooded by the mass production of the central provinces where industry, banking and commerce have centralized under the present national system.

The industrialists of Canada were casting covetous eyes on the markets of the Maritime Provinces years before Confederation, and when Confederation was formally proposed they were amongst its strongest advocates. Previous to Confederation all natural products passed freely between Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As long as five years before Confederation, the government of "Canada" formally propounded the free interchange of manufactured articles also between the colonies, which was refused by Nova Scotia. Commercial Nova Scotians of that day saw, almost as clearly as we do today, that the existing banking, commercial and industrial enterprises of the province would be smothered by the mass production and competition of the more populous Canadian cities and accordingly they always resisted the exposing of our markets to that danger. But ambitious politicians then put the province in without adequate safeguards, and apparently by understandings in later days between rival political leaders who were to strut and pose on a larger stage, Nova Scotians have always been denied the right to pronounce on the merits of Confederation.

Were the Journal wise, it would counsel its Canadian friends to ameliorate the privances in these provinces instead of blankly denying their existence. Even though depopulation is now proceeding apace, it should be remembered that there are always many people who cannot emigrate to the States, Upper Canada, or the West, but who must remain to protect their homes and the land of their birth, even if their living conditions grow harder.

We must be accorded a real voice in making fiscal and trade arrangements that will suit our own needs.

If the press of Upper Canada sees fit to suggest the secession of Nova Scotia from Confederation, it is apparent that this province would in that event again become a self governing British province or dominion and thus in more direct and possibly closer relation to the Mother Country than it now is. If, too, such papers continue to discuss the further alternative of union with the United States, much as I regret that it should be so, it must be admitted that there are people in this province, as well as elsewhere in Canada, who hold the confident belief that our general welfare would be better served even in those circumstances than under present conditions. They feel that that country which counts as citizens more Nova Scotians and their descendants than are now resident in Nova Scotia would not be more indifferent to our appeals than is the press which has lately been so antagonistic to the crying needs of outlying provinces.

Instead of being a free, happy, and contented province as we once were, and would again become had we the regulation of our trade, commerce and taxation we have become only an impotent part of a Dominion. When we appeal for consideration of our just grievances we are placed in the humiliating position of being treated as suppliants on the Federal Treasury.

What Share Have We?

We complain, moreover, of the manner in which the interests of the other provinces of Canada have been fostered and advanced by the gifts of large grants of land from the public domain to the utter and complete neglect of the Maritime Provinces, which have received nothing. Not with any sense of ill-will or with any feeling of envy do I refer to this matter. We rather rejoice in the thought that by the acquisition of Northern Ontario, the great province of Ontario has become a greater and richer province, and that her people are accorded wider fields of activity, and greater and richer opportunities. So also with Manitoba and Quebec. We take pleasure in the thought that life goes well with them, and congratulate them on their larger opportunities. But is it not natural to ask ourselves what share have we had in all this?

We have desired to regard ourselves, together with the rest of the Dominion, as all members of one body, with a duty to labor for the common good, but with a corresponding right to share in the common welfare. Our complaint is that while we are compelled to pay enhanced prices under the tariff wall for all that we buy from Ontario and Quebec, in order that the manufacturers of those favored provinces may reap their profit from the policy of protection for Canadian industries, and the communities surrounding their points of industrial operations enjoy the concomitant benefits, we get no reciprocal advantages and no consideration.

With our factories closed and closing, and having therefore to buy our manufactured goods from Ontario behind that tariff wall which reaches to thirty-five per cent we find each of our dollars alarmingly clipped in buying power. Were we able to pay for these purchases by sending in exchange goods on which we enjoyed a like protection, there would be no hardship, our relative position in that regard would not be unfair, but we find in practice that those who thus sell us cannot, or will not, take our products. They do not need our beef, cheese, butter, eggs, lumber, or fruit, and we must send our produce to other lands; potatoes to Cuba, fish to Brazil and the Mediterranean, lumber to foreign lands, and apples to England, all to be sold in competition with the world, and therefore at low prices, in order to provide the dollars wherewith to pay for goods from central Canada manufactured and sold to us behind a tariff wall, reaching to thirty-five per cent which keeps out competition. Ontario cannot take even our coal.

The tariff arrangements of the Dominion are naturally made to suit the centres of greatest population and no consideration is given to our needs. If the Journal properly interprets the Ontario and Canadian point of view, and they refuse to change or modify it, the sooner Nova Scotians realize it the better.

The Sense of Injustice

There is perhaps nothing harder to endure than the sense of injustice. It sours the individual man, impairs his strength and effectiveness, and to that extent works injury to the community of which he is counted a member. And as in the case of the individual, so also with communities and provinces. We Nova Scotians, and in this matter I think I can speak also for our sister provinces here by the sea, have been soured by the sense of injustice which rankles and grows sharper under the indifference and sneers of those who write and speak of "the public weeping that goes on about the Maritime Provinces."

Our people have long been sharply divided on political lines and too often have the best interests of the province suffered in the process. But today we see the emergence of a public opinion that will seek primarily to reestablish the province in business. The call comes equally to every Nova Scotian to rise above mere party and political intrigue to promote the welfare of our province and people.

Under the present Canadian economic system every home in this province is in jeopardy and members of every family are threatened with expulsion. If the choice must be between party and province then in the interests of our homes can we hesitate in our selection? Not the fortunes of rival political forces at Ottawa is of interest to the people in their present plight. What we need, if we would thrive, is the opportunity to live our own lives, to develop our own resources and to increase our own culture under fiscal arrangements that are suited to our needs, that will ensure us a square deal, so lacking in the cumulatively unfair Canadian fiscal history of the past fifty years.

LETTERS FROM READERS

CONGREGATIONALISM AND THE UNITED CHURCH

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The United Church of Canada is an accomplished fact. The Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches almost unanimously and a majority of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada have discarded their old distinctive names and connections and, as the Act of Parliament says, "hereby merged in the United Church," taking no a new, distinctive and National name. As compared with the other Protestant churches in Canada it is by far, no doubt the largest and most wealthy, as a concentration of ecclesiastical authority the most powerful Protestant church in the Dominion. Whether as a spiritual force in the Dominion and the world it will equal the sum of the spiritual life and work of the merging churches as they were before the merger is open to serious question.

One thing, however, seems quite clear. It is that, so far as polity goes, it is a victory for the principle that the Kingdom of God on Earth can best be promoted by a big, wealthy ecclesiastical corporation rather than by smaller organizations working more or less independently.

It has been created a legal corporation by an act of parliament. Section 26 declares "The Basis of Union set forth in Schedule A to this Act is hereby ratified and confirmed as such and in so far as the terms and conditions thereof relating to polity and administration are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act they shall have the same force and effect as if expressly set out herein."

The Basis of Union provides for three "governing bodies or courts of the church higher than those of the Pastoral Charge: The Presbytery, The Conference, and The General Council." A long list of the powers given to the Pastoral Charge and the three "Higher courts" are made part of the Act of Incorporation.

The General Council "may legislate on all matters respecting doctrine, worship, membership and government of the church, but such legislation must receive the approval of a majority of the presbyteries before it becomes the law of the church. In short, the whole of the constitution including Doctrine, Polity, The Ministry and administration is made a part of the Act of Parliament. The constitution of the new church is more rigid and more difficult to amend or change than is now the case with either the Presbyterian or Methodist churches.

It is easy to understand how the Presbyterian and Methodist churches could unite in such an elaborate and rigid constitution, as both of these churches had already similar constitutions. They each had the three "higher governing bodies" whose duties and powers were much the same. The new church has adopted them in principle only stiffening them up and making them less easy to modify or change. With the Congregationalists it was different. They differed from the Presbyterians only in Polity. They have surrendered the only thing that gave them their distinctive name and existence.

A Congregational church is one which "consists of a company of regenerate persons publicly covenanting together, with an equality of rank and rights, regulating their own membership, electing their own pastor and deacons, managing their own affairs, exchanging fellowship and counsel with other churches, but submitting to no dictation or control from any human source whatever and recognizing no ecclesiastical offices but those of the local church. Following the suggestions of the Saviour that all disciples were equal in rank, that none should assume authority over another, that the membership of the church is the only human court of appeal and that its purity is to be maintained by the exclusion of the unworthy."

They have always claimed that their church polity was more scriptural than any other. "In no approved writers, for two hundred years after Christ, is there any mention made of any other organic visibly professing church but that only which is parochial or congregational." "It was the membership in solemn recognition of its responsibility, and with devout prayer for, and reliance upon, divine guidance, that those officers, admitted and excluded members, administered charities, sent delegations to sister churches, gave and received advice."

A leading Congregationalist writing in the New Outlook, the organ of the United Church, on the topic of "The contribution of Congregationalism to the United Church" says, in speaking of "some of the more important characteristics of Congregationalism which have contributed to the enrichment of the church of Christ": "First among these I would venture to call its spirituality. By this I mean its sense of dependence on God and its real-

ization of the presence of God." The writer goes on to say, "Another characteristic of Congregationalism is its insistence on Christian freedom. This springs directly from its spirituality."

Now, if these are the specialties of Congregationalism, they could only have become so by reason of its polity, which, as shown above, has been entirely surrendered to the Presbyterian polity and consecrated by an act of Parliament.

Now if these claims are well-founded it can only be as the fruits of its polity, for the creed or declaration of faith of the Congregationalists has never differed materially from the Presbyterian.

By joining the new church they have declared in the most formal and emphatic way that the distinctive principles of Congregationalism are no longer worth contending for, that the polity which they have declared to be the most scriptural and best calculated to develop spirituality and religious freedom is no longer needed in the ecclesiastical and religious world. It is a notice to the Congregationalists of the rest of the world that their distinctive principles are no longer of importance and that the better form of church government is a highly organized one, with a system of church courts, centralization of authority and carried on as a legal corporation created by an Act of Parliament.

In Trades Unions, Business Mergers, Combinations, Trusts, Consolidations, "Gentlemen's Agreements," Concentration of Legislative Authority and Government action, serious situations and results have developed, resulting in overbearing the smaller unit and especially in preventing individual action and initiative.

These evils have become so pronounced in business and legislative matters that it has been necessary to have anti-trust and anti-combination laws. It is a very serious question if a policy of combination, consolidation and centralization of authority will work any better in church matters than it has in business matters.

I am of the opinion that there is very great need today of that church polity which develops "Spirituality" and "Christian Freedom."

SETH. P. LEET.

Montreal, 8th Sept., 1925.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have always acknowledged the Witness to be the most honest and sane of Canadian newspapers; therefore I cannot understand why you are so astray in fiscal questions—that is, why are you a free trader, and why do you so persistently denounce protection, and "our corrupt fiscal system?"

My conclusions on free trade, after fifty years observation and comparison, is that it is a beautiful roseate dream, but practically it is one of the biggest frauds perpetrated on the human race. And that is why England is veering away from it, as I predicted more than two years ago. That, too, is why nearly the whole civilized world will have nothing to do with it.

"England," grown wealthy beyond computation by her East Indian protected trade, and not having any rival in trade or manufacture, very timidly, and after decades of propaganda by theorists, adopted so-called free trade last century. Its adoption could not hinder the flood-tide of her world-wide trade and influence—in fact she was the one nation which could adopt free trade with the world; although it was not actual free trade that was flaunted to the nations as such.

It was all very well while ordinary world conditions prevailed, and the nations and peoples either had to buy from her traders, or found it profitable to do so. This was accomplished by cutting down the price of food in "England," and by cutting or keeping down wages there. It was quite true that a workman in "England" could save up a competence. It was also true that with the same thrift an average English workman could save up about twice as much in a life time, when living in the U. S. or other protected country.

It thus came about that while "England" gradually forced almost all manufacturing into her own boundaries, and used the most of Ireland and Scotland as

a contribution box, yet with all arguments, persuasions, colleges of free trade propaganda, she could not prevent millions of the British isle men from emigrating to protection countries; where as a rule they prospered vastly more than at home. Premiers Nelson, Greenfield and Dunning, "Jimmy" Ashdown of Winnipeg, and many Englishmen I have known, can prove that fact.

The strange part of it is this. Tens of thousands of the most rabid, machine educated "English" free traders, who have emigrated to that abyss of protection, the United States, have utterly failed to abate the evil there. They do not lift up their voices in denunciation of this fiscal vice, this corrupt policy, like the Witness does, and show that the country is "hair hung breeze shaken over the bottomless pit." No, they are not of the Circuit Rider variety—they simply arrive in the U.S., shudder a few times at the depth of degradation to which protection will bring a country; and then get to work, and their voice is forever stilled. In fact most of them vote Republican as soon as granted the franchise; and Republicanism is the high priest of protection.

I am quite willing to agree with the Witness, that the U.S. is five times as corrupt and criminal as Canada is, but the trade policy has practically nothing to do with it. The essence of the condition of law and order in the republic, is the elective judge system, and the infiltration of a bad foreign element. If Canada had the same judicial system as the U.S. has, for the last fifty years even, our Dominion might be just as corrupt as our neighbors. The republic, as I have expected from observation, is drifting into a condition of vigilance committees and anarchy; and it will yet have to call on the almost pure Anglo-Celtic Southern states to save it from civil war—which would be the irony of fate.—and the product of a "free for all, devil may care" democracy.

Reciprocity, either Unrestricted or the common garden variety, seems to me the most selfish of all free trade forms. By it we engage to give over our markets to the U.S. on equal terms, while by the compact we are practically shutting out the British traders, because the U.S. people would not permit any concessions to others, that would curtail their trade with us.

Do not be too hard on me, remember that for 39 years, according to its principles, I lived a Liberal—and an Imperialist, till I fell in 1911 to the lure of protection.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, 3 Sept., 1925.

REV. THOS. MARSHALL'S WORK

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Your temperance page of last week headed from the Crow's Nest gave an interesting account of the situation in New Brunswick. I missed the name of the Rev. Thos. Marshall, a retired Methodist Minister, who has been very prominent in organizing the campaign in that Province. Mr. Marshall is well known in the Maritime Provinces; he has occupied a prominent position in his denomination. During his long ministry the cause of Temperance had his active support, and it is a matter of congratulation that he is able to serve the Church in this way even though on the retired list. May he long be spared to serve the great Cause. He deserves this word of appreciation.

Yours truly

W. Sanders, Rural Dean.
Vice-Pres. Quebec Alliance.

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1925.

Note.—The Witness is very glad to give space to this expression of appreciation of the splendidly effective work of the Rev. Thos. Marshall. His great achievement in pledging, on behalf of prohibition, a large proportion of the candidates in the recent New Brunswick election, some thirty-eight members of the new Legislature being thus pledged, proves what the temperance people can do. In every electoral district they should immediately seek to pledge every candidate to declare himself on the hustings, and if elected, to work and vote for Prohibition in the House at every possible opportunity. This was so successfully done in New Brunswick, why can it not be done at once in each of the federal ridings?

And indeed it must be done at once or the temperance forces will be ignored again to their lasting shame.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I write you more for information than to argue or criticize. I read your editorials and I am trying to form some reasoned opinions on the tariff question. I think I can follow the logic of a good deal of your free trade reasoning. But I have a number of problems which are not clear to me.

I am not sure what would be your application of your principles in Canadian conditions at the present moment. Do I understand you to favor free trade unqualified as an immediate step? As I understand Mackenzie King's policy it is to reduce tariffs as much as the factories can

reasonably stand without going out of business. Some are going out of business. Would not the immediate wholesale application of free trade principles disrupt the current of business to such an extent as to be a calamity?

What is the future of Canada as a free trade country? If all manufacturing is to be drawn by economic laws to the population centres and geographic centres of the continent which are in the United States, is Canada then to be simply a farming, mining and lumbering country?

I am not convinced that because certain things are governed by laws which we describe as natural and geographic we are therefore bound to them as to the laws of the Medes and the Persians. It may be a natural law for peoples to flow freely all over the earth but I do not believe that every nation is required to admit all types without qualification and so reduce its own standard of living. During the agitation to route Canadian grain through Canadian ports I saw a statement that the shorter haul to Portland was largely compensated for by the easier grades to the Maritimes. I judged that as highly partisan. But I would like to see it answered by one who knows the facts. But I have wondered whether some expense in such a matter might not be part of the price of nationhood.

How are people to be educated to accept the income taxes to balance our budget when we adopt free trade?

As I said in the beginning, I do not wish to argue but the sky is not all clear to me as I look in the free trade direction. I will be glad to get your further opinions on these points in editorial or however you wish to give them.

Yours truly,

CUMBERLAND

Oxford, N. S., Sept. 5, 1925.

The above are all pertinent questions, except that there was no room to question the position of the Witness on the subject. We have never advised revolutionary change, only that there should be revision, every change being toward revenue and away from protection. For any changes that reduced revenue the people, as our correspondent suggests, would need a gradual education into more economic modes of taxation. If the Mackenzie King policy were as described above we would have no quarrel with it so long as he did not leave it to the factories to determine what they could reasonably stand, and kept in mind that the country's interests were superior to those of concerns that had to live on its charity. Mr. King does not however commit himself to anything effective in the way of downward revision. Rather he leaves us to choose between a tariff pretty much as it is and a sharp revision upward. As to cultivating manufactures in Canada, there need be no anxiety about that. Bountifully supplied as we are with resources; with power and with a virile climate, Canada should, if unhampered by artificial dearth be able to take her place among the most prosperous and productive nations. This is not to be done by squandering their resources as we have been doing, first, the wild animals, then the lumber, and then the wealth of the soil. The cultivation and utilization of all these would be our supreme care. As for manufactures, we could not look for the extinction of any but such as those with which we can be of no service to the world and which consequently can be of no service to Canada. The unhampered development of our vast resources would speedily cut the cost of living in Canada. That would attract settlers and enable the manufacturers to get cheaper and more prosperous labor than in countries with higher living costs. The legitimate industries would become more prosperous. Some parasite misfits would be killed off. Then as to the exclusion of other peoples, we seem to judge these largely on the lines of color rather than of merit or capacity. The world is still in the era of nationalism. The era of internationalism comes on apace.

During his tour of the Maritime provinces last year, Sir Henry Thornton was very explicit with regard to "Canadian traffic through Canadian ports" plea. He pointed out that routing via Halifax or St. John instead of via Portland would mean very heavy extra costs to the Canadian National which would mean extra deficits for the taxpayers to defray. This effectively disposes of the argument concerning the difference in grades.

GERMANY PAYING

Living Up To Promises Under Dawes Reparation Scheme.

Germany has made good during the first year of the Dawes' plan.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent-general, in his first annual report of the year ending September 1, discloses that Germany has paid over \$250,000,000 since the plan became effective one year ago. That sum is exactly what had been required of Germany, and what Germany had promised to pay.

A final payment of \$15,000,000 was made in cash Monday by the German railroad organization. Germany is credited in Gilbert's report with paying \$50,000,000 cash obtained from operation of the railways, and \$200,000,000 from the external loan floated last year.

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Sept. 23rd P

Election Campaign Away To Good Start

Mr. Meighen Announces Protection and Canada First Keynote of Opposition

With the first week of the campaign just beginning to wear the rough edges from the political machinery, the Prime Minister's announcement at Erindale that he would not hesitate to again call upon the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, should he fail to gain a working majority, has thrown something akin to a bombshell into the ranks of the workers of both parties. It was taken as the first tangible appreciation of the changed political feeling since the last general election, and indicated that the prospect of continuing in office with the assistance of the Western Progressives would not again be acceptable to Mr. King or his advisors.

Speaking at Erindale Premier King said:

"Parliament was dissolved because the Government felt it could not bring in reforms, could do no more than draw salaries without a clear majority.

"If," he declared, "we should ever be faced again with conditions such as pertained in the last four years, I would not hesitate to again call upon the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament and would continue until some party secures a majority to enable it to carry on the affairs of the country."

The campaign will be bitter and intensive. The country side is already divided into two major camps with the partisans working with might and main. The fight will come in the rural districts where the Liberals are generally conceded more chance of success than in the urban constituencies. The cities which contain the industrial establishments are slated by the dopesters for the Conservative column. In the country where the farmers have enjoyed an excellent harvest and steady prices there is a feeling that the candidates will all know they have been in a major engagement when the ballots are counted on Oct. 29.

OPPOSITION LEADER'S PROGRAM

The key note in the Conservative election campaign was sounded from a platform in the Arena at Wingham, Ont., on Wednesday afternoon, when the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen announced in a lengthy speech before an audience of two thousand people that "it is the proposal of the Conservative party that we pin our faith to a self-reliant and unmistakable protective policy on behalf of the whole country, put into effect a Canada-first policy in every sphere of our agricultural and commercial life and we propose as well that the entire Dominion shall bear a share of the transport of eastern and western productions over the long distance which divide us now. We propose in that way to bring the Maritimes closer industrially to Ontario and Quebec and we intend to bring the western provinces closer to the east. With industry stimulated, production revived, commerce restored, railway revenues improved, the Dominion will be well able, and the Dominion will be ready, to help the provinces farther removed and make all feel that the burden of one is the burden of the whole, that the success of one is the success of the whole, that the Dominion is not and should never be a series of disconnected and rival sections, but a great united nation.

"On these principles, and these alone, can the prosperity or even the integrity of this Dominion be ensured. Before the first quarter of this century is through, the inefficient and helpless group of men who are known still as the Government of our country will receive their farewell at the hands of the electors, and Canada will again be launched on the path which leads to unity, to concord and to progress."

Mr. Meighen charged the present Government with lack of policy of the four major problems of the Dominion mentioned by the Prime Minister in his North York speech. No one in Canada knew what the Government wanted done on the railway problem, the problem of immigration, the overshadowing question of the tariff, the matter of Senate reform. The Prime Minister did not know himself.

MR. KING HITS BACK

Speaking at Guelph Wednesday evening Premier King hit back at the Opposition leader while declaring that he had not yet had time to study Mr. Meighen's Wingham speech in detail. He took up Mr. Meighen's charge that the Government had no achievement to its credit. In reply to the charge Mr. King asserted in his speech that the Government had:

1. Reduced expenditure by \$100,000,000 in the last four years.
2. Reduced taxation to 75 per cent. of what it was.
3. Reduced the public debt by \$83,000,000 while the Meighen Government had increased it by \$173,000,000.
4. Added to the National Railway debt less than was added by the Meighen Government.

"Are these not achievements?" the Premier questioned.

The Armory where Mr. King spoke was filled.

PREMIER ACCUSES MR. MEIGHEN OF DIRECT FALSEHOOD

On Friday evening Premier King spoke at Cayuga. He resumed his criticism of Mr. Meighen's Wingham reply to his own speech at Richmond Hill and, quoting lengthy extracts from both speeches, accused the Conservative leader of deliberate misinterpretation and direct falsehood. He took Mr. Meighen's reference to his Richmond Hill statement on railways and sharply questioned: "Is this fair fighting?"



HON. G. N. GORDON

Whose appointment to the ministry of Immigration and Colonization was announced by Premier King.

I think the people of this country would support one thing above everything else, and that is fair play. I don't think the public of this country want to have even their political opponents misinterpreted, their words distorted, their meaning twisted and even have direct falsehoods told in regard to their position. I know these are strong words, but the time has come when they have got to be used. For four years in the House I have seen Mr. Meighen misrepresenting facts day after day and simply with the one purpose in view of creating an impression that the Government is wrong, no matter how his words are injuring the country."

"Premier King accepted Mr. Meighen's challenge on Senate reform. Mr. Meighen, he said, had challenged him to name one single proposal for reform of the Senate to which he would commit the Government.

"I will take up his challenge," exclaimed the Prime Minister. "I will commit the Government to this measure of reform, that I do not think senators should be appointed for life. We have had men in the Senate who have reached the age of 102, and a man who reaches that age might have been suited as an advisor to Noah, but he is not suited as an advisor at the present time. I say that when a man has passed a certain age, when it is perfectly apparent that his faculties are not as active as they should be, when his health is impaired, it is not right that he should continue to hold his position as a member of Parliament."

A One-man Government

Premier King quoted Mr. Meighen's statement on the National Railways that "the first month I am in power I will stop new capital investments with a strong hand." That there would be no more Scribner hotels, no more skyscrapers on Yonge street, no more extravagant golf courses, and no more radio systems. This meant, argued Premier King, that Mr. Meighen intended political interference with the National Railways, and if

there were political interference, Sir Henry Thornton would resign.

"Mr. Meighen said there would be no more Scribner hotels, the present position was that the National Railways had leased the Scribner Hotel in Paris. In addition to that they had got space in the building and they had got it without a single cent of payment. Mr. Meighen said there would be no more sky scrapers on Yonge street. The position was that the Canadian National had sold the property at a very much larger price than they paid for it. Mr. Meighen had said there would be no more golf courses. The C.P.R. had a golf course at Banff in connection with their hotel, but Mr. Meighen did not propose that course should be abolished. Why Sir Henry Thornton had wanted the golf course at Jasper Park was to attract tourists, and this year, thousands of people had to live in cars on the railway sidings at Jasper because they could not get accommodation in the hotel.

"Radios, added the Premier, might be a luxury, but they were also an advertisement, and he asked, was there anything which had made the Canadian National so well-known as its radios?"

Mr. Meighen said there was doubt if his tariff policy had been defeated in the elections of 1921. "Well," said Premier King, "he ought to know. He had the very stuff knocked out of him and he didn't elect a single member in six provinces. He's never been able to get a correct orientation since."



HON. GEORGE BOIVIN

Appointed by Premier King to the post of minister of Customs and Excise.

The Prime Minister declared that under two years of the Meighen Government, the railway debt had increased by \$278,000,000, while under three years of Liberal Government the addition to the railway debt was \$234,000,000, or \$44,000,000 less. In the cooperation of the roads, deficits had been changed to surpluses.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SPEAKS

Speaking at Kingsville, Ont., on Friday afternoon, before the largest convention of Liberals ever held in South Essex riding, Right Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, and M.P. for South Essex, replied at length to the criticism offered by Mr. Meighen of the Government's railway policy.

"During the last three complete calendar years," he said, "this Government advanced by loan or guaranteed bonds to the railway to the extent of \$294,250,190. During 1919, 1920 and 1921, the total added under the Conservative Government was \$380,715,081. It will at once be seen that the situation is improving, and why—Because the Canadian National is expending less on capital account and earning more on operating."

"When this Government came into office there was a surplus of something less than \$3,000,000 on operating. The first year following Sir Henry Thornton's appointment there was an operating surplus of \$20,000,000. Last year, notwithstanding the short crop and the fact that every railway on this continent was undergoing a very trying period, the Canadian National Railways' net operating revenue was \$17,000,000.

Fine Record

"Up to date this year, the Canadian National is making as fine a record as any railway on this continent, and a much better one than the majority of them, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that public ownership, as carried out by Sir Henry Thornton and his board, can be made a success, if his friends and supporters are not frightened into doing

something which will make it impossible for this greatest experiment of public ownership in the world to carry on.

"Mr. Meighen in 1919, provided by statute for the taking over of the Grand Trunk, the creation of what is today known as the Canadian National system.



HON. LUCIEN CANNON

In the reorganization of the cabinet, he has been appointed Solicitor-General.

Up till 1921, when Mr. Meighen retired from office, not a step had been taken to bring in the Grand Trunk System, the inclusion of which he had provided for, so that this Government found a statute barren of results, and the great railway system still operated by two separate boards, one with headquarters in Montreal and the other with headquarters in Toronto.

"It was no reflection on the heads of either of the two old systems, when the Government decided, after full consultation with many leading business men, that it would be unwise, if possible, to secure for the purpose of amalgamation these two great rivals, a man who had never been connected with either. Consequently in the autumn of 1922, after scouring both continents in search of the right man, we were able to secure the services of Sir Henry Thornton, and, I say now, as one who has been on the inside and knows, his choice was an admirable one. I also want to emphasize the fact that he is making good every day."

"Parenthetically, let me suggest that this is one reason why the Canadian National is being knocked every day—both on the platform and in the press—by not only those who are openly opposed to Government ownership, but far worse, by those who pretend to be its friends, and are stabbing it in the back on every occasion.



W. A. BUCHANAN

Who has been appointed to the Senate to represent Alberta.

COMING
P. P. P
September 23rd

MR. MASSEY ENTERS CABINET

Prominent Toronto Manufacturer Accepts Seat Without Portfolio

A Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa, Sept. 14, says: Lieut.-Col. Charles Vincent Massey, B.A., M.A., who it is announced today, is appointed Minister without portfolio in the Mackenzie King Cabinet, is president of the Massey Harris Implement Company and a director of several other financial and commercial organizations. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of Toronto University, a director of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., and prominently connected with other educational and public service bodies.

Mr. Massey acted as associate secretary of the war committee of the Canadian Cabinet during the year 1918. At the beginning of the war he had assisted in the organization in Toronto University of its training corps for officers and was in charge of musketry training in military district No. 2 for three years.

After graduating from St. Andrew's College and the University of Toronto, Mr. Massey took a post-graduate course at Balliol College, Oxford University, where he took honors in modern history.

Mr. Massey was born in Toronto, Feb. 20, 1887. The addition of Mr. Massey to the Cabinet brings the number of Ministers without portfolio to four. They are: Hon. J. E. Sinclair (Prince Edward Island); Hon. H. B. McGivern (Ontario); Hon. Herbert Marler (Quebec); and Hon. Vincent Massey (Ontario).

Mr. McGivern has definitely announced his intention to retire from public life. Hon. Charles Murphy, recently appointed to the Senate, is continuing pro tem. to fill the portfolio of Postmaster-General, which he has held since 1921. It is generally believed, however, that Mr. Murphy will be glad to relinquish the post shortly. It is not disclosed whether he will do so before elections, or in that event one of the present Ministers without portfolio will succeed him.

WESTERN PROGRESSIVES

Activities Under Way With Candidates In Many Centres

While Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive forces, has not actively entered the arena as yet, the Party force in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been busy and the Progressive campaign will get under way during the week.

The organization is busy in Saskatchewan with indication that candidates will get placed in the most constituencies. The Progressive banner will be carried in the urban centres as well as the rural, nominating conventions having been called for Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current and Regina.

The Progressives will enter the campaign in Manitoba with virtually the same list of candidates as took part in the last election.

A large number of nominating conventions have been called. Party leaders predict that by October 1, every candidate will be in the field.

The re-distribution has made some changes in the seats nearest Winnipeg. L. P. Bancroft has had a part of Selkirk shorn off his riding and added to Portage which has lost a tier of townships to Macdonald. Mr. Bancroft will face a many-cornered fight, with a Liberal candidate already nominated, and possibly a Labor candidate in addition to a Conservative nominee.

The retirement of R. A. Hoey in Springfield has left an uncertain situation and at present it appears likely that a straight Progressive nominee will have to have a Labor-farmer and independent opposition.

In Portage La Prairie efforts are being made to have Harry Leader, the present member, accept re-nomination. Mr. Leader has expressed a desire to retire.

Re-nomination of Robert Forke in Brandon, W. J. Lovie in Macdonald, J. L. Brown in Lisgar and W. J. Ward in Dauphin, is forecast. T. W. Bird is expected to again contest Nelson with Arthur Beaubien Provencier, a repeat candidate.

Alberta Progressives have nominated four candidates and have endorsed another to contest the approaching Federal elections, and have set dates for conventions in eight ridings. No dates have been set in the remaining three constituencies, Athabasca, Wetaskiwin and West Edmonton.

The four candidates named are members. They are: S. H. Spencer, in Battle River; W. T. Lucas, Camrose, G. C. Coote, MacLeod, and D. M. Kennedy, Peace River, while George Latham, Labor, has been endorsed in East Edmonton.

ONTARIO PROGRESSIVES.

Mr. Drury Invited to Again Assume Leadership

Recording their confidence in E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, a convention of Progressive members of the Ontario Legislature and the defeated candidates of the party at the last provincial election, by resolution

After claiming that the Drury Govern-

ment had recovered more than one and a half million dollars through investigating the Crown lands department, the resolution asserted that notwithstanding the obstructionist tactics of Hon. Mr. Ferguson and his supporters the Drury administration had carried out the will of the people in the control and limitation of the sale of alcoholic beverages, so that the evils of alcoholism were greatly lessened and steadily decreasing. On the other hand, it stated, the present Government had defied the expressed will of the people in the liquor policy it had adopted, has broken the pledge of its Prime Minister and has headed the province in the direction of the discredited barroom. "In a word, the Government of this province under the Premiership of Mr. Drury was fair, honest, progressive and democratic, in sharp contrast to the disastrous Government of the past two years."

Mr. Drury expressed his appreciation and requested that he be given three weeks or a month to decide whether he will lead the Ontario Progressives or go into the Dominion field.

MR. CRERAR RETIRES

Refuses to Accept Nomination for Marquette for Business Reasons

Hon. T. A. Crerar has declined to allow his name to come up for nomination at a convention to be held at Shoal Lake, Man., September 23, to choose a Progressive candidate to contest the constituency of Marquette at the federal election.



T. A. CRERAR

Former leader of Progressive party who has refused renomination for the constituency of Marquette, Man.

Mr. Crerar represented the constituency in the last parliament and his refusal to accept the nomination has come as a surprise to Progressive party leaders in the province.

Mr. Crerar made his announcement at a meeting of the Marquette Progressive political committee at Shoal Lake. Business and personal reasons, he told the committee, made it impossible for him to allow his name to come up before the convention.

Mr. Crerar is head of the united grain growers and has found it necessary to devote the greater part of his time during the past two years to the business.

HOUSE CALLED FOR DECEMBER 10

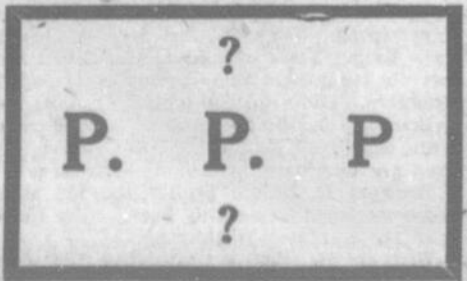
Writes are Returnable December 7 and Campaign Is in Full Swing

The proclamation issued by the Governor-General dissolving parliament, releases the members from their duties on Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

The writs for the general election on October 29th are returnable on December 7th and the first session of the new parliament will be held on Thursday, December 10th.

The campaign is now on in real earnest. The chief electoral officer has a large staff at work getting the machinery for the election in proper form. It is a huge task that faces him, but the preparations have been under way for some time and no hitches are expected.

The official estimate for areas sown in wheat in Argentina is 18,829,000 acres for the 1925-26 season, as compared with 17,793,000 acres in the 1924-25 season.



BOUNTIFUL HARVEST PROMISED

Wheat Yield of 391,819,000 Bushels in Canada—Above Ten Year Average

A Canadian wheat yield of 391,819,000 bushels for 1925 is the preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Statistics issued on Saturday afternoon. The yield last year was 262,000,000 bushels.

The average yields in bushels per acre for all Canada in 1925 are reported as: fall wheat, 29.9, last year 28.8; spring wheat 17.4, last year 11.3; all wheat 17.8 as compared with 11.9 bushels per acre last year.

The fall wheat estimate for this year is 23,697,000 bushels and spring wheat 368,122,000. The estimate for oats is 514,827,000 bushels, a compared with 405,976,000 bushels in 1924. The rye crop for 1925 is estimated at 15,527,000 bushels, as contrasted with slightly over 13,000,000 in 1924.

The field crops for Canada do not show the general increase of grain crops. The estimated yield for 1925 of peas is 3,039,000 bushels, as against 3,240,000 last year; beans, 1,231,000 bushels this year, as compared with 1,194,000 bushels last year; buckwheat, 9,942,000 bushels this year and 11,416,000 in 1924. Potatoes, 42,344,000 bushels for 1925 as compared with 56,648,000 bushels in 1924. Hay and clover 15,163,000 tons estimated for this year while the yield last year was 14,960,000 tons.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that in the Atlantic provinces, "the weather has been ideal and a bountiful harvest is anticipated." In Quebec, the prospect for grain crops is generally favorable.

Cleared of Heresy Charge

Rev. William Phelps, editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, has been cleared of the charge of heresy preferred against him by Rev. Levi Bird, of Port Sanilac, by the annual Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The decision was received with applause.

Rev. Mr. Bird took exception to editorials in the Advocate. He charged that Rev. Phelps had wandered from the teaching of the Bible in commenting on the origin of mankind.

Fifty Million Feet of Lumber Burned.

More than fifty million feet of lumber, property of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Limited, was destroyed by fire which broke out on Wednesday morning in a pile at the west end of the island, on which the company's yards, mills and houses are located.

FEDERATION'S PROGRAM ISSUED

The Prohibition Federation of Canada, which met in Toronto last week issues the following statement with regard to present Dominion election campaign.

"The Prohibition Federation of Canada, which seeks the ultimate elimination from the Dominion of Canada of the traffic in and use of alcohol for beverage purposes, in view of the present situation, regards Federal action as imperatively required to achieve the following ends:

"1. The automatic prohibition of export, manufacture, importation of liquor, out of, within or into any province whose Legislature having prohibited the sale requests this Federal support, or whose electorate on referendum have voted for the prohibition of the sale.

"2. The refusal of Federal License to establish any new brewery or distillery in any province which has legislated as aforesaid.

3. The adoption of a thoroughly friendly policy of complete co-operation with the United States of America in the enforcement of the constitution and law of that country and the removal from international relations of the irritation caused by now existing facilities for the evasion of these laws. While we deplore the facilities which have prevailed in this respect, we hail with pleasure the indication of a more friendly policy.

4. This declaration of national policy is given out at this time so that local units may forthwith bring the matter before candidates for nomination and election in the most appropriate manner showing our policy and inviting from them a statement of their relation to it."

The Prohibition Federation of Canada was formed in 1923 at Ottawa. With it are affiliated recognized, federative bodies in the provinces. The Federation consists of the following co-operative units:

The Baptist Conventions of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, The Evangelical Church of Canada, The United Church of Canada, The Salvation Army of Canada, The National W.C.T.U., The Royal Templar of Temperance, The Independent Order of Good Templars, The Sons of Temperance, The Social Service Council of Canada, The Alberta Prohibition Association, The British Columbia Prohibition Association, The Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, The New Brunswick Temperance Alliance, Nova Scotia Social Service Council, The Ontario Prohibition Union, The Prince Edward Island Social Service Council, The Saskatchewan Prohibition Association, The Quebec Prohibition Federation.

I CARE

Bombarding China

with NEW TESTAMENTS

Amounts previously acknowledged	
Mrs. B. Farrell, Nfld.	1.00
Mrs. G. H. Hales, B.C.	5.00
Fruit, Alta.	1.00
A Friend, Ont.	3.00
A Would-Be Helper, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. P. W. Howell, Ont.	3.75
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Poplar Lake S. School, Alta.	10.00
D. A. Cameron, B.C.	5.00
Mrs. Miller and Friends, Sask.	3.00
W. H. Carruthers, Sask.	1.00
Mrs. J. Good, B.C.	1.00
Wm. Whittaker, Alta.	1.00
E. Atkinson, N.B.	5.00
Hattie Family, N.S.	12.00
Mrs. C. Fraser, N.S.	64.00
Wallace Bradley, Alta.	2.00
C. F. Bradley & Wife, Alta.	10.00
G. M. Goddard, Alta.	3.00
Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Sask.	.50
Mrs. Rev. T. J. Small, Sask.	1.50
A Well Wisher, B.C.	1.00
M. J. H., N.S.	5.00
M. V. C. Byington, Sask.	2.00
J. H. Buchan & Family, Ont.	20.00
Mrs. C. C. O'Brien, N.S.	1.00
Two Little P.E. Islanders, P.E.I.	1.00
Mrs. G. U. Elare, Sask.	1.00
Rev. A. Murray, Que.	5.00
A. C. Swezey, Que.	5.00
E. R., Ont.	1.00
R. G. Merkle, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. B. A. Jones, Que.	1.00
Janet Hunter, Que.	5.00
Mrs. S. Roy, Ont.	1.00
A Witness Subscriber, Ont.	1.00
F. W. Montell, B.C.	3.00
An Ottawa, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. D. A. Cameron & Family, Ont.	5.00
S. J. Bentley, Alta.	10.00
Mrs. Wm. Creelman, B.C.	2.00
Dennis A. Scott, U.S.A.	1.00
Miss J. M. Ross, B.C.	10.00
B. V., Sask.	15.00
J. J. Bryson, Que.	5.00
Geo. H. Moore, N.Y.	2.00
John Laing, Mich.	1.00
W. Doem, Man.	1.00
Mrs. Thos. Graham, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. E. A. Hicks, Ont.	1.00
J. T. Laplante, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. C. Newell, Ont.	2.00
R. J. Ferguson, Ont.	1.00
Port Perry, Ont.	15.25
G. A. Mutch, P.E.I.	2.00
Lady Cave S. S., Nfld.	2.75
Jas. Orr, Ont.	10.00
J. E. O. Chesley, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Burry, Nfld.	5.00
C. J. Munro, Alta.	1.00
V. W. Menzies, B.C.	10.00
A Constant Reader, Ont.	1.00
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Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, Mont.	3.00
Adult Bible Class, United Church, N. S.	11.00
A. E. M., N.S.	2.00
H. Q. Stechell, B.C.	10.00
G. D. C., Sask.	1.00
T. Sproule & Family, Ont.	1.00
J. Johnston, P.E.I.	10.00
Mrs. A. P. McLeod, Que.	1.00
A. W. Forgrave, Que.	2.00
Mrs. L. Sampman, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. M. H. Hogg, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. J. Arison, Ont.	1.00
M. B. Fraser, Ont.	1.30
M. M. J. Hovey, Sask.	5.00
Mrs. W. S. Moffatt, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. A. Noble, Ont.	10.00
Miss Porter, Ont.	10.00
D. Rose, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. M. Pulford, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. Marks, Ont.	1.00
Grandma, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. n., Ont.	1.00
Mrs. B., Ont.	1.00
H. O. P. E., Ont.	3.00
N. Parker, N.S.	.50
E. A. Hood, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. R. J. Gordon, Man.	1.00
Mrs. L. Maguire, N.S.	1.00
M. C. Moore, Ont.	6.00
Less Exchange on Cheques	.55
Total Testament Fund to Sept. 12th	\$1,840.35

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.

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to John Dougall & Son	
Further Contributions	271.56
W. H. Carruthers, Sask.	1.00
Port Perry, Ont.	10.00
Mr. W. A. Weeks, P.E.I.	2.50
	\$661.56

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer ... \$999.24

Further contributions ... 13.30

E.J.P. and G.D.P., Ont. ... 5.00

From the Crow's Nest

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

REPLY TO MR. BOYER

After seeing this interview with Mr. Boyer, the Editor of the Crow's Nest wrote the following letter to the Montreal papers in which it had been published:

"In last Saturday's issue of your paper there appeared an extensive comment, made by Mr. Joseph Boyer, the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, upon some statement attributed by the press of Toronto to Mr. S. J. Fickel, of Ohio, 'that in one hour he had seen fifty drunks coming out of three taverns at closing time' in Montreal."

Mr. Boyer makes two statements in his comment which he surely cannot expect any intelligent reader of your paper, and resident in Montreal, to take seriously. One statement is this: "I wonder where in Montreal there are three taverns which one man could watch at closing time."

Any observing citizen of Montreal can answer that question. He knows that the Liquor Commission has shrewdly given liquor permits to places in close proximity to each other at strategic points in the city, where the pedestrian and automobile traffic and the possibility of custom are the greatest. It is no uncommon thing to find three and more licensed liquor spots in one short block where a man, properly located, can see their entrances. No doubt the president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association had some part in securing the licenses for these same places of whose geography he is now apparently ignorant.

The second statement which Mr. Boyer makes is contained in this passage:

"Every member of the trade was very careful to see to it that men did not get drunk in their places, and men in danger of reaching that stage were refused further drink. He did not think that the beer sold by the taverns had the potency attributed to it by the professional prohibitionists, and drunkenness was a rare thing."

Only those who do not know Montreal, and who are totally ignorant of the average type of man who goes into the liquor business, will accept, without question, such a rosy certificate of character. For one tavern-keeper who is scrupulously regardful of the condition of his customers, there are fifty who are unscrupulously regardless. If it were otherwise the liquor business would not be half so attractive nor half so lucrative as it is, and the profits upon which the Provincial Government more and more depends, would not be so great. Again and again have I seen men go into the taverns and Liquor Commission stores, staggering drunk, and they have always got what they wanted.

No, the members of the "trade" are hardly worthy of the tribute which their loyal but most inaccurate president pays them.

Mr. Boyer questions the potency of Montreal beer to make people drunk, and yet he admits the possibility when he says that tavern-keepers etc., are "very careful to see to it that men did not get drunk in their places, and men in danger of reaching that stage were refused further drink." He refers your readers to the reports of the Police Department and the Recorder's Court to prove that "drunkenness is a rare thing." Let me take the records of the proceedings of the Recorder's Court for two mornings only during last month, as given by our press. Here is one:

"Yesterday's heat is blamed for 45 arrests for drunkenness in Montreal, and the whole 45 admitted their guilt this morning when they appeared before Recorder Semple in the Recorder's Court." Here is the other notice:

"Recorder Semple had occasion to deliver three temperance lectures in the Recorder's Court today, when of 39 arrested on charges of drunkenness during the weekend, three who pleaded guilty proved to be young in years and faced him for the first time."

It would not be wide of the mark to say that for one person arrested for drunkenness in the streets of Montreal by the police there are one hundred persons, and more, who go unarrested for drunkenness. Under Government Control only those who are violently or embarrassingly drunk are ever arrested. It would be poor policy for the Quebec Government which is pushing the sales of intoxicating liquors to secure badly needed revenue to do otherwise. It would be most discouraging to its most appreciative supporters.

The published arrests for drunkenness in Quebec are no criteria of the actual amount of drunkenness. They do not take

into account the increasing drunkenness which is to be found in hotels, cabarets, clubs, social gatherings, banquets, and homes.

I shall be pleased to show or have shown to any small company of well-known citizens who have a reputation for honesty and impartiality and who have no interest, directly or indirectly, with the "trade," some of the places that were visited by Mr. Fickel and his friends last week, on some night selected by myself, and we will discover that what he and other moderate temperance advocates have said regarding the drunkenness of Montreal can be substantiated up to the hilt. Seeing is believing.

EVILS OF PROHIBITION

To be frankly honest about it, prohibition has brought in its wake many evils. Those evils (we may comfort ourselves) do not menace the country as did the evils of the licensed liquor traffic, but truth compels us to recognize their existence. For instance, the unexampled prosperity of the motion picture industry is attributable to prohibition. The financial bloot of queer Hollywood characters, their spectacular misbehavior, the incidental evils of undue attendance upon the picture theatre, all of these are attributable in considerable part to the new ability of people to spend money on amusement. But at least the people who attend the picture shows are not attending the saloons.

Then there is the evil of prize-fighting. Here once again we see the results of prohibition. The half-million dollar purses of Boyle's Thirty Acres and the Polo Grounds come from pockets unraided by the saloon keeper. It is true that a large proportion of prizefight patrons are perhaps bootleg patrons, but this is somewhat casual with them. We must acknowledge that the flourishing character of the prizefight "graft" is due in a considerable degree to the prohibition law.

Then there is the deadening effect upon many lives of a new prosperity. Literally millions of people who never before had an extra dollar today have surplus money which experience has given them no ability to handle. The money burns their pockets. They feel they simply must spend it and in order to do so they whirl feverishly about indulging in folly and worse.

Another great evil of prohibition is the fact that it is responsible for many new educational problems. Our colleges are over-burdened as never before by the influx of new population. Nor is crowding the only evil our colleges must face. A new type of student is coming. Boys and girls whose fathers were never able even to contemplate giving them a college education because the "hard times" of the prior days made it impossible, are to-day sending their children to college. In many cases it is the first time any member of their families ever attempted to acquire a real education. They are frequently lacking in manners and are not always well instructed in morals. And so our colleges find themselves having to deal with a new type of rowdy, with the bully and the high-spender and the rounder.

These evils are real evils and we could modify them by returning to the saloon. Also it is possible to cure a headache with carbolic acid, taken internally in copious doses. On the whole, however, perhaps we had better stand the headache for a few years, even if it gives us jumpy nerves. Eventually it will wear itself out. Also let us not forget the billions represented by new savings accounts, the homes where a new prosperity has meant peace and quiet and happiness.—M. E. Church Clip Sheet.

RUB THIS IN

When unwise people take alcohol in any appreciable quantity into their stomachs, it remains in their blood for twenty-four hours; and this is a very important fact to get rubbed into people. You often hear that a man can sleep off the effects of alcohol that he takes overnight, but he cannot. If a man takes a single ounce of whisky every night, just what some would call a very moderate amount, his blood is never free from the drug and its narcotizing effect.—Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C., V.O., F.R.C.S.

DRINK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

"But look how many people prohibition will throw out of work!" Every temperance worker is faced again and again with this uninformed objection to prohibition. What are the facts? In Portland (Oregon), three breweries closed under the dry regime. They did not remain closed very long. They opened again, this time not to brew beer but to turn out useful products. Here are some of the results:—

Brewery A. Before prohibition 100 men were employed in making beer. Now 500 men are employed in making furniture.

Brewery B. Before prohibition 156 men were employed in making beer. Now 1,600 men are employed in tanning.

Brewery C. Before prohibition 125 men were employed making beer. Now 2,500 men are employed in making boots.

WATCH!

P. P. P
WAIT!

Obviously money spent on drink cannot be spent on boots or furniture. But America's experience is that once the drink waste is eliminated, money is set free for productive expenditure. And it is, in addition, incontrovertible that more labor is absorbed in the production of £100's worth of almost anything than in the production of £100's worth of beer. The fact is that prohibition throws people into work and not out of it.—The Western Temperance Herald.

THE "DRY" (?) BIBLE?

Quite recently almost the whole European press has been publishing a communication from America announcing the publication of a "Dry" Bible in which every passage where mention is made of wine would appear to have been altered and the word "wine" replaced by "grape cake." Could fanaticism go further?

Now, a theologian of Geneva, who has in his possession the said Bible, writes to the "Journal de Geneve" that it is not at all the case that the word wine has been replaced by that of grape cake. Only once, in a passage of the prophet Hosea, 3, 1, where the Hebrew text admits of no other interpretation than "grape cake," has this term been adopted. Wherever, in the original text, the Hebrew or Greek word for "wine" appeared, this word has been retained in the translation.

Ontario Beer Fails to Satisfy Anyone, U. S. Emissary Finds

Washington, Aug. 31.—Representative Grant M. Hudson, of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic in the last Congress, declared in a statement Saturday, after visiting more than 20 of the larger cities and towns of Ontario, that the 4.4 proof spirit beer of that Province is recognized as a failure by both "wets" and "drys" in Canada, after more than three months' trial.

"Public officials, professional and business men and 'wet' and 'dry' partisans with almost one accord," the statement said, "declared 4.4 does not satisfy those who wanted a stronger alcoholic liquor. They call it 'four disappointment four.' It does not reduce the number of illicit sellers. In some places it increases them. It does not wean the moderate or habitual drinkers of hard liquors to 4.4."

4.4 BEER

The Scotch in Ontario claim that premier Ferguson has licensed the selling of 44 per cent. beer. In so doing they are quite sincere as it is difficult for a Scotchman to see the point.—Prohibition Bulletin.

The strong box and its contents are under the supervision of an incorruptible Christian man, praise be! We rejoice in such capture and destruction, and in the increasing activity in the enforcement of law and the infinite value to our country of our prohibition law. And as casks, cases, demijohns, bottles come to mind we are reminded of that famous line written by the greatest of poets, "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!"—C. E. World.

MARTYR TO CAUSE

Head of W. C. T. U. Slain in Iowa Rum Crusade

Mrs. C. B. Cook, president of the Benton County W. C. T. U., was shot to death in her home at Benton, Ia., the other night by an unidentified assailant. Friends expressed belief she was the victim of a bootlegger or rum runner, as she had been active in furnishing information leading to the arrest of many liquor law violators. A bullet, fired through a window on the first floor of her home about 11.30 o'clock as she sat preparing a paper to read at a W. C. T. U. convention, passed through her left arm and side. Mrs. Cook, as the Benton County W. C. T. U. president, had waged a vigorous warfare on rum runners for two years.

To realize that there are different and incompatible kinds of goodness is the true foundation of any wholesale tolerance.—Arthur G. Heath.

The invisible is much nearer than we think; and what we call miracles may well be the will of the good God reaching out to touch the things of this world, transfiguring them in ways we are too ignorant to understand.—Jay William Hudson.

AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS IN MONTREAL

Montreal was favored during the last week in August with a visit from Congressman Grant Hudson, of Washington, D. C., Mr. Sam Fickel, of Ohio, and Mr. W. V. Waltham, of Michigan.

Congressman Hudson is the chairman of a sub-committee of the House of Representatives on the liquor traffic. He and his fellow-travellers have been making a tour of Ontario and Quebec to find out for themselves just how 4.4 and Government control are succeeding. During their stay in Montreal this party of Americans made a thorough inspection of the Liquor Commission's offices and plant, several Liquor Commission stores, taverns, and licensed groceries, cafes and restaurants. They had a strenuous but most illuminating time and left the city with a pretty fair knowledge of actual liquor conditions.

Upon his return to Toronto from Montreal, in the course of a speech, Mr. Fickel reported to have said of his visit to Montreal, "In one hour I saw fifty drunks coming out of three taverns at closing time." This remark has received wide publicity in the press and has greatly stirred up the liquor fraternity. Mr. Joseph Boyer, the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, has come to the defense of the tavern-keepers of Montreal in this published interview:

"I wonder where in Montreal there are three taverns which one man could watch at closing time."

"The tavern keepers of Montreal, as well as the licensed trade generally," said Mr. Boyer, "do not seek to impose their views on the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, but we prefer to believe, as expressive of American opinion of Montreal conditions, the opinion of the mayor of Buffalo, and other citizens of repute who have visited us, and who have no axes to grind. We prefer also to trust to reports of the police department, and of the Recorder's Court rather than to opinions such as are given vent to by Mr. Fickel. We cannot convert him and his associates to our view. They have their own opinions, and must hold to them, or, in all honesty, give up their work, which I trust, for their sakes, is very remunerative."

Mr. Boyer declared that every member of the trade was very careful to see to it that men did not get drunk in their places, and men in danger of reaching that stage were refused further drink. He did not think that the beer sold by the taverns had the potency attributed to it by the professional prohibitionists, and drunkenness was a rare thing.

"It must be said also in justice to the great mass of American tourists, who appear to be more numerous this year than in previous years, that they are well-behaved and sober," said the president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. "They appear very happy in being able to get liquid refreshment, and show appreciation of the law as we have it in Quebec. If the odd visitor or two gets somewhat boisterous and inclined to express his glee in song at the freedom allowed here, the rule is to tell him that music is against tavern regulations. I think the small number of arrests indicate clearly that the allegations of Mr. Fickel are unwarranted, and unjust, both to Canadians and to his own fellow citizens. It might be interesting to obtain Mr. Fickel's idea of what constitutes a drunken man, and also to know what system of counting he employs."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Witness is very grateful to Mrs. Henry McQuaig, Winchester, Ont., for a copy of "The Last Hymn" in reply to a request from J. C. C. The poem appeared in last week's issue. In forwarding the poem Mrs. McQuaig says: "The enclosed poem is one I used as a recitation when I was teaching school 43 years ago and I prize it much. I enjoy reading the Witness very much. I think it is the best paper that is printed. It has always been a good temperance paper and the poetry is so good too."

Mrs. W. J. Mills, Trenton, was also good enough to send the words of the poem and in her letter in addition to stating the fact adds: "I have been a reader of the Witness for the past six months and enjoy it, especially the page of verses."

The Rev. Dr. Lawson, of Ottawa, was another to forward the words of this well-known poem. Dr. Lawson is a very old friend of the Witness and has many times come to the rescue when his assistance was needed.

Others to forward the words were C.J. McL., Cape Breton, and Alice MacRae, North Hatley. The latter adds: "We did not have the words in print but my father recited this poem twenty-five years ago and repeated it as I wrote. I had the Witness sent to me that year as a Christmas present and enjoy it very much."

Mrs. E. K. Nova Scotia—Sorry, but am afraid the "Cobbler's Blackbird" has gone astray as I cannot find any trace of it. Could you send another copy? Perhaps a Witness reader can forward one.

Mrs. W. H. Macfarlane, Westfield, Vermont, has gone to the trouble of copying and forwarding the words of that wonderful poem "I Shine in the Light of God." This poem was also forwarded by Mrs. Carvell, Bayfield, Ont., and appears this week.

WORDS WANTED

F. W. L., Alberta.—Sometime ago a friend of mine lent me a recitation entitled as nearly as I can now recall:—"When the Minister Came to Tea." I would like very much to get hold of this as I, unfortunately, have lost it and he desires very much to get it again. I am a constant reader of the Montreal Witness, regarding it, as I do, as one of the very best papers in the Dominion of Canada.

E. H., Ontario.—I very much enjoy your question and answer page, and I am glad that I have been able to secure so many beautiful poems off this page. Would some of your readers be kind enough to send the poem called "Is it Nothing to You?" I had it some time ago, but lost it. The first four lines are:

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christian,
That millions of beings to-day
In the heathen darkness of China
Are rapidly passing away?

I would also like to get a copy of the poem "What Do We Burn When We Burn Our Trees?" for a friend who is very much interested in trees. The first verse is:—"What do we burn when we burn our trees? We burn a home for you and me. We burn the carriage-house, barn, and shed, The baby's cradle, the little boy's sled; The bookcase, the table, the rocker of ease. We burn all these when we burn our trees." I will be pleased to get these words. Wish-ing you every success and thanking you in advance.

H. S., Ont.—I am interested in the poetry of Miss L. M. Montgomery; especially "The Watchman." Could you, through your paper, give me the words of one or any of them.

Mrs. W. J. M., Ont.—Will some one of your readers kindly forward the words of "Trouble in the Amen Corner" and greatly oblige?

Mrs. E. N. Carvell, Bayfield, Ont., has sent in the words "A Voice from Heaven," recently asked for, and also a poem by Charlotte Murray entitled "Safely Home" which she thought readers of Witness might like.

A VOICE FROM HEAVEN

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow;
Thro' the shadows of death my feet have trod,
But I reign in glory now!
(Rev. 21:23; 1 John 3:2; 1 Cor. 15:55; Rev. 22:5.)

No fainting heart is here,
No keen and throbbing pain,
No wasted cheek, where the frequent tear
Hath roll'd and left its stain.
(Matt. 26:38; Job 33:16; Rev. 21:4; Psalm 42:3.)

I have found the joys of Heaven,
I am one of the sainted band;
To my head a crown of gold is given,
And a harp is in my hand!
(Is. 55:10; Heb. 12:22; 1 Peter 5:4; Rev. 14:2.)

I have learned the song they sing
Whom Jesus hath set free,
And the glorious hills of Heaven resound
With my new-born melody!
(Isa. 35:20; John 8:36; Isa. 9:18; Rev. 15:3.)

No sin—no grief—no pain,
Safe in my happy home!
My fears are fled—my doubts all slain,
My hour of triumphs come!
(Isa. 25:8; John 14:2; Acts 7:55; Rom. 8:37.)
All will be made good to the saint in the resurrection morning.

Oh friend of mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
You are walking still in the vale of tears,
But I wait to welcome you.
(Pro. 17:17; 1 John 1:7; Heb. 10:36; Luke 16:22.)

Do I forget?—Oh no!
For memory's golden chain
Still binds my heart to yours below,
Till we meet and touch again.
(Mal. 3:16; 1 Peter 1:15; 1 John 4:7; 1 Thess. 4:13.)

Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down like a river of light
To the home from whence I came.
(John 1:9; Daniel 9:21; Rev. 22:1; John 4:9.)

Do ye mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky?
Do ye weep when the raging voice of war
And the storm of conflict die?
(1 Cor. 15:41; Daniel 12:3; Deut. 32:1; Mark 4:33.)

Then why should your tears run down?
And your hearts be sorely riven?
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another star in Heaven?
(Luke 8:52; Prov. 14:10; Isa. 42:3; Luke 23:43.)

The above is copied from a leaflet printed by Alfred Hoiness, 14 Paternoster Row, London, England, and the author is E. N. C.

SAFELY HOME!

I am home in heaven, dear ones;
Oh so happy and so bright!
There is perfect joy and beauty
In this everlasting light.

All the pain and grief are over;
Every restless tossing passed;
I am now at peace for ever,
Safely home in heaven at last.

Did you wonder I so calmly
Trod the valley of the shade?
Ah! but Jesus' love illumined
Every dark and fearful glade.

And He came Himself to meet me
In that way so hard to tread;
And with Jesus' arm to lean on,
Could I have one doubt or dread?

Then you must not grieve so sorely,
For I love you dearly still;
Try to look beyond earth's shadows,
Pray to trust our Father's will.

There is work still waiting for you,
So you must not idly stand;
Do it now, while life remaineth,
You shall rest in Jesus' land.

When that work is all completed
He will gently call you Home;
Oh the rapture of that meeting!
Oh the joy to see you come!
—Charlotte Murray.

WATCH!

P. P. P
WAIT!

I believe that the press has today the supreme opportunity not only to help immediately the cause of sound education, but also to keep before the public the higher objects toward which the schools are looking.—Dr. John H. Finlay.

I know that love never is wasted
Nor truth, nor the breath of a prayer;
And the thought that goes forth as a blessing
Must live, as a joy in the air.
Lucy Larcom.

There's nothing very beautiful and no-thing very gay
About the rush of faces in the town by day,
But a bright tan cow in a pale green mead,
That is very beautiful, beautiful indeed.
—Orriek Johns.

In the Fields with the Farmers

IN whatever section of the Dominion farmers till their fields, there will be found a completely equipped branch of the Bank of Montreal, especially organized to meet the needs of farmers and the farming industry.

Each of our 600 branches has the strength, experience and services of the entire organization.

Call at the nearest branch.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts are Welcome"

Bank of Montreal

Established over 100 years.

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000.

We are altogether too prone to forget the balm that comes from a clear conscience, and to worry over "What will people say?" The woman who sings a great song or writes a great poem receives more recognition, of course, than the one who cooks a good dinner, or makes a simple garment well, or nurses a sick child back to health; but she does not deserve any more. —Frances Parkinson Keyes.

"A fault acknowledged is half cured."

"The man who speaks the truth will find life sufficiently dramatic."—Emerson.

God of our fathers, bless this our land;
Ocean to ocean owneth Thy hand
Home of all nations from far and near,
Give, to unite us, Thy faith and fear.
God of our fathers, failing us never,
God of our fathers, be ours forever.
—John Henry Hopkins.

We are bound to thank God always.—II Thess. 1:3.

The King's Jester

AT the royal courts of old England the most privileged person next to the Crown was the King's clown.

In cap and bells and particolored garb he could call the King his brother and admonish him, if his wit equalled his courage, as though the King were but a child. And much common sense was mingled with much brilliant foolery.

And shall we for a few months sit down in the atmosphere of the Court of King Henry I. and laugh with Rahere, his clown, and learn to love the King's jester for his great courage and manliness, and share with the poor of old London their devotion to him.

But what called out such great courage and such love we must leave it to the story-teller to tell it in his own picturesque way.

Would that we had the clown's wit to make truth so winning, and yet, so clever a clown was once all but burnt for a wizard.

If the story tells of the founding of one of the world's most famous hospitals—St. Bartholomew's, of London—it tells it not in terms of the architect and historian but rather in the language of one who loved "Christ's poor."

It is a strong Christian story with a very beautiful objective and conclusion.

We enjoyed every page of it and wish to share it with each one of our readers.

If, in turn, our readers would share it with still others they can do so by sending in the address of a friend, with 35 cents, which will pay for the Witness for thirteen weeks; and longer if the story is not quite finished by that time.

The story begins in our columns this week, so there is no time to lose. A dollar bill sent at our risk will cover three such subscriptions.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,

Witness Bldg., Montreal

.....1925

Dear Sirs:—The following friends of mine wish to enjoy the new serial story

The King's Jester

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and

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LEADERS IN FRENCH AND BRITISH LAW

M. Manuel Fourcade, bâtonnier of the Paris Bar and Lord Buckmaster of London, photographed together. Both were visitors at the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association and afterwards of the United American Bar Association.

Sunday Home Reading

A NEW COUNTRY

(By John Stephens, D.D.)

"The Father hath translated us into the kingdom of His dear Son.—Col. 1, 13.

Paul was never happier than when telling the story of what the God-in-Christ had done for him and has done for us all. The tenses here are important—it is not the future of anticipation, but the past and present of experience. The Christian's look ahead is bright with promise. He has high hopes and great expectations, and these are reflected in much of what he says and what he sings, until there is danger of giving the impression that religion, as they might say on the "Exchange," deals mostly in "futures," that it is something held in reserve for some sweet but indefinite by-and-by. But the world demands, not unjustly, that if Christ can do anything for us, He shall do it now. We are living now, and "the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to," and we are suffering now, and if religion has any help or comfort to bestow, let us have it now. Let this be the day of salvation.

Christians can gladly accept this challenge. Paul was as entraptured as anyone could be with what the look ahead revealed to him. He was jubilant with the thought of "the crown of righteousness," and "the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," but there was ample place in his testimony for "heaven on earth," and "glory begun below." He is writing about this in our text. He may be making a mental comparison between what God had done for him and for all believers with what God had done for Enoch, who "was translated that he should not see death," who, in other words, was taken to the better land without dying. But more likely he was thinking of the Hebrews whom God took up and carried out of Egypt and into Canaan, which was also a better land. Even so, he says, the Father has translated us into a better land, called "the kingdom of His dear Son." The translation occurred, it may be in a moment, it may be in the twinkling of an eye, when the Gospel light broke upon our souls, and we yielded ourselves to its grace and consecrated ourselves to its demands.

We may not fully know the geography or the history, the resources or the population, the constitution or the government of this "kingdom of God's dear Son," and what we know we cannot fully tell. But there are three characteristics imbedded in the text that deserve our earnest consideration.

Loyalty.

This kingdom of God's dear Son into which we have been translated is a "land of the loyal," the home of "loyal hearts and true." Loyalty is not specifically mentioned, but it is inferred, for no kingdom can possibly exist without it. And this is a kingdom, and Christ is a king. In these days, when the doctrine of democracy is in danger of being overdone, that great fact is liable to be ignored, and, in some quarters positively denied, and the great God Himself, the Almighty Maker of Heaven and Earth, is reduced to the standing of "a heavenly Pal." John Burroughs has recently written that "Kings have had their day, both in heaven and on earth," which, to say the least about it, is not a very sage remark. The fact is, of course, that there have been kings by accident, or fortune, and there have been kings, as Carlyle expressed it, by "diabolic wrong." But there have been kings likewise by "divine right," the divine right of transcendent worth. Every realm of life has had those who, like Saul among the Israelites, have stood head and shoulders above the multitudes. For the most part they have been untitled and uncrowned, but there is an instinct in the heart of man to pay them homage and confess their mastery. It is still true that if Shakespeare should enter the room we should all stand, for he is a king, and if Christ should enter the room we should all kneel, for He is King of Kings.

Loyalty, therefore, is the great demand made upon those who have been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. It is the supreme factor in their lives. They would not even seemingly be false to anyone, but they must be true to Him. They would not appear to be disloyal to their friends, their party, or their country, but they must be loyal to Him at any cost. We must be prepared to "leave brethren and sisters, father and mother, houses and lands" for His sake. If we are Christians at all, it must be the biggest thing in our lives. Those persecuted souls who, in early days, answered every question of their inquisitors, as to their name, their family, their nationality, their calling, by saying "I am a Christian," were setting an example to all succeeding generations for putting their relationship to Christ above every other claim to distinction or pride. In their deepest heart they must acknowledge

"Him first, Him last, and without end!"

The glory of this truth is, that when we are first of all true to Him, we cannot then be false to anyone. The man who counts Christ his best friend is the best friend we can have. The citizens of the kingdom of God's dear Son are the best servants of the State. The Germans put their loyalty to the State above their loyalty to Christ, and brought ruin on themselves and disaster to the world. When Christians realise that for them to fight Christians in whatever nation they may be found is worse than for Germans to fight Germans, or for Americans to fight Americans, we shall have a solid guarantee of universal peace.

Loyalty is a lovely thing. A great Harvard philosopher proposed a new religion—the religion of loyalty. It was to comprise all loyal hearts, whatever the country or their cause. The scheme was undoubtedly chimerical, but it was a fine tribute to a splendid virtue.

Love

The Kingdom of God's dear Son is the kingdom of love. The Revised Version is probably more accurate when for "dear Son" it gives us the reading, "the Son of His love." The prodigal son may be the father's "dear son," or the elder son with all his jealousy and crabbedness, but neither is "the son of his love." That name stands for one who is the very embodiment of the Father's love, as Christ was the embodiment of His Father's Love. What the Father is the Son is, God is love and Christ is love. Love is therefore upon the throne, for the King is the King of Love. Hence it follows that the law of the Kingdom is the law of love, and there really is no other law. The New Commandment is the only commandment. When, according to the ancient legend, the aged Apostle John was carried into the church at Ephesus day by day, and gave them the unvarying message, "Little children, love one another," and when in answer to their question why he said nothing else he replied there was nothing else to say, he was revealing the very heart and mind of Christ.

But love is more than the law of the Kingdom into which we have been translated, it is an all-pervading spirit. The character of the king always determines in large degree the character of the kingdom. With love upon the throne, love will be the dominant spirit throughout all the realm. It is the very atmosphere we breathe. It is a new climate into which we have been transported, and all those changes come which a change of climate always brings. Strange monsters once lived upon this earth that have long since disappeared, because the climate changed, but the same changes made possible the existence of other creatures, including man himself. Even so, this wonderful climate of the Kingdom of God's dear Son makes impossible the existence of dread monsters that have cursed mankind in ages past. There is no chance in this climate of love for racial prejudice, with all its contemptuousness and dangerous antipathies; nor for class pride, with all its bitterness and contention; nor for that international ill will that is engendered of the idea that patriotism means not only love of one's own country, but hatred of every other; nor for intolerance and bigotry, which have disgracefully stained the pages of so much religious history. These are monsters that cannot live in our new country, our "Canaan of Grace." But as these die, brotherhood comes to life, and flourishes, and more and more holds sway over the hearts of men. In our kingdom "there can be neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female for all are one." In the pure air of heavenly love, which is the climate of Christ's country, in which we profess to live, there

can exist only that which has in it blessing for ourselves and for all mankind.

Light

The third characteristic of this kingdom, this spiritual country, in which we dwell, is its light. It is a kingdom of light. In one of his brilliant essays Professor Goldwin Smith spoke of the hundreds of people who write to the daily press "in quest of light." They are not supposed to be blind, they have the light of the sun and moon and stars. But human nature is so constituted that just as it needs "better bread than can be made of wheat," so it needs better light than shines from the skies. We often see faces that are clouded even on the fairest and brightest day, just because the outer light cannot dispel the darkness that is within. It may be the darkness of which the Master spoke, "If thine eye be evil thy whole body shall be full of darkness." Or, it may be the darkness of uncertainty and doubt, not knowing what men want most to know, "if the universe is friendly or not," the inability to find any solution for life's enigmas and perplexities. And so, like poor Jo, in "Bleak House," they are "a-gropin', sir, a-gropin'."

But they who have been "translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son," have been brought from darkness into marvelous light. The phrasing of our text is a little peculiar. If we had been writing it we might have said "from darkness into light," but Paul wrote, "from darkness into the Kingdom of God's dear Son." That, however, is just another way of saying "light," for He is light. It is with us in our Kingdom as it is in heaven "where they need no moon nor sun to shine upon them, for the glory of God is their light and their lamp is their Lamb." Our lamp also is the Lamb, our light is the glory of God in the face of Christ Jesus! He has redeemed us from our sins. He has "blotted out as a thick cloud our transgressions, and as a cloud our sins." Our eye is made single, our whole body is full of light. The question the Sphinx cannot answer is answered once and for all from Calvary's Cross. The universe is friendly. God is love! Love is light!

The night has a thousand stars.

The day but one.

But the light of a whole world dies,

When the day is done.

The mind has a thousand eyes,

The heart but one.

But the light of a whole life dies,

When love is done.

But God's love is never done. He loves us with an everlasting love, and our light is an everlasting light.

Light, love and loyalty! These are three great characteristics of the Kingdom of the Son of His love, the Kingdom into which we have been translated, and in which we dwell. It is no foreign land. The Conqueror did not come like Sennacherib to carry us away into his Assyria with the promise of abundant corn and wine, but where we could never be anything but exiles, with longings for our home and native land. This is our native land, our hearts' true home! Death itself will but bring us from what is a province of God's great empire up to His Capital City and to the palace of the King!

Our gracious Father is not always looking for the faults and failings. The love that is quick to be grieved by our neglect is the love that is quick to be gladdened when we set ourselves to please him; and ever it is a thousand times more ready to see the good than the bad. . . . Why do we think so readily of his condemning and never of his praising us? His love is more quick with praise than with reproof.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Pleasant it is to entertain the picture of ourselves in some future scene, planning wisely, feeling nobly, and executing with the triumph of the will, but it is a different thing, not in green avenues of the future, but in the hot dust of the present moment, to do the duty that awaits and needs us.

"DANCING MAD"

(From Melbourne Spectator.)

The present craze for dancing is symptomatic. Prior to the War it was not an uncommon thing for hostesses to have to engage men to act as dancing partners for the women who wanted to dance. Society men had other interests. They could not be bothered to waste an evening at a dance. Since the war there has been a recrudescence of dancing, and certainly not in its most graceful forms. The men who were going away to the front, or who were given a spell in "Blighty," found folks only too ready to provide some form of amusement that would help men to forget the big seriousness of the life of a soldier. The thing has settled down upon us. It is not too healthy a sign to those who are trying to read something of the future, in the happenings of today. It is indicative of a mood. To read the accounts of the functions provided within the past week one would imagine that dancing was the most serious business of life. It is as if we lived to dance.

Any thoughtful reader of the story of the world will have realized that no people that took life lightly ever climbed the hill. "Not once nor twice in our rough Island's story" have we had a set-back from the days of frivol to days when an infusion of iron came into our blood. Hardship, suffering, struggling against odds are hard schoolmasters. They make, however, good scholars. We have no hope of building a race that will survive if we make a passion for things that are light and frothy. There is plenty of fun, good healthy fun, that can be obtained without the manifest perils of the ballroom. No sane servant of God is a "kill joy." We look, however, with some concern as to the crop of men and women we will grow out of the frequenters of the dancing hall. The rough and tumble of a fierce game of football after all is a man-making game compared with the artificiality of a dance.

SEPTEMBER 23rd

P. P. P

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A Beautiful Gospel

Quoting from Isaiah Paul exclaimed (Rom. 10:15), "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel," or as the revision reads, "that bring glad tidings of good things." It is a beautiful message and one that beautifies the messenger. It is a message that angels rejoice to carry and have carried many times; should not mortals rejoice in sharing the glorious privilege? Is there a higher occupation than that of the preacher of the gospel, the teacher of the gospel, or the gospel missionary?

"NOW."

I leave with God to-morrow's where and how.

And so concern myself but with the now, That little word, though half the future's length.

Well used, holds twice its meaning and its strength.

Like one blindfolded, groping out his way, I will not try to touch beyond today, Since all the future is concealed from sight.

I need but strive to make the next step light.

That done, and so on till I feel Perchance some day I am no longer blind; And looking up, behold a radiant friend, Who says, "Rest now, for you have reached the end."

There is a sphere continually around man in which he must sow freely if he would reap joyfully; in which he must give largely if he would receive bountifully; in which he must serve patiently if he would be treated lovingly; and in which he must bear bravely the burdens of others if he would move lightly under the pressure of his own. Unspeakably wonderful and beautiful are the ways of God in having bound man by such tender cords to such blessed ministries; by having established on earth an institution which constantly and mightily draws forth and trains to their full tension those unselfish affections, sympathies, and passions by which human communities are helped, blessed, and saved.—Baldwin Brown.

"Never forget that there is a value in work apart from the profit derived from it. It gives a spirit of independence and a consciousness of service, and both of these are necessary to the highest achievements."

Prayer

Our God and Father, we owe Thee thanksgiving and praise for the love that planned and worked out for us a complete redemption in Christ Jesus, and beholding as in a glass His glory, we would seek to be conformed to His perfect Image. We ask it in His name Amen.

Rise and Progress of the Church of Christ

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY SEPT. 27.

The rapidity with which the Christian religion spread in the first centuries is the most marvelous fact in all history, and cannot be accounted for in any other way than by recognizing the truth that it was energized by the power of God. The religion of Mohammed also spread very rapidly, but it was spread by the sword, and it appealed to man's sensual nature, with the promise of a sensuous heaven. The religion of Christ, on the contrary, demanded the crucifixion of sensuality, and instead of inviting men to go out and conquer others, which man by nature likes to do, it commanded them to submit to injustice and to reproach and ignominy, and to love those who oppressed them or treated them shamefully; all of which is against nature.

A few poor men were sent out into a world that was saturated with selfishness and pride and superstition with orders to transform human nature by persuading men everywhere to look upon life as an opportunity for self-conquest and for service to others, instead of devoting it to the pursuit of selfish ends. Viewed from a human standpoint, it was a preposterous enterprise, which could only bring ridicule and contempt on those who engaged in it. No wonder the famous philosophers of Athens flouted it as an idea that was not worthy of serious consideration.

Yet this absurd idea triumphed over the philosophy and over the superstition and over the deep-seated self-love of human nature. The religion of Jesus spread like wild-fire, and within three centuries from the death of Jesus it had become the dominant religion of the Roman Empire, when the Emperor Constantine adopted the Cross as his ensign. And that result had been attained in spite of much bitter persecution and of the efforts of heathen emperors to stamp out the new religion.

It is impossible for us to realize fully the wonderfulness of the triumph of Christianity in these early days because we cannot put ourselves back into the conditions which then existed. The Jews were the only people who had any definite knowledge of the true God, and their very loyalty to their religion taught them to hate Christianity, because their religion had become so distorted that it was leading them away from God, instead of bringing them near to God. To the Jews, the death of Christ was a stumblingblock because they were too much taken up with the idea that their Messiah was to be a conquering King to be capable of appreciating the force of the evidence that Jesus was the Messiah. And to the philosophic Greeks, the story of the cross was foolishness because they had always thought of their gods as embodiments of selfishness, or of sensuality, or of arbitrary power, and it seemed to them quite inconceivable that God would be willing to sacrifice Himself out of love for rebellious sinners. (See 1 Cor. 1:21-24).

A Career of Conquest

Many great conquerors have arisen in the past history of the world and many great empires have been built up suddenly by the subjugation of one nation after another under the sceptre of a victorious monarch. But these empires built by the military genius of one man, were necessarily unstable. Under the rule of weaker men they became weak, and in due time passed away. That of Alexander the Great fell to pieces immediately after his death, and that of Napoleon, long before his death. France remained, but Napoleon had not created France, and he left it weaker than he found it.

When Jesus set out to conquer the world, He knew that the task was a superhuman one and could only be accomplished by superhuman power, but He knew also that the victory must be won by human agency, and that it would be necessary to appoint a competent leader. He needed a man who could bring into action the force of a tremendous personality, and He knew where to find such a man, and how to win him and fit him for leadership. It is perhaps safe to say that in all history there has never been a man who was in all respects a match for Paul, and that no other man could have done the work which he did as well as he did it.

Paul was in fact the greatest conqueror the world ever knew, for the obstacles with which he had to contend are taken into consideration, and the greatness of the change that took place in the characters and lives of those who were brought to Christ by him. But Paul's power consisted in his full consciousness of his own utter weakness and insufficiency, and in his absolute reliance upon the

grace and the wisdom of Christ. "I rather glory in my weakness," he wrote, "that the strength of Christ may rest upon me. For when I am weak, then am I strong." (2 Cor. 12:9, 10.)

Paul's victories were won within much narrower limits than those included in the territories ruled by many of the great conquerors of history, and his conquests included only a very small proportion of the people within these narrower limits, yet Paul's achievements were greater and of more enduring and far reaching effect than those of any of these great empire builders. In Asia Minor and in Greece he laid the foundations of the Kingdom of Christ, that Kingdom which is to last as long as the world lasts and is to grow like the stone which smashed Nebuchadnezzar's image until it fills the whole earth. (See Dan. 2, 35, and 43, 45.)

Greece was at that time the home of culture, of art, and of philosophy, and therefore by getting Christianity well rooted in Greece Paul set it in the limelight so that all the world could see it and see what sort of fruit it could produce. The Athenian philosophers were, as a rule, too shallow to give serious attention to the great thoughts which Paul set before them, but at Corinth, the principal commercial city of Greece, life was a more real thing and there Paul found soil in which the seeds of spiritual truth could take root and produce vigorous plants.

Paul won a victory which none of these great conquerors could win. He conquered himself. Inspired by the grace of God, he brought his own will into complete subjection to the will of God, and therefore God was able to work through him without hindrance, and the power of God and the wisdom of God went with him, and made him mighty to the pulling down of strongholds of superstition and of pride and selfishness, casting down imaginations and every high thing that is exalted against the knowledge of God, and bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. (2 Cor. 10:3-5).

Xerxes (Ahasuerus) had invaded Greece with an enormous army, perhaps the greatest army that was ever got together before the great world war. He went out full of pride to conquer Greece, but he lost nearly all his army and had to save his own life by flight. Paul invaded Greece without an army, without weapons, without money, but he went in with a mighty faith in a mighty Saviour, and with an assured conviction that the Gospel which he preached was "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." (Rom. 1:16.) And Paul succeeded where Xerxes had failed. He planted the banner of Christ in Greece and claimed the sovereignty of Greece for Jesus, and that banner was never entirely removed until the time came when not only in Greece but in all Europe the cross was recognized as the sign manual of God.

The narrative in Acts takes no note of time, and would naturally give the impression that the events narrated followed each other in rapid succession, but that was not the case. It has been possible to get an approximately correct date for some at least of these events from their relation to other historical events (such, for instance, as the great famine predicted by Agabus, and the expulsion of the Jews from Rome by Claudius and the death of Herod Agrippa and the appearance of Paul before Festus).

It has been estimated that the death of Stephen took place about A.D. 33—three years after the death of Jesus, and the martyrdom of "Big James", John's brother, about A.D. 44. The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas began about A.D. 47 and occupied two years or more, the second journey lasted three years, from A.D. 51 to A.D. 54, and the third, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 58.

While these figures cannot be accepted as authoritative, they cannot be very far from the truth.

Golden Text: Whom having not seen ye love; On whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice greatly, with joy unspeakable and full of glory.—1 Peter 1:8.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Sep. 21—Acts 13:1-12; Tuesday—Acts 15:1-11; Wednesday—James 1:19-27; Thursday—Acts 15:36-16:3; Friday—Acts 16:6-15; Saturday—Acts 16:19-34; Sunday—Acts 17:1-12.

A GATEWAY OF THE WORLD

(By G. H. Vinall, British and Foreign Bible Society.)

Port Said harbor, at the entrance to the Suez Canal, is the Portal of the East. Here ships of all nations arrive from, and depart to, the far corners of the earth. It provides one of the greatest opportunities the Bible Society enjoys of distributing the Scriptures, for the copies which are sold on the ships are carried north, south, east and west. We visited some twelve hundred ships during the year, and sold the Scriptures in thirty-five different languages. The French occupation of Syria, and Italian military operations in North Africa, have meant the passing through of colonial troops from Anam, Madagascar, and Eritrea. The Wembley Exhibition drew men of various races from the far outposts of the British Empire, and all of these were given the opportunity of purchasing the Bible in their own language at Port Said. There was also a considerable amount of emigration to Australia during the year, of Serbians, Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians, and numbers of these purchased the Scriptures in their own tongue whilst their ships were at anchor in the harbor. Many Jews entering Palestine have been glad to purchase the complete Scriptures, Old and New Testaments, in the Hebrew language. On some occasions when the police found it necessary to clear ships of all traders, the Bible-seller was allowed to remain on board. Books are not always sold in proportion to the number of ships visited. On one day eleven ships were canvassed, and only two books sold, while on another day, on one ship alone, eighty-five books were sold. On one occasion we received a wireless message from a lady passenger on an incoming steamer for the colporteur to meet the boat. The ship arrived late in the evening, but our colporteur was there, and some twenty-four books were sold. The officers on two Italian merchant ships have been amongst the most eager purchasers of the Scriptures, and in this way 168 Italian Bibles have been sold.

The Best Bargain

Boarding a British vessel homeward bound from Australia, I approached a group of the ship's officers, and very soon had them interested in the Bible Society and its work. They greatly admired the thumb-index Bible, and presently one of them said, "I should like to have one, and will buy it if someone else will also buy one." One of his friends agreed to buy one, and very soon a third officer asked for one, saying, "I have bought beads and curios, but this is the best bargain I have made today."

Making my way round a large English passenger steamer I passed by the door of the galley and felt a tug at my coat sleeve. Turning round, I found a Lascar cook who asked to see my books in Hindi. He selected two Gospels and inquired if I had the whole Bible. He was overjoyed that I would get him one from the Bible House. I soon returned with the desired book, rather a bulky volume, by the way, and he proudly exhibited it to his Mohammedan shipmates. In conversation I discovered he was a member of the Baptist church, and was the only Protestant Christian in the galley, where he was bearing a good witness for his Lord and Saviour. He told me he had long desired to possess the whole Bible in the Hindi language, but somehow had not been able to obtain one until he found it now at Port Said.

Keeping the Gangway

When I boarded an Italian ship I was stopped at the top of the gangway by the man on watch, who said that no traders were to be allowed on the steamer. However, opening my bag, I showed him copies of the Scripture in Italian, and he was surprised at the cheapness of the books. Selecting a Bible for himself, he asked me to guard the gangway until he returned with the money. While he was gone, one of the ship's officers purchased a Bible, and on his return I went in search of the Chief Officer, and speedily obtained permission to go anywhere on the ship.

A Syrian, emigrating to Brazil, was approached on board a large passenger steamer, and admitted that he was a Christian. It was pointed out to him that he must certainly take the Bible with him to his new home, and after some conversation he bought the complete Arabic Bible.

On a French steamer I found a number of troops recruited from Madagascar. With the entire approval of the officer in charge of the men, I speedily disposed of my entire stock of Scriptures in the Malagasy language. I returned later with fresh supplies, which in their turn were soon all sold, and more were asked for, but the time was gone and the ship on the point of sailing. Altogether eighty-five books were sold, comprising Bibles, Testaments and Gospels. Many of the men had learnt to read in the schools of the London Missionary Society, and some had their hymn-books with them. All round the ship's deck men were to be seen reading the Scriptures—a sight to gladden the heart of any missionary or supporter of the Bible Society.

Ships That Pass in the Night

On three occasions recently Italian ships have arrived at night having Abyssinian

soldiers on board. Our packer in the depot, Markos Girgis, who is an Abyssinian and knows the languages required, and is ever on the alert for such steamers, went out in the well-lighted harbor, laden with a good supply of Scriptures in the Ethiopic and Amharic languages, and succeeded in selling sixty books, comprising six Bibles, four New Testaments and fifty portions. Throughout the year Markos has been responsible in this way for the sale of 466 books in Ethiopic and Amharic, solely to men from Abyssinia. The scene on board a ship of this description is one of intense interest. The decks are everywhere crowded with dark-skinned men in their picturesque dress, with here and there a uniformed non-commissioned officer armed with a terrible-looking whip of hippopotamus hide, while from a kind of field kitchen on either side of the deck, pungent smoke arises from the wood fires where cooking is in progress. There, in the centre, where the crowd is densest, can be seen the bright, smiling face of Markos, as he patiently explains the Word of Life to his fellow countrymen, who, although eager for the books, often spend considerable time examining the binding, counting the pages and making sure that the book contains all that is set forth in the title page, before making their purchases. So the hours go by, and the pilot comes on board and the ship is ready to sail before Markos, tired though still smiling, descends the gangway.

Our motor launch, "Mary Jones," is absolutely indispensable, owing to the increasing number of oil-burning ships which, for fuelling, are tied up at the oil tanks quite two miles from the town, just at the entrance to the Canal. Then again, ships having inflammable cargo are tied up far out of the seaward side of the harbor, necessitating the use of the launch for the saving of valuable time. Our little boat, "Hope," has also done useful service, and is splendidly seaworthy, carrying a heavy cargo of Scriptures, here and there, to the ships moored nearer to our boat stage.—The Bible in the World.

NEXT WEEK

P? P? P?
SEPTEMBER 23rd

GOLD DUST

Learn never to smooth away, through fear of results, the difficulties of love or friendship by concealment or a subtle suppression of facts or feelings. Reprove, explain, submit with all gentleness, and yet with all truth and openness. The deadliest poison you can instill into the wine of life is a fearful reserve which creates suspicion, or a lie which will canker and kill your own love, and through that, your friend's.—Frederick F. W. Robertson.

In the little world in which children have their existence, whosoever brings them up, there is nothing so finely perceived and so finely felt as injustice. It may be only small injustice that the child can be exposed to; but the child is small, and its rocking-horse stands as many hands high, according to scale, as a big-boned Irish hunter.—Charles Dickens.

THE AWAKENING

Some sleep in bowers through youthful hours
Removed from care and strife,
Till tempests sweep that make them leap
From lethargy to life.

And some will drowse while storms cav-
rouse,
Used to the roar and rush,
Till comes the lull, when spirits dull
Are wakened by the hush.

But whether gentle be the call,
Or thunder-toned the din,
Praise God for any voice at all
That breaks the sleep of sin.

—Kate McNeill.

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CRATING AND HANDLING LIVE STOCK BY EXPRESS

For the safe and prompt movement of shipments of large or heavy animals crated, that is, hogs, sheep, cattle horses ponies, etc., it is important that full consideration be given to the construction of the crate used.

Animals which require crating should not be accepted when not in suitable crates. The crate should be large enough to avoid cramping the animal, and long enough to avoid letting it extend its head outside the bars. The crate should comfortably accommodate the whole animal. Cattle crates should be built with stanchions on the inside so that the head will be between the stanchion and front bars. The stanchion should be padded.

To expedite the handling of large animals, crates should be built on substantial skids, thus reducing the risk and difficulties of handling. This is especially advantageous when loading or unloading at local stations where shipments are handled on platform or station trucks to and from express cars.

Utensils for feed and water must be provided by shipper, and be so placed in the crate as to allow easy access for feeding and watering. A small trough can be put in a hog crate. A feed bag can be tied to the crate in front of sheep. There should be room in front of the stanchion in a cattle crate for hay and grain and a box for oats can be placed in the crate for a horse, mule or pony.

Crates should be so built as to eliminate danger of animals getting injured by pushing a foot or leg through the slats. To prevent this, the lower slats should be nailed close together for a distance of at least fourteen inches above the floor. The interior of the crates should be smooth, to prevent injury to the animal.

In selecting lumber, use white pine, aspen or poplar, basswood, cottonwood, cypress, chestnut, jack pine, Norway pine,

spruce, yellow pine or yellow poplar as harder woods are more difficult to nail. The material recommended for crate building is 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, except for the larger animals when more substantial material should be used. Particular attention should be given to the strength of the floor as it is an important part of the crate and should be well made, taking into consideration the weight of the animal. Following are the steps in the simplest method of crate construction:

1. Determine what kind and the size of lumber to be used.



Boy (pulling out plug): "Look, daddy! I've found out where the boat leaked before."

—The Passing Show.

2. Build the floor first. (a) Cut the two skids 2 in. x 4 in. (Three for large animals.) (b) Cut the floor boards. (c) Nail the floor boards squarely across on the skids, using two or three seven-penny nails in each end of the board. It is well to leave cracks 1-4 to 3-8 in. wide between the floor boards. This allows for shrinkage and swelling which accompanies weather changes and wetting and drying.

3. Build each side separately. (a) Cut four uprights, two for each side; for cattle, etc., six, three for each side. (b) Cut enough slats, usually four or five for each side. (c) Nail the slats on the uprights beginning by nailing the top slat even with the ends of the uprights. Measure the thickness of the floor plus the skid and place the bottom slat this distance from the other end of the uprights. This will make the bottom slat rest on the floor when the crate is assembled. The second slat should be nailed on 1 in. above the bottom slat and another the same distance from the second one so as to have at least 14 inches of board close together. This will prevent the animal from pushing his foot or leg through the crate. Space the other slats proportionately. (d) Crates for cattle or other heavy animals require braces. These should be put on diagonally from bottom center to top at each end. (e) Four 6 or 7 penny nails where the slats and the uprights cross one another give good strength to the side.

4. Nail the sides onto the floor by nailing the uprights to the skids. (a) Remember that the slats are on the inside of the crate. (b) Drive the nails so that the heads will be on the inside and clinched on the outside of the crate.

5. Cut the top and end slats.

6. Nail the top and end slats, spacing properly. The slats on front end should correspond with the spacing of the side slats, except in hog crates where the bottom slat should be 6 in. wide and the second slat should be 2 in. above the bottom one to allow ample breathing space for the hog. The rear end slats can be nailed on to correspond with the sides, or a gate can be built and used. The top slats over the front half of the crate should be closer together than those over the rear half as this affords greater protection for the animal's head.

Crates should be of sufficient strength to prevent injury or escape of animals and to insure handling without damage to crate, contents or attendants.—American Railway Express Co's Bulletin.

WILL THE TRACTOR DISPLACE THE HORSE?

(By Ralph Hudson.)

That we have been passing through a period of adjustment, there is no doubt. Many city firms that completely motorized their equipment later turned back to horses, finding horse delivery more satisfactory and costs cheaper. Others, and these seem to be in the majority, are using motor equipment for a part of their work and horses for a part. In other words,

they are classifying their work, using motors in lines where they work with the greatest satisfaction and economy, and the horse at other duties where he can work more efficiently than mechanical power.

The farmer has been passing through a similar period. He has found that he cannot motorize completely in most cases. On larger farms, where conditions are favorable for tractor use, a tractor has been found to form a very necessary part of the equipment. No longer, however, is the tractor salesman trying to convince the farmer that he can sell all of his horses and do his work with a tractor. One can realize fully the amount of work done by the horse and the variety of tasks to which he is adapted, by driving through the country in the Spring of the year when farmers are in the field. The vast number of small farms, the topography of the fields, the variety of soils and crops, and the number of boys, women, and aged men doing the work all tend to make one feel that the horses will always form the greater source of farm power equipment.

That the city will always have jobs for high-class pairs of horses in quantities that the future will produce, there is no doubt. A recent market report states that buyers are always standing in line for the tops and that they are taken away at private treaty before passing through the auction.

That the farmer breeder should no longer plan on a city market for large numbers of common draft horses, is evident. However, the horse has a safe corner in this world and it would appear that in a short time we will pay good prices for suitable animals to fill the corner. There is no doubt but what that corner is the farm. Surely it is sensible to advocate that the best market for the horse breeders of the future is the farm itself, where there is need for a cheap and reliable power which can be fed from the farm itself and will contribute to the fertility of that same farm. The main outlet for work horses under 1,500 lbs. will be to the farmers who do not raise their own work animals. The farmer who wants such chunks wants them cheap, often so cheap that the farmer who produces them loses money. It will save future disappointment for the man who produces the cheap kind to realize that he must either keep them until they die or produce them at a loss.

The idea that the tractor will entirely replace the horse on the diversified farm is an illusion. The tractor will never do more than supplement the horse under these conditions. Since 1920, horses have been dying rapidly of old age and many of them have not been replaced. The next five years are likely to see further great reductions in the number of horses. Many farmers who might prefer horses will be forced into motor farming. It means much higher prices for good horses and a boom in power farming. When once the number of horses drops below the number required for farm need, and the figures seem to indicate that the bottom has been reached, it will be five years at least before a start can be made to correct the shortage.

The man on the farm should give serious

consideration to this condition with an eye to the effect it will have upon his plan of farming. Horse production should be given consideration, providing it fits in or can be made to fit in well with the general farm plan. Breed for replacements at least, not going into the business with the idea of making a lot of money.—Michigan Quarterly Bulletin.

The farm that maintains the proper balance between cultivated, legume, and small grain crops will have a real crop rotation, which in turn will do much to maintain a productive soil.

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MILK AND BUTTER TAINTED

(By Dr. A. S. Alexander.)

It is a well-known fact that the milk yielded by a cow that is nearing calving time often becomes strong, or bitter, so that it is highly objectionable to consumers, and that the cream of such milk may be similarly tainted and badly taint the butter. For that reason, and the further fact that every cow should have a good rest before calving, the milk secretion of every dairy cow should be dried off for at least six weeks before calving, and to accomplish that, when a cow is a persistent milker, it will be necessary to start the process eight weeks before calving time.

In the making of "certified" milk it is not permitted to market milk from a cow that is within eight days of calving or from one that has calved within four days. Longer times of withholding milk, in such cases, are also required by some inspectors. Milk from a cow that is in heat should also be discarded, for if it be mixed with the milk from other cows it may give all of the milk an objectionable flavor. Be careful, too, not to mix warm milk with cold milk. Both should be of like temperature when mixed, or it is better still not to mix morning and evening milk. Warm milk, on account of its butterfat, very readily absorbs strong odors in the stable, or elsewhere, and should be removed from the cow stable the moment it is drawn from the cow and then should be quickly cooled to 50 degrees or lower, and thoroughly aerated in a room that has a concrete floor, is kept sweet and clean and that is screened against flies. Next, remember that any strong feed given to a cow before milking may taint her milk. That is even true of silage and Alfalfa and more particularly true of turnips, rutabagas, cabbage and rape. All such feed must therefore be fed after milking.

If dairy cows are going upon rape or Alfalfa pasture better take them off it two hours or more before milking in the evening and do not let them graze again before the morning milking is done. In practically every case of tainting of milk and cream by bacteria in the utensils the trouble may be ended by more careful and thorough cleansing and sterilization of all milk vessels. Use a good commercial washing powder. Sterilize with steam or boiling water. Do not wipe utensils dry, but dry them quickly in the sun. Boil all cloth strainers. Cleanse all water tanks and cooling tanks, using chlorinated lime in the wash water. Better let barren cows go to the butcher at once and buy new, fresh tested cows. Also dry off and fit for slaughter cows that have been yielding milk for a long time and are not in calf.—Rural New Yorker.

CUTS HOLE IN SILO

After filling a forty-five-foot silo eleven times, we concluded that it was a waste of power to blow all of the silage material over the top. By the use of a hammer and a sharp chisel, we cut a hole two feet square in the wall twenty-five

feet above the ground, making it directly under the door in the roof. Last fall we filled the first twenty-five feet in record time, three hours quicker than ever before. Then, when we reached the new opening, we lengthened the cutter pipe and raised it to the hole in the roof. It took a third more power to blow the silage over the top, according to the engineer, and we had to feed slower at the cutter to keep from choking the pipe. It took two hours for one man to make the hole in the wall and fifteen minutes to change the cutter pipe—and it saved three hours in the filling time and considerable gasoline in one year!—C. F. Mo.

Big Cow Records

Agassiz, B. C., Dominion Experimental Farm can certainly boast of having a good herd of cows. Of the 22 cows in the herd the average production in 1924, as recorded by the Superintendent in his report for that year, was 13,480 lb. of milk and 452 lb. of fat per cow. The remarkable record of 21,343 lb. of milk and 1001 lb. of butter was made by Agassiz Favorit De Kol in 365 days, she being the first junior two-year-old in Canada to make a thousand pounds of butter. Her cost in food is given in the report as \$203.52 and her profit as \$244.68. She consumed 4,931 lb. of meal, 16,196 lb. of roots and silage, 1,774 lb. of hay and 1,774 lb. of beet pulp and molasses. Agassiz Favorit de Kol was sired by a seventy-five per cent brother to Agassiz Segis May Echo, the first cow in the world to produce over 1,600 pounds of butter in a year. Her record was only topped by one cow in the herd and that a four-year-old that produced in the 365 days 24,567 lb. of milk and 1,061 lb. of butter, but only \$165.14 of profit, her consumption of food being much greater amounting in cost to \$314.64.

MEASURES TO PREVENT ANTHRAX

The wise farmer is the man who is burning all dead animals and is prepared to vaccinate as soon as anthrax makes its appearance.

Anthrax is a summer disease and is normally more prevalent in hot weather than in cold weather. The disease is communicated in animals either by inoculation or by the animal swallowing some of the spores. It is also communicable to man and anyone handling an anthrax animal is dealing with dangerous material. Under no circumstances should an anthrax animal be skinned, as this endangers the life of every one who handles the hide. Anthrax is a bacterial disease and the spore forms may retain their vitality for many years. In fact, cases have been known in which man contracted the disease through inoculation by cutting the skin with a razor blade and using a new shaving brush, the bristles of which came from animals in infected countries.

Vaccination is a sure preventive of the disease. If there is any possibility that a man is infected or may have become infected he should lose no time in taking a serum treatment.

A Few Facts About B. I. Rayner and B. I. Rayner Foxes

1. He has been engaged in the Fox Industry since 1896—longer than any other man living—and is still going strong.
2. He is the largest Individual Fox Rancher in the world in his own right, besides being interested in many Syndicates and Companies.
3. He operates eight large ranches—one in Summerside, P.E.I.; one in Charlottetown, P.E.I.; two in Alberton, P.E.I.; three in Nova Scotia, and two in Penna., U.S.A.
4. He won first prize against the world at the London January Fur Sales; first, second and third highest price for furs at the Fred'k Huth (New York) January Sales; winners of first and second highest price at the April Huth Sales, New York. All from the B. I. Rayner Ranches.
5. Twenty pairs of pups from the above prize winning stock for sale.
6. B. I. Rayner breeding foxes have realized the highest prices ever paid, \$32,500. In 1924 B. I. Rayner realized the magnificent average of \$258.73 per pelt for a lot of twenty-one pelts from one ranch.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

1. At the 1924 Royal Winter Fair he won 2 first prizes, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths and 1 seventh against the strongest competition ever experienced in the world in the Silver Fox business.
2. Out of over 10,500 pelts sold in the world's markets last season, only 98 pelts brought over \$315. Five of these were sold by B. I. Rayner at an average of \$328 each.

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TUNA FISHING OFF NOVA SCOTIA

Tuna fishing in the coastal waters of Nova Scotia is growing in importance both as a commercial fishery and as a means of attracting expert anglers to spend their vacation on our Atlantic coast. According to a report made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries tuna fishing for commercial purposes had its inception in 1919 when the first serious effort to establish this fishery was made at Hubbards, Lunenburg county. The 1923 catch totalled 331,000 pounds valued at \$9,659, and in 1924, owing to an error on the part of shippers who confused tuna with albacore or horse-mackerel which brought it within a dutiable class in the United States tariff, the production dropped to 169,400 pounds with a value of \$5,140. However representations made have resulted in the fish being properly classified as tuna and this is expected to result in an increased catch this year.

The tuna fish, which is closely related to the mackerel and for some time was locally mistaken for albacore or horse-mackerel, has been very plentiful along the coast of Nova Scotia. It was for years looked upon as a nuisance by in-shore fisherman, as it became tangled in nets and gear and caused considerable damage. However, a market for tuna was opened in the United States, where it is in high favor among the residents of Italian and Portuguese extraction, and considerable shipments were made from the Clark's Harbor and Port La Tour districts of Shelburne county, and from the Hubbards district of Lunenburg county. The prices range from three to nine cents per pound, and in 1919, the first year in which special efforts were made to build up a lucrative tuna fishery, nearly 600,000 pounds were taken at Hubbards.

The fish are caught in trap nets, and a "spiller" net is used to draw the fish within killing distance, after which they are dispatched and then landed. The head and tail fins are removed from each fish, and it is packed whole in individual boxes and shipped. These fish vary in size from 450 pounds to 1,000 pounds and their value as a food fish compares favorably with any of the large fish. The steak portions are, in appearance, not unlike a good quality of beef, while other parts closely resemble veal and are greatly relished by epicures.

In addition to the commercial fishery, Nova Scotia also offers excellent opportunities for sport fishing for tuna. Each year finds an increasing number of sportsmen, both from Canada and the United States, fishing for these great prizes in the coastal waters of the province, and catches running from 600 to 750 pounds have rewarded their efforts with rod and line. Zane Grey, the noted

author, holds the record to date for the largest catch, landing a 758-pound tuna after a battle that lasted three and a half hours. During the trip in which he secured his record catch, Mr. Grey's party also accounted for two smaller tuna weighing 736 and 684 pounds respectively. The smaller of these battled six hours before it was landed. The thrills of "playing" these immense fish are manifold and as the fame of tuna fishing off the Nova Scotia coast spreads, increasing throngs of tourists and anglers will be attracted to our Atlantic seaboard.—Natural Resources of Canada.

Soybeans Good Dairy Feed

Ground soybeans can be fed with profit by dairy farmers for the high protein feed and the cost of milk production materially decreased, while soybean hay can be recommended as an emergency legume crop for dairy cows and a regular crop in regions where alfalfa or other clovers are hard to get started.

These are the conclusions reported by the department of dairy husbandry at the South Dakota State College in a new bulletin, Soybeans for Dairy Cows, which has just been published. The bulletin reports the results of two feeding trials, one on ground soybeans and the other on soybean hay to determine their feed value for dairy cows, and to note whether the ground soybeans have any deleterious effect on the butter.

Every farm woman should keep household accounts. Merely from the standpoint of keeping track of household expenses as related to the farm business, household accounts are desirable and should serve to supplement and round out farm accounts.

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.

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The British Government has decided to spend \$10,000 a day in advertising in the United Kingdom the products of the British Dominions in an effort to develop an Imperial trade.

—From the News of the World.

The Professor: "Let us take the example of the busy ant. He is busy all the time. He works all day and every day. Then what happens?"

The Bright One: "He gets stepped on."

One of the regular hunters of the season was surprised upon arriving at the village hotel to find one of the old guides loitering around idle.

"Don't you guide hunting parties any more?" asked the visitor.

"Nope," was the slow rejoinder; "got tired of bein' mistook for a deer."

"Is that so? Well, how do you earn your living now?"

"Guide fishin' parties. So fer nobody ain't mistook me for a fish."

A medical man practising in a Jewish quarter in the East End of London recounts the following experience. Called in to attend a member of the ancient race, he found the room insufferably hot, with a big fire blazing and all the windows closed.

"Open the windows," he ordered, "and let in some air."

To this the wife retorted: "Do you think my husband buys coals to warm the people in the street?"

Baby Margaret, describing her first ride in an elevator, said: "We went into a little house and the upstairs came down."

—Boston Transcript.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

FLOWERING BULBS

At this time, while the garden is still in its full glory of bloom, when weeds are well in hand and vegetables need only gathering it is not easy to turn to plans for next spring's flowers. Yet the flowering bulbs should be ordered now and many of them are the better of immediate planting.

This is especially true of the daffodil, narcissus and jonquill, all of which like to get an early start with their new rootlets. In my own mountain garden I find it necessary to lift and divide narcissi early in September. If left until the first of October great masses of white roots are broken off and the bloom is smaller, for the drain on the bulb of growing a fresh set of roots weakens it.

Lift and dry off the bulbs at once if you have not already done so and replant them not later than October, the earlier the better in my experience.

Spring flowers are beautiful wherever we may plant them, but it is when they are found in colonies, naturalized in meadow or woodland, that their full and natural beauty appeals to us in all its freshness. From the natural carpet of grass their pure colors are accentuated and therefore look brighter under such conditions.

To grow bulbs successfully in the lawn it is necessary to make some slight sacrifice in the appearance of the turf in late spring and early summer. That part of the turf in which the bulbs are planted must not be mown until we are certain that due to the dying of the foliage, the bulbs are now dormant and resting for a season. The bulbs require the foliage until it begins to wither to enable them to complete the important process of elaborating the crude food previously obtained from the soil. The finished product is returned to the bulb during the process of maturing its season's growth and so increases its size and provides a reserve of food to support the formations of flowers and foliage for the next season.

Groups of daffodils of uneven outline with a few bulbs breaking away from the main group here and there are far more effective than any set arrangement.

Never plant in grass in straight rows or lines or the natural side of the garden picture will be entirely lost. A method employed by many gardeners of the old school was to strew the bulbs over the ground and plant them wherever they chanced to lie. Some will therefore be closer together than others, but this plan achieves the object of creating a natural effect. There will be masses of flowers in certain spots, and here and there stray blooms and also smaller clusters. After strewing the bulbs over the ground as indicated, they are planted in holes made with a dibble. If a quantity of bulbs are being planted this will take some time, but if soil and situation suits the varieties used, the planting will be a permanent one, ever increasing in beauty year by year.

A steel pointed dibble is to be preferred for this work, as it has to break its way through the grass. The hole must be made rather deeper than required for the bulb to allow space for a little sharp sand which should be dropped in each hole and on which the bulb will rest. Filling sand, use light soil so that there will be no vacant space under the bulb, such as will be made by the sharp end of the dibble. The vacancy over the bulb must be filled up with the same material.

Do not attempt to naturalize spring-flowering bulbs in ground that is high and dry, nor yet on wet marshy land. Fairly moist conditions are, however, necessary to the well-being of the bulbs, especially after they have bloomed and are therefore at a period of maturing and gathering strength for the next year's crop of flowers. It is at this time that the off-shoots or young bulbs which have sprung from the mother bulb are completing their season's growth. In very dry ground the bulbs will gradually disappear, but where there is sufficient moisture they will multiply rapidly.

Daffodils are admirably adapted for planting close up to water, near streams or lakes. In such cool and moist soil they fairly revel and never fail to bloom profusely. Then in meadowland which is not grazed by cattle but reserved for hay, they are equally at home, for the foliage will have ripened by the time the grass is ready for cutting. The fritillaria may also be grown with daffodils in the meadow. Sometimes called the snake-head fritillary, its most attractive drooping and quaintly speckled flowers are intensely interesting.

In woodland or orchard where the soil is usually cool and partly shaded, the ma-

jority of spring bulbs do well. They may be grown in masses by the sides of the paths or in open spaces between the fruit trees. The shade and shelter of the trees insures a rather longer flowering season than when growing in the open lawn. Here again daffodils and fritillarias may be used in quantity; also crocus, snowdrops, aconites, snowflakes, grape hyacinths and scillas. On grassy slopes or sheltered terrace plant the earliest flowering small bulbs such as snowdrops, scillas, crocus and Glory-of-the-Snow. Flowering early in the year, especially if the position be at all sheltered from cold winds, they will mature and ripen their foliage well before the grass requires cutting.

Glory-of-the-Snow is the popular name given to a beautiful little blue flower that opens during the early days of spring, just when vegetation generally is awakening from its winter sleep. This plant is known botanically as *Chionodoxa lucilae*. It has quite a small bulb and therefore should not be planted any deeper than two and a half or three inches. It may also be used most effectively toward the front of the shrubbery or in between masses of deciduous shrubs. Plant in little colonies of twenty-five or fifty and they will rapidly increase. Seeds are produced abundantly, and if allowed to ripen and fall naturally, they germinate quite freely, so that many new plants are obtained in this way during the course of a few years.

The spring snowdrop, *Leucojum vernum*, does well in grass and begins to bloom quite early. Their white drooping flowers tipped with green are sweetly perfumed and always attractive. The summer snowdrop *Leucojum aestivum*, is rather taller than the first named, bearing its charming flowers on stems eighteen inches long. They do best in moist and boggy positions.

Dogtooth violets, *Erythronium*, are native wild flowers and seen at their best in woodland where they are shaded and receive plenty of moisture. Their mottled leaves are always a source of attraction while their delicate flower colors are lovely indeed. There are several varieties ranging in color from white to pale pink, rosy-purple and yellow. A small colony of these is beautiful when pushing their half-expanded blossoms through the grass.

The windflowers, *Anemone*, embrace some of the loveliest of our spring and early summer plants, especially when found naturalized in shady woodlands. *Anemone nemorosa*, both double and single, come into bloom very early and multiply quickly. Also known as the wood anemone, the flowers are pure white, while the plants are only six to nine inches high.

The blue wool anemone, *A. Robinsoniana*, is undoubtedly one of the most lovely spring flowers in cultivation, and if only one variety is planted, this should be the selected one. Growing only nine inches high, the color is a delightful shade of soft azure blue, and when fully expanded under the influence of the morning sun, a few well-established plants form a picture not easily forgotten. If the ground is sufficiently moist, and the position fairly sheltered, the plants will spread in small colonies in the course of a year or two.

Another beautiful group of miniature spring flowers—the grape hyacinths, *Muscari*—are excellent for naturalizing in the grass. Allowed to mingle with daffodils a most charming effect is obtained. As the flowers are comparatively small, sufficient number should be planted to give them due prominence. The variety *Heavenly Blue* is perhaps the gem of the family, delightfully fragrant, and in color a rich deep, shining blue.

It is with the daffodil, however, that we must rely to create the greatest floral effects. They are all charming, whether double or single, and where there are suitable positions for their reception, they should be planted freely. Whether planted on grassy banks, meadow or woodland, their effect when in full flower is always delightful. Use that deliciously fragrant variety, the poet's narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, freely. Pure white with crimson edged shallow cup, and one of the last to bloom, its free use helps to prolong the season. Here there may be several together; there a stray one, and so on. In planting make the holes sufficiently wide to admit the bulb easily, while the depth should vary from three to six inches, according to the size of the bulbs we are planting. The smallest bulbs should not be planted more than three inches deep, the medium sized ones four inches, while the larger ones may be six inches deep. Be sure that the bulbs are not suspended in the hole,

though this can be avoided by making the hole rather larger than necessary and filling the bottom with sand as already advised. Another method of planting is to lift the turf in patches, place the bulbs in position, then replace the turf and make it quite firm above them. In this case the trowel can be used in planting, but be careful not to get the smaller bulbs too deep, remembering that the turf has still to go over them.

Selecting the Flower Seeds

Most flower lovers wish to have their garden a bit better than their neighbor's and it is quite possible for us all to develop our own unusual strain of plants and flowers by simply using our powers of observation, writes Florence Hadley, in the "New England Homestead". If for instance, we notice among our aster blooms a flower of unusual color, we should tie a string on the stem and allow the flower to seed. Preserve every seed and the following year plant them all by themselves. Watch the blooms carefully for one that reproduces the unusual color and again save the seeds. In time, usually four years, you will have developed an entirely new strain. And a new variety of an ordinary plant has a commercial value and can be sold to florists for more than enough to pay for the time and patience involved in perfecting it.

One must be careful however that the special seeds are not sown where they can possibly mix with other varieties. It is even wiser to pick the blooms that come from these seeds (where they fall to show any of the desired characteristics) before they mature, thus minimizing the danger to mixing.

Annuals are very easy to develop and it can be done just as easily in the home garden as by a florist. Even if one does not find an opportunity to develop a new strain it is a satisfaction to keep the ordinary strain above the standard of perfection. This can be done by saving the seeds from the largest, finest blossoms on the main stems. The blooms that come from the sides should never be saved for seed.

Fairs and flower shows often give cash prizes for the best flowers of certain types, and amateurs have just as good a chance to win a prize as professional flower growers. And when a prize is won, there is a demand for seeds, so here again we have a commercial reward for our time and patience.

NEXT WEEK

P? P? P?
SEPTEMBER 23rd

Fine And Inexpensive

It is not necessary to spend large sums of money for peony plants when you wish to start a bed that will give you joy for many years says a peony lover who has won many trophies and prizes with his favorite flowers. Almost ten years ago A. P. Saunders gave the following list of what he considered very fine varieties to be secured at that time for fifty cents each. Some of them may now be slightly dearer but none are high priced.

Duchesse de Nemours, (white), Festiva Maxima, (white with scarlet splashes), Jeanne d'Arc (cream and pink), Mlle. Leonie Calot (pale pink), Philomele (pink and yellow), Marie Lemoine (white, late). A list compiled this season gives a greater number of fine and free blooming varieties obtainable now for fifty cents and includes several mentioned in the foregoing:

Tenuefolia Pleno, fern leaf, double red earliest of all. Officinalis Rubra Pleno, old fashioned, double red, early. Festiva Maxima, white, crimson splashes, early one of the best. Mad. de Verneville, pinky white, very sweet scented, early. Victoria, pinky guard petals, white or cream centres, early. Duchesse de Nemours, creamy white, midseason. Faust, pink guard petals pink and cream centres, blooms freely, sweet-scented, midseason. Mons. Charles Leveque, shell pink, very fragrant, midseason. Gen. MacMahon, cerise, midseason. Berlioz, deep rose, shaded lighter on tips, midseason. Felix Crousse, deep red mid-season. Marie Lemoine, white, large bloom, late. Couronne d'or, white flecked with crimson, late. Louis van Houtti, red, late. Frangrans, rose, very sweet scented, late.

Far from neglecting the Strawberry bed now we should make especial efforts to keep the bed clear of weeds which not only rob the plants of food but shade them and so prevent the formation of the necessary starches and sugars; we should prevent attacks of insects or fungus by spraying; we should save the early-set runners rather than later ones because they will be well rooted and able to develop leaves and later on fruit-buds.



GLADIOLI and IRISES

The best varieties only. Send for Price Lists.

J. W. CROW, Simcoe, Ont.

LORRAINE GARDENS

FENWICK

ONTARIO

Write us for special prices on perennials. Prompt delivery.



LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL FROCK

News comes from Paris that light weight wool frocks in pastel tints will be smart for early Fall wear. This follows the vogue of pastel crepes for Summer.

The model above is of rose-pink woolen material of very light weight.

The unique trimming consists of applied squares of rose-pink crepe de chine, with slits through which are run fobs of black velvet ribbon.

Fruit Growers' Exhibit for Montreal

Montreal will hold its first fruit growers' exhibition at the annual meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growers' Society, which takes place early in November. Macdonald College will display 200 boxes of luscious McIntosh, it is stated, and smaller growers will also contribute their best to the exhibition arranged in the Windsor Hotel. The show is being held by the Society in conjunction with the Eastern Canada Fruit Jobbers, and will last six days.

Systematic feeding of dairy cows results in higher milk production and at the same time cuts the feed bill.

MORE EGGS AND HEALTHIER FLOCKS

CHICKADEE
POULTRY

1 1/2 lb. Cans - \$1.00
2 1/2 lb. Cans - \$1.50

BOOKLET FREE

KEEPS THEM FIT

E.W. GILLET & CO. LTD. TORONTO



ON PRODUCING AND SELLING EGGS

(By R. G. Kirby)

Poultrymen with a surplus of small pullet eggs can often market them to private customers at a reduction in price. Weigh up a dozen pullet eggs. If they only weigh sixteen ounces to the dozen they are worth about two-thirds as much as a dozen of the twenty-four-ounce size. When the hen's eggs are worth forty-five cents per dozen the pullet eggs should be worth thirty cents, and customers are often glad to buy them at that price. Mixing small pullet eggs with large eggs is not good business.

Our roadside sign has been a great help in finding new egg customers and many of them come back every week. It is a double blackboard three feet high and four feet wide. Two four-by-four pieces were set in the ground with a four-by-four crosspiece on top. The top piece projects over four inches on each side. In this frame the blackboard is suspended on hooks so it can be removed easily. The frame is painted white and stands out in the headlights of passing motor cars at night.

The double-faced blackboard at right angles to the road is easily visible to motorists from either direction. We had the sign made by a regular sign painter and the cost was returned to us in increased profits in about a week. It is much more useful than the small signs we formerly used whenever we had a surplus beyond the demands of regular customers.

Under farm conditions it is frequently possible to gather together quite a lot of feed for poultry at a very moderate cost beyond the labor of production. Skim-milk, cabbages, mangels, clover and alfalfa chaff, cull vegetables, corn that cannot be marketed profitably, screenings and the insects and green feed from an abundant range help to cut down the cost of production. Hens can clean up a lot of material that is worth money but hard to market. Fresh eggs are not hard to market.

However, poultry do not pay on a scant ration. The things you cannot raise you have to buy. If you save money by neglecting to purchase items like oyster shells and the ingredients for the laying mash, you lose money in reduced egg production and increased mortality in the flock. I believe the balanced laying mash which helps to keep up the vigor and production in the flock is also a great help in cutting down mortality. Hens with full crops of mash are not tempted to fill up on trash on the range, and there is less bowel trouble to reduce the vigor of the birds and make them more subject to disease.

Chasing Dirt Pays

One of the greatest assets in the poultry business is the ability to persistently chase dirt in a vigorous manner. Colony houses rapidly accumulate dirty litter, feathers and red mites. The litter in the laying-houses needs changing when it breaks up. Dust gathers over everything. Mites soon breed on unprotected roosts. The more hens you have the more houses you need and the greater the necessity of sanitation.

Soil soon becomes contaminated when hundreds of chicks are growing on a limited area. Regardless of the size of the range both the chicks and the hens are apt to spend most of their time near the feed hoppers and the houses. Plowing and cropping the soil is the safest way to continue in the poultry business. Turn under the fertilizer and turn up clean soil in which the hens can scratch.

A stiff barn brush, scraper and spray outfit are useful equipment in keeping houses clean. I find I have the best luck in chasing dirt regularly when the cleaning tools, spray dope and sprayer are hanging on nails inside one of the hen houses. The sprayer can be quickly filled any time by pouring a little coal tar disinfectant into the sprayer and diluting it with water from the drinking pails.

Then you are ready to give the red mites a bath without hunting for equipment.

In managing poultry it helps to have a proper balance between the bird life and the green crops on the range. Keep enough hens so they will eat down the grass on the range and keep it like a lawn. But do not keep so many that the grass is killed out, leaving bare, hard ground to hold the manure.

The soil seems to keep clean much longer when it is covered with a green crop to use up the manure. Of course, sandy soil is probably the ideal location for a poultry farm because such soil drains easily. But most of us in Michigan have farms possessing fairly good soil that will grow crops of corn, clover and alfalfa. Such land may not be the very best for hens, but it gives fine satisfaction if proper precautions are taken to keep the soil clean.—The Michigan Farmer.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT ON CHICKS

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has added further evidence of the effect of ultra-violet light in nutrition. The results of the experiment are reported in bulletin 320 of that station.

Nine pens of baby chicks of the Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, and White Leghorn breeds were used in a carefully controlled experiment to determine the value of the ultra-violet light in preventing leg weakness and in general promoting the growth and health of the chicks. Chick pens receiving the light that passes through ordinary window glass were used as a basis of comparison. The treatment of the different pens and the feed ration of each are given as follows:

Pen one, chicks were fed in the greenhouse but were permitted to run in a yard open to the sunlight. They had plenty of green feed, chick grain, dry mash, sour milk, water, and rock grit. Pen two, chicks had no direct sunlight but received the glass filtered sunlight of the greenhouse. They were exposed daily for fifteen minutes to the ultra-violet rays of a mercury arc light suspended three feet over their heads. The feed was the same as pen one except no green feed was given.

Pen three, chicks were treated the same as pen two chicks, except they were not exposed to the ultra-violet light.

Pen four, chicks had the same feed as pen two, plus green feed. They had fifteen minutes a day exposure to the ultra-violet light.

Pen five, chicks were fed cod liver oil with the mash; otherwise they were treated and fed the same as the pen three chicks.

Pen six, chicks were treated and fed the same as pen two chicks. They also received the same light exposure except that an electric fan was used to carry away any gases developed by the mercury lamp.

Pen seven, chicks had the same care and diet that was given to pen three chicks.

Pen eight, chicks received same as those in pen two.

Pen nine, chicks with the exception of receiving green feed were treated and fed the same as those in pen three.

When the chicks were 66 days old the 44 survivors of pens three, seven, and nine, those without direct sunlight, ultra-violet light, or cod liver oil, averaged 1.125 lbs. each.

At the same age, 66 days, the chicks in pens one, two four, six, and eight, one hundred and twenty of them, averaged 1.4 lbs. each.

Aside from the failure to gain as rapidly as the chicks receiving ultra-violet light, the most noticeable difference was the failure to deposit calcium and phosphorus salts in the bones even though analysis indicated plenty of these minerals in the feed and in the blood for normal growth.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Old hens that are heavy with fat sometimes die of liver trouble. In such cases the head may turn dark and the liver will be found very soft and greasy and full of fat. Such hens frequently die from internal rupture due to fright, the strain of laying, or other causes hard to determine. The practical remedy is to cull out fat old hens and keep the younger stock which is of good laying type.

Last year 183 farmers' organizations in the United States handled eggs or poultry or both. They sold more than 70,000,000 dozens of eggs for approximately \$22,000,000. Although only 31 of the 183 organizations were of the truly cooperative type, these 31 handled 90 per cent of the business done in eggs.

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.

MACHINERY

All sizes marine, stationary and pumping engines, row boat motors, accessories, etc. **GUARANTEED MOTOR CO.**, 58 Market St., Hamilton, Ont. 34.12

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. **SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY**, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Use Anti-Glare Shield for Safe Riding. Every automobile driver buys one. Worn like a goggles. Price \$1.00. **LEVINE PRODUCTS CO.**, 192 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 37-6

POULTRY

LEGHORNS

Quality-bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns. May hatched pullets \$1.75 each. Choice yearling hens ready to lay \$1.50 each. **EDWARD POODY**, De-Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 36-2

MISCELLANEOUS

4 Pedigreed Barred Rock Cockerels. Dames record 230, 226, 233, 210; \$10 each. 2 pedigreed Leghorn cockerels, dames record, 291, 258; \$15 each. 1 cock, dames record, 258; \$12. 25 pedigreed Leghorn hens, records 200-264 eggs; \$5.00 each. Shipped prepaid express. **JOHN ROWAN**, Clute, Ontario.

POULTRY AND FEATHERS WANTED

Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates, A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto. 11

Wanted—Old Hens, all weights; crates loaned free. **WALLER'S**, 707 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 32.12

Poultry, Eggs, Feathers Wanted—Live poultry of all kinds, new laid eggs, dairy butter, honey, etc. Write for price circular. **GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LTD.**, Montreal. 33.6

LIVESTOCK

BIRDS AND PETS

Young Anglo-Nubian Nanny \$25.00. Beautiful Silver Pedigreed Persian kitten \$10.00. **MRS. E. E. LUNN**, Mount Forest, Ont.

RABBITS

Chinchilla Rabbits—From best stock procurable. Immediate shipment. **GEORGE S. BROWN**, Theodore, Sask. 33.6

Belgian hare and checked giant breeders in kindle, per pair \$3.50; 3 month old pair, \$1.50. **EMERSON THALER**, Elmwood, Ont. 33.6

Pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits, 2 months up; mated pairs; bucks. Mrs. H. F. KELLEY, Bunny Villersabbity, Louis Creek, B. C. 34.6

SHEEP

Oxford Sheep For Sale—Of the best breeding and quality rams and ewes any age. Yearlings in limited numbers. **PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater, Ont. 35.6

FOXES

Silver Black, and Alaska Blue Foxes. **REID BROS.**, Bothwell, Ont. 25-24

Eliminate Competition—Purchase incomparable prize strains, pelts; secured world's top price, London, 1924. Reasonably priced. **SCHURMAN FUR FARM**, Box 155, Summerside, P. E. I. 33.6

I catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars. **W. A. HADLEY**, Stanstead, Quebec. 33.12

Finest registered silver foxes, pups and proven breeders, prices right. **ROBERT LAIDLAW**, Blyth, Ont. 32.6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Clean Seed Grain—Fanning Mills. — I supply screens, wire, zinc, Chatham mills and other makes. Incubator supplies. Thermometers. **MANSON CAMPBELL**, Chatham, Ont. 32.6

A copy of the Midget Bible, over 200 pages, sent free with your order for "Etiquette Book". A handbook of good manners for every occasion. Relieves you of much embarrassment, 50c prepaid. **STUDENTS BOOK LEAGUE**, Denver, Col. 37.4

Make Money at Fall Fairs... New camera takes and finishes photos in one minute. **MINUTE CAMERAS**, P.O. Box 155, Gravenhurst, Ontario. 37-6

HONEY

Pure Clover Honey from our own bee-yard put up in 5 and 10 lb. pails, delivered free to you 17c a lb. \$19.00 per 120 lbs. **GUY KEMMER**, R.R.1, Sarnia, Ont. 31-9

Clover, fruitbloom and buckwheat honey. **Wm. A. HARTLEY**, Beamsville, Ont. 31.37

No. 1 Choice Clover Honey, 60 lb. case consisting of six 10-lb. lithographed pails, \$8.50, F.O.B. Alth. This honey is mostly Alsike and of good quality. **F. M. DRURY**, R.R. 2, Arthur, Ont. 36-3

BULBS AND PLANTS

GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRISES I grow over 150 of the world's choicest varieties of these wonderful flowers and find them the most delightful and satisfactory of hardy perennials. Now is the time to plant them. Send for list or, just as a beginning, send \$2.00 for a prepaid collection of ten choice sorts in the widest range of colors, and I venture you will be back for more. **H. L. HUTT**, R.R. 2, Georgetown, Ont. 30-6

Hardy perennial flowers, plant now. Spring iris, mixed, doz., \$1.50; orange lilies, per clump \$1.00; tansy, very fragrant, per clump \$1.00. All postpaid. **G. MUNRO**, R. 1, Maxville, Ont. 32.6

Bulbs for fall planting; send for list. **PRO. DUCERS SEED CO.**, Ottawa, Ont. 33.6

ROOFING

ROLL ROOFING \$1.00 PER ROLL. Slate Surfaced \$2.00 per roll. **C. A. RANSOM**, 624 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dent. M.

STAMPS

100 Extra Fine Foreign Assorted Stamps. A great bargain for collectors. Send 25c to **A. E. STILWELL**, Rougemont, Que. 37-6

Postage stamp collection wanted; the older the better; also old stamps used before 1870 on the envelope or off; bank and other references. **W. L. RICHMOND**, Warburton Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y. 32.6

FARMS FOR SALE

One hundred and ten acres. 2 miles from city of Brantford; good buildings; best of land. Fourteen thousand. **JOHN HILLIER**, Brantford, Ont. 34.6

150 Acre Farm—Stock, implements, machinery, etc.; 1 1/2 miles to railway station, stores, school, sawmills. For quick sale, \$2,500, crop included. **TRINLEY BURKOWS**, Gooderham, Ont. 34.6

For Sale—Summer home or business farm 337 acres, two set buildings; on paved road; piped spring water at buildings; fruit, timber, fish ponds; with or without equipment; reg. Guernsey cattle, sheep and hens; money-making business; picturesque location; would manage for a time. **CLARE GREGORY**, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

Waterloo County—115 acres, 150 acres under cultivation. 25 acres hardwood and cedar bush, 10 acres pasture. Good 9-roomed house. Large barn and stable; accommodate 50 head of cattle. Water in stable. Milk cooler with running water; large s.i.o. On Main Road, railway station 40 rods. School, church, sawmill, blacksmith, 1 mile. Crop, stock, implements if desired. First-class farm in ideal location. Price \$18,000. Apply **W. H. SLOAN**, 52 St. George's Square, Guelph, Ontario, Phone 654. 36-3

Guelph (near) 177 Acres—the good farming centre; first-class buildings and good water supply; price \$8,000. Apply to **CHAS. W. BARBER**, Guelph, Ont. 36-6

480 Acres near Lacombe, 250 cultivated. Plenty water, fuel, buildings. Good state of cultivation. Price \$35.00 per acre. Write **E. J. CONNELL**, Lacombe, Alta. 37.6

Farm—Stock, implements, house, furniture, etc., all in a bunch; being lot 12, con. 7th; 100 acres. Also crop, hay, oats and potatoes. For further information, apply to **EDWIN WILLIAMS**, Irondale P.O., Ont. 37-6

200 Acres, first-class farm, clay loam; 170 acres cleared. Land, buildings, fences, etc., the best. Four miles from St. Thomas. Address **MRS. RANDALL BALLAH**, R.R. 8, St. Thomas, Ont. 37.6

Large dairy, fruit and potato farm, near Ottawa, for sale at bargain. **JOHN LENNOX**, Bowesville, Ont. 37.6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Creamery for Sale—in Central Ontario, doing a business of 271,710 lbs. in 1924, with increase of fifteen per cent up to end of July over same period last year. Fully staffed and equipped, with satisfactory reason for offering for sale. Box 10, Witness, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS

A late-model Underwood Rebuilt delivered from the nearest of our eighteen offices for \$5. Balance in small monthly payments. Better than renting. Write for particulars. **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY**, 135 Victoria street, Toronto. 31-6

AGENTS WANTED

Agents, Either Sex—Take orders for Christmas Cards, whole or spare time. No experience necessary. Highest commission. Sample book free. Address "MANUFACTURERS," P. O. Box 931, Montreal. 27.18

Our agents, men and women, without experience, are making between \$10 and \$50 per week in spare time taking orders for Imperial Art Personal Greeting Cards. Take orders now, deliver later. Magnificent sample book free. Write **BRITISH CANADIAN**, 123 Richmond West, Toronto. 36-2

Christian men or women guaranteed \$225 for 90 days' work; distributing religious literature, endorsed by all protestant denominations in promotion of religious education in the home. Cash bonuses paid, offering good chance to earn \$50 weekly until Christmas. For particulars write **MR. CONRAD**, Dept. G., Spadina Bldg., Toronto. 36-8

SITUATIONS VACANT

Salesman—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation, a money-making opportunity. **LIKE BROS. NURSERIES**, Montreal. e.o.w.

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 Adelaide East, Toronto, Canada. (Cut this out). e.o.w.

MISSING RELATIVES

Wanted by her sister Mary—The address of Roseina McMillan who left Greenock, Scotland, 30 years ago for Canada. Was married in Canada but don't know her husband's name. Anyone knowing her present address or any information concerning her, the news will be gratefully received by her sister, Mrs. M. CONNOR, 415 Vine St., Seattle, Wash., U. S. A. 33.6

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Featherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 9.52

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. 47.53

PRINTING

Personal and Business Stationery 200 Sheets, six by eight, and 100 Envelopes all printed with name, address and business, on Good Bond Paper, mailed prepaid for \$1. **PARKER'S PRINTING PRESS**, Bolton Avenue, Toronto. 36-4

EDUCATIONAL

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

The Canadian Typewriting Championship was won by us April 4th, also 4th place, Senior Class, 7th place, Intermediate Class, 3rd place, Novice Class, 2nd place, Minute Class, also 3 places in first 10. Accuracy Class. In Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Civil Service Work we also excel. We assist graduates to positions. Get Fall Term rates: **W. T. ROGERS**, Principal, Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ontario. 21-13

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**POULTRY, GAME, EGGS,
BUTTER AND FEATHERS**
"We Buy All Year Round"
Write today for prices—we guarantee
them for a week ahead
P. POULIN & CO. LIMITED
Established over 60 Years
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INVENTIONS PATENTED!
Booklet of "Needed Inventions", leaflet and
"Record of Invention" P.E. Write to-day.
W. IRWIN HASKETT, 18 Elgin St., Ottawa

SEPTEMBER 23rd
P. P. P
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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

MAKING POLISH LAST

Every woman knows it is the brightness and the polish that is the hallmark of a well-kept house. But every woman also knows all the trouble and labor that must go to maintaining that polish and appearance. The ideal to aim at is the maximum of polish with the least possible amount of labor. It sounds impossible, but it isn't if use is made of the polish-preserving qualities of lacquer.

Lacquer is a transparent and colorless preparation that can be purchased quite cheaply at any stores or ironmonger's. All that is needed to apply it is a camel-hair brush and some patience. Only a little of the liquid should be poured out at a time, and it should be thinly coated over the previously cleaned and polished metal articles.

Clean them with a reliable metal polish, and make a good job of it, for as they look when you have finished, so will the lacquer preserve them for a very long time. After the cleaning, give a final drying polish with some fine powdered whiting and finish off with a clean, soft bit of silk or else a chamois leather.

When all powder is removed do not touch the article any more so that you may ensure there are no finger marks preserved under the lacquer. Touch them only with a clean duster. A dry

COMING
P. P. P
September 23rd

and dustless room is necessary for the process, and take care not to breathe on the articles as you do them.

Go all over the surface systematically. This is not quite so easy as it sounds, because the lacquer is quite transparent and, therefore, not particularly easy to see even when wet. Do the job as quickly as possible and suspend in mid-air to dry. This is a matter of about twelve hours. If you are treating door knockers, or outside fittings of any kind, they must be removed from their fixtures before the lacquering is attempted.

All metal articles can be treated thus, with the exception of anything that is used for cooking or table purposes. Alkalis or heat destroy the lacquer coating. The enormous labor-saving of this protective solution is apparent. After the one good clean these articles do not need touching again for a very, very long time.

To Clean Brass

Brass taps and door fittings may be cleaned with powdered bathbrick mixed to a paste with a little paraffin or oil of turpentine. After cleaning, if rubbed over with a little vaseline, outside brass does not tarnish so quickly. If desirous of saving labor, it is a good plan to paint brass taps with black cycle enamel. The taps should be cleaned, then washed over with hot soda water and well dried before painting on the enamel. This wears off in time, but it is an easy matter to re-enamel the taps, and much less trouble than the constant cleaning of the brass.

Lacquered brass should never be cleaned with a polish. Rub it with a leather, and if very dirty wash with soap and water, but never use soda in the water, as it is apt to remove the lacquer. Indian brass ornaments and trays should be cleaned with powdered bathbrick and lemons. Squeeze the lemon juice over the bathbrick, and use the squeezed rinds also for rubbing the brass. Wash the lemon off with hot water, dry the ornaments well, then place them in the sun or before a fire. A final rub with a leather or piece of old flannel makes the brass shine like gold.

With Run-Over Heels

When rubber heels begin to run over, remove them from the shoes with a small screw-driver and reverse the rubber heels. This brings the wear on the other edge and gives double usefulness to one pair of rubber heels.

COLOR IT NEW WITH
"DIAMOND DYES"
Just Dip to Tint or Boil
to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Never allow anyone to peel potatoes with the bread knife nor cut meat with the paring knife. Above all see to it that no good steel blade ever gets its temper lost by being thrashed into hot grease which is famous for that very thing.



White!
that "in-the-dishpan" look is gone

No need to have hands rough and red from dish-washing!

Just use Lux—so mild, so pure. Lux is as easy on your hands as a fine toilet soap.

Lever Brothers Limited,
Toronto.

L506



SMART HATS FOR PRACTICAL WEAR

Smart hats for practical wear are all small in size. All the larger ones are for dress wear. The upper model is of beige felt, with belting ribbon of brown appearing in the inset treatments and in the band about the crown.

The hat below this is a diminutive model of pale amber velvet, with pointed flaps that are turned back and held down by a self-colored ribbon tied in a flat bow on the top of the head.

The bottom of the column is of raspberry-colored velvet. The crown is shirred and the brim is plain. The only ornament is a smart rhinestone arrow.



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HOME COOKING

FOR HOME COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE

(By Mrs. E. E. Kellogg.)

1. The refrigerator so placed that it has a back opening through which the iceman can fill it without entering the kitchen.
2. The kitchen sink set at a height comfortable for the worker. It is a great waste of energy to have to bend double while washing the dishes. If the sink is built and one cannot raise it she can at least raise the dishpan by placing something under it that will make it of comfortable height for working.
3. A draining-board on both sides of the kitchen sink.
4. A generous row of windows in the kitchen set high enough for furniture to be placed below them if need be, but giving light and air in abundance.
5. All the kitchen equipment so arranged to each other as to require no unnecessary walking to accomplish the work.
6. A small window for light and ventilation in every closet. If the house is lighted with electricity, an electric light is also desirable. Dark closets and cupboards are an abomination.
7. The switch for the electric lights for basement and cellar arranged at the head of the stairs that the light may be turned on before descending.
8. A clothes chute from each floor to the basement is a great convenience.
9. A cool room for the storage and preservation of perishable foodstuffs is important in addition to the house refrigerator unless that be of unusual size. Wherever this is located it should be kept free from dust and insects.—The Watchman-Examiner.

Onion Tips

After paring onions wash the hands in cold water. Hot water acts like an ally to the odor of onions and seems to wash it in rather than off the hands. If the knife which has been used in preparation of onions is given a cold-water scrubbing, the onion smell will capitulate with much less struggle than if hot suds are used. The odor that clings to pans in which onions have been cooked can be removed by putting in wood ashes and water, letting the pan stay on the fire till it has boiled briskly. After the pan is washed with soap and water and rinsed, you will be pleased to find that the persistent and unwelcome smell has been conquered. Onions are as persistent in breaths as in pans and on hands. But even here we may put the telltale fragrance to rout by simply chewing a little parsley or fresh-ground coffee.

?
P. P. P
?

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before fastening the food-chopper to the table, place a piece of sandpaper large enough to go under both clamps, rough side up. Screw the chopper tight and

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GILLETT'S FLAX LYE

Be Sure You Get The Genuine

you will not be bothered with clamps working loose.

Burn sprigs of cedar on the kitchen range to drive out the disagreeable scent of cooking vegetables.

Drop a tablespoonful of turpentine into the boiler on washing day.

To clean rusty hooks or other articles similarly discolored, soak them in ammonia and water.

Navy Serge has an unhappy knack of glazing. When this happens get some ivy leaves, say about twenty. Cover these with water, after washing well, and then boil in a gallon of water. After fifteen minutes boiling strain the water, and use it for rubbing the glazed parts with. A strong nail brush should be used. Afterwards press on the wrong side with a piece of lintless cloth or old navy serge between iron and skirt.

Nut meats run through the chopper are neatly and expeditiously prepared for cakes and salads. Quinces run through are in good condition for marmalade, also the ingredients for chopped pickle. It is, indeed, the greatest help for all forms of table waste, and saves for the careful housewife a great big percentage of the cost of food for the family.

Measuring Land

In New England farmers use a simple device for measuring land, which can be made in 10 minutes. Take two pieces of 2 x 1 strapping, or other light strips, about 5 feet long, and fasten together at an angle, so that the open ends are exactly 5½ feet apart. About half way from base to apex of the triangle thus formed nail on a crosswise stay to make the device rigid. The bottom ends should be pointed off, to hold firmly on the ground. A man can walk along very rapidly, turning the tool so that one point remains on the ground all the time, and every three turns makes a rod. (3 by 5½ feet). This is a great improvement on measuring with a pole as it automatically "marks its place" and is therefore perfectly accurate in measuring garden plots, potato fields, etc.

FOR HEAT STROKE

Helpful advice in providing first aid to those who are overcome by the heat is contained in a bulletin just issued by Director Harte, of the Department of Health and Charities of Philadelphia.

"Sunstroke or heat stroke and heat prostration, which are produced by the same cause, are quite different in their symptoms," Dr. Harte says, "and require different and distinct methods of treatment. They come with little or no warning. The skin of the victim is hot and dry, the face flushed, the heart-beat strong and fast, with veins swollen and arteries throbbing; the breathing may have a snoring sound; and the patient is restless.

"There is loss of consciousness, which is of short duration if the temperature of the body is promptly reduced by appropriate treatment. Persons stricken with heat stroke, which is a better name for the condition than sunstroke, because it may occur without prolonged exposure to the direct rays of the sun, should be removed to a cool, shady spot, placed in a recumbent position and the clothes loosened, especially around the waist and neck.

"Ice should be immediately applied to the head, and the body and limbs rubbed with pieces of ice to reduce the high temperature of the body, which is the cause of death in fatal cases. Delay of even a short time may sacrifice a possible chance of recovery.

"A physician or hospital ambulance should be sent for at once. No medicine should be given, except by the physician. Whiskey or stimulants of any kind must not be given in cases of heatstroke, as they may produce fatal results.

"Heat prostration, like heat stroke, may occur in those who are not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but who are living under conditions accompanied by great heat and humidity, such as workers in poorly ventilated laundries, bakeries, foundries, etc. In heat prostration, warning signs are frequently found, such as sick stomach, vomiting, a feeling of sense of tingling throughout the body.

"During very hot weather persons having these symptoms should go to a cool, shady spot, sit or lie down and keep perfectly quiet, awaiting medical attendance."

HARDY FERNS

In recent years ferns have become an important feature in gardens. But ferns have held their own long enough to be beyond the caprice of changing fashion,

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and genera which can supply such forms of grace and beauty must always be admired. In a well-arranged place a hardy fernery rarely occupies a prominent position. Ferns are not plants that should be exposed to the full glare of day. As a general rule Nature does not so deal with them. True, there are exceptional species that delight to stand out in the full blaze of the summer sun. But to find ferns in their wildest and most frequented haunts one must dive into the glen and the tangled wood, or explore the deep ravine and the shady rock; in such situations their habits and modes of growth may be studied, and useful hints gained as to the most effective plan of arranging them in an artificial way. The best place, then, for a fernery is some out-of-the-way shady nook, neither so near the dressed ground as to be incongruous nor so far away as to be difficult of access. The surroundings of an artificial fernery are scarcely of less importance than the fernery itself. Trees, bushes, brambles, water all harmonise with and, as it were, form a part of it.

It is not such an easy matter to make a fernery characteristic, varied, and interesting, and at the same time to avoid tameness, on the one hand, and pretentiousness on the other. As most ferns love the shade of trees, let the spot be selected with a special view to this fact. Some designs must be fixed on before commencing operations, although in a way it is the apparent absence of design that gives the fernery its chief charm. There must be no squares, no circles, no ovals, no figures; still, there must be a plan of some sort. The ferns are not to be planted on the flat ground, nor are they to be raised on regular ridges. They are not to be put in straight lines like so many drills of potatoes, nor are they to be planted in fairy rings. Unity without uniformity must be the leading principle in arranging a hardy fernery. There must be nooks and corners, but not too abrupt, and hills not too high, valleys not too low. Curved lines there must be, of no regular width, leading everywhere, and nowhere in particular. Let it merge into the surrounding ground naturally—that is, with no defined boundary. A good, solid gravel walk might

lead right into the fernery, and a walk with gentle, soft curves may be run through the centre of the hollow.

The secret of a hair shampoo lies mainly in the rinsing, which must be thorough. The juice of a lemon in the rinsing water helps to cleanse the hair of soap. A simple test of proper rinsing is to draw the finger and thumb along a lock of wet hair from the roots outward, pulling firmly the while; a curious crying sound will be made if the hair is thoroughly cleansed.

Civilized Foods Death To Savages

Tuberculosis, cancer, 'flu, pneumonia and most of our diseases are unknown among savages. The reason is that they live upon natural foods. When they contact civilization and begin to live upon civilized man's white flour and refined "ghost cereals" they die off quickly with civilized man's diseases, but not if they stick to their own natural foods. Thus it is shown that it is civilized man's foods that cause his omnipresent diseases.

And besides food science has proved that the most fatal of civilized man's food practices is the refining out of his chief foodstuffs, the grains, their body-building mineral salts, fats and vitamins.

Dr. Robt. G. Jackson of Toronto, editor of the Dietetic Age of New York, circulating among physicians, has taught this for years. To counteract the effect of these refined foods, Dr. Jackson devised Roman Meal, a natural whole grain food, made from whole wheat, whole rye, flax and bran, rich in all those elements refined out of white flour and "ghost cereals". Roman Meal eaten several times each week, in any of the delightful ways in which it may be cooked, will compensate the deficiencies of white flour, etc., and promote good health. It prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation. Beef has 952 food units to the pound; Roman Meal has 1,600. Especially valuable for nursing and expectant mothers and children from the 10th month. At grocers.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICESUGGESTED BADGE SCHEDULE FOR
TUXIS BOYS

In order to show the practicability of carrying out this course of training the following schedule is submitted. It should be noted that many of the requirements do not call for special time or effort but are met in the regular routine, for example—Education, Church School, Church Worship, etc. Many others, such as, Public Speaking, Group Games, World Brotherhood, Bible Study, etc., are a part of the regular activities of the group.

An attempt has been made to list the various badges at the best time of the year and to put those activities which are most generally followed and most valuable to the greatest number in the first year's work. The calendar month suggested refers to the time for commencement of the work on a given badge. Badges which require a considerable time for their completion are listed in the early part of the season. It is highly important that during the first year a badge be won by and awarded to each boy about once a month in order that interest in this fourfold course of training may be aroused and sustained.

FIRST YEAR

- September:— Education (white), Church School, Church Worship, Worship.
October:— Health (white), Group Games, Bible Study.
November:— Entertainer, Astronomy, Public Speaking.
December:— First Aid, Collector.
January:— Skating, World Brotherhood.
February:— Home Relations, Art.
March:— Bird Life, Craftsmanship.
April:— Flowers and Ferns, Vocational Guidance.
May:— Running, Jumping, Throwing.
June, July, August:— Camping, Swimming, Training Camp.

SECOND YEAR

- September:— Education (Blue), Church School, Church Worship.
October:— Health (Blue), Team Games, Cyclist.
November:— Citizenship, Thrift.
December:— Radio, Photography.
January:— Snowshoeing, Makers of Canada.
February:— Home Reading, Music.
March:— Church Relationships, Hobbies.
April:— Horticulture, Live Stock.
May:— Referee, Life Saving, Agriculture.
June, July, August:— Canoeing, Rowing.

THIRD YEAR

- September:— Education (Red), Church School, Church Worship.
October:— Health (red), Century Hiker.
November:— Leadership Training, Mechanics.
December:— Motor Mechanics, Indian Life.
January:— Skiing, Empire.
February:— Telegraphist, Architecture.
March:— Arts and Nature, Aviation.
April:— Trees and Shrubs, Dairying.
May:— Farm Machinery, Marksmanship, Poultry.
June, July, August:— Sailing, Mountain Climbing.

LA RIATA—THE LARIAT

Properly speaking, there is no such thing as a "lasso." You may lasso things with a riata, but you cannot carry a "lasso," because lasso is a verb, and no cow-boy carries a verb coiled at his saddle-bow though he may have strings of forcible adjectives under his tongue.

The American cowboy learned the use of la riata from the Mexican, and he shortened the name and called it lariat, which has become the accepted name among Americans; but even this to the cow-boy's ears sounds too much like "Greaser talk," so he now calls it lass-rop or simply rope, and when he lassos a steer he briefly says he "roped it."

Boys' books are full of accounts and rules for archery and cricket, both of which are essentially English sports and have never become thoroughly naturalized in this country, but the graceful and useful art of throwing the lariat has never received the attention it deserves or

been seriously adopted as a sport by our boys. Many of them, however, after visiting the Wild West show have played cow-boy, and with a bit of old clothes-line have made awkward efforts to lasso their comrades, who, it is presumed, represented the buffalo of the Wild West.

The very best lariats are made of raw hides. On Rosebur River there lives, or formerly lived, a half-breed who was so skilful a workman that he could with propriety be called a lariat artist. One of the raw-hide ropes that he made I have in my studio, and it is admired by every cattleman who chances to see it.

How The Raw-hide Lariat is Made

The raw hide is first cut into strips as long as the hide will allow. The hide is half-tanned without removing the hair. The strips are next soaked in water and stretched over a block after which they are neatly braided into a rope. During the latter process they are carefully pulled as tight as possible.

When this is done the rope is buried in the ground and allowed to remain in the earth two weeks* to soften, after which it is dug up and again stretched over a block by means of heavy weights. After the hair has been sandpapered off, the rope thoroughly oiled or greased with mutton tallow and properly noosed, it is ready for use.

The lariats are made either forty or fifty feet long, according to the preference of the maker. Mr. Charles Lummis says the standard lariat is forty feet in length, but from other sources I learn that there are two standards, one of fifty and one of forty feet. The lariats vary also in thickness from three-eighths of an inch to half an inch. It takes a hardy, tough man to wield one of such dimensions. A rope twenty or thirty feet long is long enough for any boy to handle.—D. C. Beard.

GAMES FOR YOUNGER BOYS

I Spy The Wolf

In the game of "I spy the wolf" the players are divided into two equal parties, one of which is given a certain length of time to hide themselves, the other party remaining meanwhile at home. As soon as this time has expired or as soon as one of the out-players cries "whoop!" the seekers leave home to look for them. When one of the hiders is discovered, the finder shouts out, "I spy the wolf," and he and his companions rush back home, to escape being touched. If the hiders catch a certain number of the seekers before they can return home, they hide again; if not the seekers take their turn.

Hide and Seek, or Whoop

In hide and seek one player takes his station at a spot called the "home," while the others go to seek out various hiding-places; when all are ready, one of them—the most distant player from home—calls out "Whoop!" on which the player at "home" goes in search of the hiders, and endeavors to touch one of them as they

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run back to "home;" if he can do so, the one caught takes his place at the "home," while he joins the out-players. But if all reach home safely without being touched then the same player has to seek for the rest when they hide again.

Jingle-Ring

Jingle-Ring is a lively out-door variation of blindman's bluff. It is played to best advantage on a grass-plot encircled with a roped boundary. The players rarely exceed ten. All of these, except one of the most active, who is the "jingle," have their eyes blindfolded with handkerchiefs. The jingle holds a small bell in his hand, which he is obliged to keep ringing incessantly so long as the play continues, which is commonly about twenty minutes. The business of the jingle is to elude the pursuit of his blindfolded companions, who follow him by the sound of the bell, in all directions, and sometimes oblige him to exert his utmost abilities to effect his escape, which must be done within the boundaries of the rope, for the laws of the sport forbid him to pass beyond it. If he be caught in the time allotted for the continuance of the game, the person who caught him wins the match; if, on the contrary, they are not able to take him he is proclaimed the winner.

Bound Hands

Bound hands is a spirited game, and is peculiarly adapted for wintry weather. It is played by two parties, one—the inners—being called "Jocks," and the other—the outers—"Johnnies." A line should be made on the ground at about four feet from a wall, and running parallel with it; within this bound one of the players takes his station with his hands clasped together, and, after calling out, "Johnnies, look out," he jumps out, runs after and strives to overtake and touch one of the others, without dividing his hands; if he is successful in his attempt, they both return to the bounds, where they join hands, and after repeating the warping rush out again, and each endeavors to touch an opponent; if they can achieve this, they all return and join hands as before. When they sally forth again, the outside players only try to touch, and of course every one they touch returns to "bounds" with them, and joins in the line. Whenever an out-player is touched, the Jacks let go their hands and scamper back to "bounds" as fast as their legs will carry them, as the out-

players can demand to be carried home by the Jacks if they can catch them when the line is broken. The out-players are allowed to attack the line in the rear, in order to compel the poor widdies to let go their hands. The game may be kept up until all the out-players are caught. Sometimes the one who commences the game is allowed his liberty as soon as he has caught four. As a matter of course, no out-player can be touched when the line is broken.

Made Violin of Matches

John Shields, of Midland, Md., known as "the greatest whittler in western Maryland," has made a violin of matches. The rare instrument is of standard size and required more than a year's work. Besides the odd violin Mr. Shields has a large collection of all kinds of woodwork. Every piece in it was carved by him with an ordinary penknife. His work has been exhibited in all parts of the United States, and several specimens have been exhibited in France.

CATS AS FISHERMEN

Dr. E. W. Gudger, a well-known ichthyologist of the American Museum of Natural History, has collected some interesting and out-of-the-way facts on cats as fishermen. As is generally known all cats relish a diet of fish. "Unless it be catnip," says Dr. Gudger, "there is nothing else on the earth or in the waters under the earth for which cats have such a violent fondness. Although cats have a reputation of showing a marked antipathy to getting wet there are numerous instances, says this authority, where cats not only wade into the water after their finny prey but actually swim and dive after them.

The larger proportion of these cats, however, are millers' cats. They are domiciled at mills to keep down the mice and rats. They catch water rats as well as house rats and in this way develop the habit of going into water after their prey. Sometimes they are trying to catch a water rat and make a mistake and catch a fish, their best-loved food. This, says Dr. Gudger, is probably the beginning of the habit of deliberate fishing. Some cats not only acquire the habit of fishing for themselves but often bring them home to their masters.

The estimated value of building and new construction in Ottawa during the first seven months of the current year amounts to almost four million dollars, which is a gain of approximately two and a half million dollars as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

More lives were lost in celebrating last Fourth of July than in the battle of Lexington, according to statistics compiled by the American Museum of Safety. One hundred and eleven persons, mostly children, were killed and 1,030 injured.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, at a convention of Liberals, representing the federal riding of High Park, was unanimously offered the party nomination, which he accepted.

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A FAMOUS DOCTOR ON A HOLIDAY

Dr. F. G. Banting and Mrs. Banting who are now on a visit to Europe. Dr. Banting is Canada's youthful discoverer of insulin.

P. ?
P.
Sept. 23rd P.

For Young People

A Man's Job

By Charles L. Patterson

Bert Hamilton came in from doing the morning chores, found breakfast waiting and his wife looking through a late magazine.

"Any thrillers in that, Laura?" he asked as he washed himself and she poured the tea.

"I was just glancing over an article about women forest rangers," she said. "It seems there are quite a number of them in some places."

"If there's one job in the world that's a man's job, it's forest ranging," said Bert. "What could a woman do with a forest fire?"

"It seems they're doing very well in reporting them according to that article. You know, Bert, women have engaged in many lines that were always considered men's jobs."

"I know, but forest ranging and dealing with forest fires is, and should always be, a job for men. Do you know I'm afraid if this dry weather keeps up forest fires may break out around here. There's too much carelessness. I'll be glad when we get the telephone in. We won't be more than a mile from neighbors by fall. We were lucky to get this farm so cheap on the route of the new trunk road. I heard yesterday that six new families are coming to settle on the vacant farms between here and Howell's before long. You won't be lonely while I'm away to town today?"

Laura Hamilton smiled. "Of course not, Bert, I'm too good a farmer's wife and pioneer for that. I'm seldom lonely when I'm busy."

"Well, I won't be gone all day, thanks to the old Ford. Twenty miles would be a long trip with Dobbin and Derry."

The Hamiltons had only been married a short time. They had been living but a few weeks in their new home—a fine, though somewhat neglected property in a district where there were many deserted farms now in prospect of being rapidly reoccupied on account of the new trunk road being built through that section between the two largest cities of the Province.

"Well, so long, dear," said Bert, as he prepared to start the car. "I won't stay in town a minute longer than I can help. When the new road's finished this trip will be only a short spin."

Laura turned to the many tasks that awaited her. It was not often that she had been left alone since coming to the farm. She had been wonderfully delighted with their home in spite of its present isolation, that would soon be remedied. She and Bert had decided on the place because its price enabled them with their small capital to make a start with good stock and equipment. "Yes," she thought, "we were indeed lucky."

She had told Bert she would not be lonely, but somehow she could not shake off a growing feeling of anxiety. She often left her work and stood in the kitchen door. From there she could see the road and the broad meadow on the other side, also the block of pasture running back of the buildings to the woods. It was a day in early May and the air seemed oppressively hot. The sun looked murky and Laura imagined she could smell smoke. Bert's words haunted her. Yes, a fire might break out any time. There was no properly organized forestry service in that locality, and the woods back of the Hamilton farm were full of dry slosh.

"If a fire should break out," mused Laura, "what could I do? Bert may be detained till on in the afternoon." She gazed over the dry block of pasture to the distant woods. "What could we both do if fire broke out in those woods? I'll be glad when new neighbors move in."

She noticed the plough lying ready for work in the yard.

Suddenly a thought struck her. Dobbin and Jerry were standing idle in the stable. She knows how to harness and drive horses, and their horses were gentle, but she had never held the plough. The sun became dimmer and the air unmistakably laden with smoke.

"I'll just have to do it," said Laura to herself. "I am strong, it may be too late when Bert gets home. The housework can go for today."

She harnessed the horses, hitched them to the plough and drove into the pasture back of the buildings. She drove to the farthest corner of the block, turned the team and started a furrow across the field. The sod was stubborn, but the team was steady. The young wife's arms ached before she reached the end of the first furrow, but she determined to keep on and plough a fire guard to protect their buildings. Back and forth, sweating in the smoky heat, Laura toiled, resting at the end of each furrow. "I believe I can turn the sod as good as any man," she mused proudly as she inspected her work. "Won't Bert be surprised? He'd never dream that I could hold the plough—never dreamed it myself."

By a little past noon she had ploughed over twenty furrows across the field. "There, that ought to be a good enough fire guard," she thought. "My, but I'm tired. Bert'll have to take a cold lunch, I'm afraid." She stabled and fed the team, and, entering the house, set a cold lunch on the table and threw herself on a sofa. She could not eat. She had not realized how tired she was.

About three o'clock Bert drove the old Ford up to the door.

"My, but I'm hungry, dear," he said, as he eyed the cold lunch ruefully. "If I hadn't been detained I'd have made it by noon. There are five bad forest fires between here and town. I'm going to plough a fire guard back there in the pasture lot just as soon as I eat. I wish I'd thought of it before. It'll make me late, but no matter—better be safe than sorry." Laura smiled as she dragged herself wearily around the kitchen. Bert noticed her tired look.

"Hello!" he said, "what have you been doing to yourself? This house-cleaning business has got to let up for a while. You're working too hard. You know farming is different from teaching school. You'll have to get used to it by degrees."

Bert ate hurriedly. "Now I've got to hustle," he said. "The smoke's so thick you can't tell where the fires are, but with a rod or so ploughed back there I think our buildings will be safe in case those woods get ablaze."

"There's a rod or so ploughed back there," said Laura.

"What?"

"Go up there and look before you go for the team."

Bert caught his hat and started across the field.

Laura watched him from the kitchen door.

He reached the ploughed strip and walked over it, scratching his head in bewilderment. He came back at a run.

"Who in the world did the ploughing?" he asked as he reached the yard.

"Mrs. Bert Hamilton," said Laura demurely.

"You did that ploughing?"

"Yes, that's why I'm so tired and you got a cold lunch."

"Talk about pioneer women," said Bert, as he clasped her tenderly in his arms. "I've told you many times that you combined beauty and strength. Talk about a man's job! No man could have done that better. But you mustn't try a job like that again. I'll try and have my wits about me after this."

Luckily the fires did not spread near

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the Hamilton farm, but through the dry, smoky days that followed Laura found in the resulting sense of security ample reward for ploughing the fireguard.

A BEAU'S TALE (With a Weaful Ending)

One day when walking in the wood
I saw, as plainly as I could
At distance of at least three ould,—
A little maid in crimson ould.
I greeted her as a knight should,
And kissed her, as of course you would,
She gave to me her velvet shroud
Before we parted. Then I stould
And watched her out of sight. How ould
To meet so sweet a maiden in the ould
I followed after in an hour;
I plucked for her a little flour:—
Thought I,—"Oh, were it in my pour,
I'd give her for a wedding-dour
The loveliest castle with a tour"
Thought I, "The little maid will cour,"
So I the woods began to scour.

I found her very shortly, though,
Where the sweet elder-bushes grow;
Her little face was filled with wough,—
How hard she begged me not to gough!
I my umbrella raised—and lough—
The sunlight through the clouds did shough!

And then it pleasant grew, and sough
I kissed her and then whisped lough
And asked her could I be her bough?
And soft the maiden answered, "Nough."
—Neil's Florence Brown, in New England Homestead.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A SIMPLE, YOUTHFUL FROCK

5195. Flannel, figured silk or linen could be used for this style. The dress is made to slip over the head.
The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. 3 1/2 year size will require 11-2 yard of 54 inch figured material with 3-8 yard of contrasting material for collar and cuff facings. Width of dress at the foot is 50 inches.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR A LITTLE MISS

5197. This attractive model shows the now so popular "kick" plait at the centre of the front. The fullness of the back is confined by a belt.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material. For collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material 3-8 yard 27 or 36 inches wide is required.

A SEASONABLE STYLE

5057. Linen, poplin, chambray, or pongee could be used for the Dress, and crepe, lawn, batiste or linen for the Gumpie. The Dress is sleeveless. The sleeve of the Gumpie may be short as in the large view or in wrist length as shown in the small gumpie view.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the Dress for a 10 year size in 36 inch material will require 2 yards. The Gumpie will require 13-4 yard if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 15-8 yard is required. The belt of contrasting material requires 1-8 yard.

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

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A POPULAR STYLE FOR STOUT FIGURES WITH SLENDER HIP

5138. Bordered or figured silk, printed voile or crepe would be nice for this model. The collar may be omitted as well as the full portion of the sleeves.

This Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make the Dress for a 42 inch size, as illustrated in the large view, will require 3-4 yard of 54 inch material for collar, band cuffs and full sleeve portions, and 3-8 yards of contrasting material for body portions and cap sleeves.

THE KING'S JESTER

A STORY OF NORMAN ENGLAND.

By I. M. B. of K. Author of "The Young Knight," Etc.

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CHAPTER I.

The King's Fool.

"**R**AHERE is part jester, part priest, and more wizard than either," my Lord of Warwick spoke with emphasis and the Bishop of Exeter looked around uneasily.

"Hush!" he warned him. "The very air carries such words."

"By my haldome, the mention of his name doth seem to cast a murrain on thee," Lord Warwick laughed. "We be safe here, my lord. Unless Rahere be wizard in truth, he cannot hear every idle word that is spoken in the open."

The two were walking in the great park of Sherborne, outside the Castle, where for the past week King Henry had been holding court. Keen-witted, statesmanlike, with a breadth of vision far surpassing even his father, the crafty Conqueror himself, he loved to mingle with his Saxon subjects; and though such whimsies were not much to the liking of his haughty Norman lords, their monarch rarely troubled himself to seek their advice. There were malcontents about him and, though all murmurs were carefully kept from his ears, there were others beside Lord Warwick and his companion who were not loath to voice their opinions between themselves.

The two seemed an ill-assorted pair; indeed, a greater contrast would have been hard to find. Lord Warwick was a tall soldierly figure—a typical baron of his day—and the Bishop, short, corpulent, and puffy, breathed heavily in his efforts to keep pace with the long strides of the noble. It was evident that in character they were equally unlike. Lord Warwick, for all his vexation, bore a frank and open countenance; while the Bishop, looking askant with his small eyes, seemed ever on the watch for a possible advantage.

Spying a rustic seat beneath a giant oak tree, the prelate dropped wheezingly into it. Lord Warwick eyed him with some amusement on his face.

"Thou hast not solved my riddle, my lord Bishop," he remarked. "I feel convinced this wild goose chase to Sherborne is Rahere's doing, and I believe moreover that his popular description is absolutely true. Rahere is part jester, part priest, and more wizard than either. I know not how he manages it, yet he sways the King as I, for one, would never have believed that our lord Henry could be swayed. It was a mistake, five years ago, to attach to him that beggar wail, just because of his quick wit, his lovely voice, and his bright eye."

"A curse upon him," agreed the Bishop. "He is indeed a menace to the court. He was dangerous enough as a minstrel, but now that he has taken to wearing the livery of a jester, it is high time that something should be done. Look how he thwarts and twists one of the servants of Holy Mother Church, in my person. I hate him and he knows it. Aye, something must be done. It is shame indeed that England should be ruled by one swayed by the word of a fool."

"There be other fools at court," drawled a voice above them, and the two started back. The branches of the great oak were parted. The face framed there was long, pale, and clean-shaven, surmounted by the purple and gold cockscorn of the King's jester. The mouth, mobile and slightly cynical, was that of a superb actor. Yet sadness lurked in the dark eyes, and the stern set of the jaw gave an ascetic look to a face which, without the cockscorn, might have passed as that of some grave anchorite of the forest.

My lord of Warwick clutched his sword. He had grown a trifle pale, but he stood his ground like the haughty baron that he was. The Bishop's fat face was ashen; he trembled visibly as he raised his ringed hand as if to ward off a blow.

Rahere parted the branches still further and dropped lightly to the ground, his tall supple form goodly to look upon, as, with folded arms, he stood leaning against the tree and surveyed the two with a mocking smile.

"Aye, there be more fools than one at the King's court," he repeated. "Two there be at least who speak treason in the ears of the King's minstrel."

"Good Rahere, thou hast not understood—" stammered the Bishop. "I only said—"

"That something must be done. That it was shame for England to be ruled by one swayed by the word of a fool," Rahere drawled. "Ah, my lord, little good

to fawn on the King for thy neck or thy crosier, if the King's fool should happen to repeat those words."

"But thou art no talebearer," the Bishop whined. "Good Rahere, I beseech thee—"

Lord Warwick pushed him unceremoniously aside. "A truce to this folly," he said curtly. "I am not ashamed of my words and will repeat them as readily to the King as I do to thee, Rahere. Thou art no fool—jester, half priest thou art, and more wizard than either. To many thy deeds smack of evil. Thou dost know too much for an honest man."

"For instance?" asked Rahere icily.

"Thou art no fool," Lord Warwick repeated. "Whence came thy learning? Answer that if thou dost dare. And with that learning, why art thou content to be the King's minstrel and jester, if thou hast naught of which to be ashamed?"

"That, methinks, is mine own affair," said Rahere. His face had hardened and his lips were stern.

Lord Warwick laughed. "That may be true so long as thou dost not hamper England's king; yet why, unless thou art coward as well as criminal, dost thou in the heyday of thy youth, in the full strength of thy manhood, skilled as I know thou art in arms, content thyself with eavesdropping, talebearing, and playing the fool?"

There was a tense silence for some moments. A slow dark flush had mounted to Rahere's brow; his eyes were cold and expressionless and his whole form had stiffened. He broke the silence at last, speaking low, but with an iron self control which caused his accuser to flinch back, as if expecting a physical blow.

"Were I what thou dost think me, thy head would pay for this, my lord. King Henry is not over lenient to those who talk of changes, but thou art safe. Only I swear by the Holy Rod, thou shalt take those words back some day, Earl Warwick."

"Till that day, then," the baron said mockingly as he strolled away. Rahere stood gazing after him. A trembling hand clutched his arm.

"Thou wilt not tell, good Rahere?" the Bishop quavered.

A look of scorn came into the jester's mobile face. "Get thee gone and hold thy tongue, my lord," he said lightly. "Thou wouldst be poor sport in the hangman's hand."

"I thank thee, I thank thee, good Rahere," and the Bishop of Exeter waddled away.

Rahere stood still, staring. Suddenly he laughed harshly.

"A coward, eavesdropper, talebearer, content with playing the fool," he cried in a high cracked voice. "Content, God help me!" and he flung himself prostrate on the turf and lay very still.

He raised a drawn face and tired eyes at last, then rose and walked slowly out of the park into the woodland with head downcast and arms folded upon his breast. About him fell the snowy blossoms of the hawthorn, while far up in the sky above him thrilled the song of a meadow lark. Across the wood swept the salt breeze from the channel, the strip of blue water which held at bay the enemy of England; for in Normandy, Duke Robert watched with eager eyes the chance to rob his younger brother of his English heritage, and lost no opportunity of breeding discontent and treachery among the barons. The peace of the woods calmed Rahere as he walked, a spot of splendid color in the dim aisles of the giant oaks. Yet in his soul the questioning went on. Was the taunt a just one? Was he flinging away the only gift a man has for God or his fellows, a life? Was he only a king's fool?

A sudden turn brought him face to face with tragedy. In a little glade a young man stood—a gallant of the court in his gay dress—his face white and haggard, his eyes dark-ringed with many a sleepless night. A dagger was clutched in his despairing hand; his throat was bared for a mortal stroke. Rahere started as he gazed at him. Fate was playing a strange game indeed for the youth was Guy Neville, Lord Warwick's only son.

"In faith," drawled the jester, "another fool."

The boy—he was little more—stamped his foot.

"Get thee gone, Rahere, the minstrel. This business is not of thine."

"Perhaps not," Rahere answered coolly. "Still, courtesy should bid thee wait to explain thyself. Thy weapon will end

things in a moment. It is safe for thee to tarry."

"This business is none of thine," the boy reiterated. "Get thee gone and let me make an end."

"Lest thy courage should fall thee later?" There was biting scorn in the minstrel's voice. "True. Those who choose a coward's way must act quickly, lest that poor bravado fail."

He seated himself on a fallen tree. Guy had flushed in anger at his taunt and flung his weapon down.

"I will tell thee," he answered defiantly. "Then I will end it all. There is no way but this."

"For love of a maid or for disloyalty to the King?" asked Rahere.

Guy Neville hung his head. "For disloyalty," he muttered. "I—I played the fool."

"So I judged," remarked Rahere dryly. "Out with it, boy. Thou hast turned thee to Robert of Normandy?"

Guy nodded, then with a choking sob, he flung himself on his knees by a tree stump and burst into a passion of tears, the hard sobs choking and tearing him in an agony of grief. Rahere sat quietly by till the storm should pass; but, reaching forward, he picked up the dagger. The lad sprang to his feet, as he noted the movement; he fought down his emotion. "Give it to me," he cried passionately. "There is no other way."

"Tell me how it happened," said Rahere gently.

"It began with a wager," Guy faltered. "They dared me to take a harmless message—at least that was what they said. They thought I could not get out of England they told me. I took it, sailed over to France alone and then—"

"Robert told thee thy head would pay unless thou didst do his bidding," Rahere ended.

"Aye," Guy answered. "I thought of the disgrace—I should have told the King then, but—well, I feared it might involve my father—I went again and again. Now the whole thing is known and the plot will be denounced at the council tonight."

"Who knows?"

"My lord of Exeter for one. I know not who else. I think not—not my father."

"Walwist wist well the lands of Neville heirless," Rahere muttered. "How came he to know?"

"Two of his servants trapped me three days ago. They took me before him. He was kind. I was young. There might be a career for me in Normandy. For my father's sake, he would give me time to escape. There was no chance here. The King was hard and would show no mercy to one who aided Duke Robert."

"Thou art sure the King knows nothing? Where are the others?"

"Safe in Normandy. I thought it out. I could not go." He threw his head back proudly. "I am a Neville. I—I love the King. I am willing to pay." He held out his hand for the dagger.

Rahere shook his head. "Thou dost not cancel the whole debt thus, Guy Neville. Aye, I know—thy father, thy great name—but this is a coward's way. I think we will put the fat in the fire ourselves, boy."

"Thou wilt plead for me," he asked incredulously.

"Thou shalt plead for thyself. I know not how the matter may fall. We may win or we may hang—together—but we will take no coward's path. If we hang, we will pay like men."

He held out his hand and Guy Neville grasped it. "Thou dost mean to share my danger?" he asked. "They say thou hast great influence with the King, yet I would not have a grudging forgiveness won by persuasions. I wronged the King. I would make atonement as far as may be."

"Thou art right. Thou dost not want the pardon of a king swayed by the word of a fool," Rahere said. "This is no child's play or fool's play, Guy Neville. King's fool and baron's son will stand side by side tonight to take a man's risk and a man's penalty if need be. Give me thy word, the unbroken word of a Neville, to abide the chance. The banquet tonight comes before the council. Attend it and follow my lead."

The shadows were darkening park and woodland and the last rays of sunset streaming in the oriel window of the great hall as the court lingered over the banquet. The long table, stretching the full length of the room, was loaded with venison and boar meat, with patty and many a Norman sweetmeat in honor of the royal guest; light-footed, deft-handed pages trod

the freshly strewn rushes on the floor and handed the great haunch of beef and offered choicest wines to the nobles of the court. A light fire crackled on the great hearth, for the evening was chill; harpers and other minstrels stood in readiness but, for the time, mirth had died. The King, scarcely touching the good cheer, sat frowning in his great chair. Something had gone amiss, and Henry's clean-cut features were stern and the set of his mouth brought out his likeness to his masterful father. There were other preoccupied faces at the upper board. Lord Warwick, at the King's left, was biting his lips. His young son beside him, pale and quiet, touched no food. Opposite, the Bishop of Exeter's flabby face wore a look of perplexity as he eyed Guy with some uneasiness. He would have given much to know what the young man's presence at the banquet portended, when he should have been by this time safe in France. What plan had miscarried? Over the back of the King's chair leaned the tall form of Rahere, his minstrel. His songs and jests and quips, too, were lacking, and more than one down the table wondered what ailed the mirth-maker of the court. Rahere leaned forward, eyeing first one and then another with cool meditative gaze, adding to the uneasiness of my lord of Exeter.

Suddenly the jester spoke, his clear voice ringing over the hall.

"Why so sombre tonight, Brother Henry?" he mocked, his eyes gleaming with strange fire. "Thou dost cast gloom over the feast."

"Peace, Rahere, I am in no mood for fooleries tonight," returned the King, curtly.

"Then let us talk sober sense," Rahere laughed. "Walwist, why so silent? The King's grace would have wise men instead of fools tonight. Dost thou not see that it is a time for sermons?"

"I do not preach at the word of a jester nor do I agree that a banquet is a time for sermons," the Bishop answered bitingly. The nickname bestowed upon him by popular dislike always irritated him.

"Yet I will wager my cap and bells against thy crosier that I make thee agree with me in something tonight," Rahere challenged.

"I will never agree with thee," came the tart rejoinder. "My liege, are we always to be at the mercy of this harlequin?"

"What ails thee, Rahere?" questioned the King.

The jester suddenly swung himself forward. "I am minded to play the wager, Henry," he said coolly. "My cap and bells against his crosier that I make him agree with me tonight."

A faint gleam of mirth came into the King's sombre eyes. "Try it, Rahere," he laughed.

"I will never agree with him," snapped the Bishop.

"Careful, my lord," Rahere drawled. "As to traitors now, dost thou not agree that they should be hanged out of hand?"

A roar of laughter greeted his words; the fat face of the Bishop went crimson. "Such a thing doth not follow at all. There are many legitimate excuses that might be made. The treason might be unintentional, the traitor misguided. Moreover our lord, the King, is ever merciful."

"But thou wilt not plead for a traitor if I denounce one?" queried the jester.

The Bishop trembled. He remembered the morning. "I shall assuredly plead," he answered haughtily. "Is not that the duty of a servant of Holy Mother Church?"

"Then plead for me," said Rahere. "I have known of a traitor since noonday and have kept the knowledge to myself."

The King sprang to his feet, his brow black with anger. "Is this foolery or truth?" he thundered.

Rahere stood, his ground. It is truth, sire. With my fellow traitor I am here to pay in full. Guy Neville and I own our guilt and say that we deserve to dangle five minutes hence from yonder beam."

Guy Neville rose and crossed to his side. His father clutched the table with a shaking hand. "What mad jest?" he stammered.

"No jest, but sober earnest," Guy's voice rang clearly as the jester's own. "I own my guilt, sire," and he knelt down at Henry's feet.

"Well, my lord Bishop," queried Rahere. "What dost thou do? Thou hast had the evidence for three long days. Dost thou not agree that the lad and I should pay the penalty?"

The Bishop was thinking fast. His lips were quivering, but he recovered himself with an effort.

"I keep my word, sire. The boy was tricked. He needed a lesson. I admit. I have the evidence for the council tonight. As for Rahere, who wants to hang the King's fool?"

(To be continued.)

NEXT WEEK

P? P? P?

SEPTEMBER 23rd

A MAID OF THE ISLES

(A ROMANCE OF SKYE)

By ANNIE S. SWAN

(By Special Arrangement with
Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers)

Author of "The Gates of Eden," "Aldersyde"
"Carlowrie," "Head of the House," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX (Continued.)

Having come from smart society, Margaret had a choice of frocks, but she put on a very simple one of filmy white stuff, tucking into the waistbelt a bunch of white heather which she had bought from a boy on the station platform at Inverness. Though not Skye heather, it was Highland grown, and would therefore serve the purpose. Her beautiful brown hair, coiled low on her head, caught every light and shadow, and when she descended to the library she was fair to see. Her father was there alone, and it was just twenty minutes past seven.

He looked up quickly, admiring her greatly, but evidently a little disturbed.

"Has your aunt said anything to you, my dear—well, about our dinner party this evening?"

"No, father. Why have we a dinner party, and why has Angus Macleod been fettered all the way from London to attend it?"

"It is entirely on your account," said Mackinnon, without meeting the clear questioning in her eyes. "She has seen Angus Macleod, and now she wants to see you together."

Margaret's cheek paled.

"There is something behind this, daddy."

"There is, but if your aunt has not told you, why should I?"

"It would be better if I knew before I saw Angus, I think," she said hurriedly. "It isn't fair. I shall feel uncomfortable. I believe I won't come in to dinner."

"Oh yes, you will. You could make a guess, no doubt. Your aunt is a rich woman; she has nobody to give or leave her money to. She wants to help Angus for your sake."

"In what way, daddy?" asked Margaret, and her voice, though low, had a very clear quality in it.

"She wants to adopt him, in a sense, I think—to get him to give up his career, change his name to Mackinnon, and—succeed here at Corryvreck—you and he together, you understand."

Margaret made no reply, and at that moment the snort of Peter Mathieson's two-seater sounded on the drive outside, and the bell pealed through the house.

"That is Dr. Mathieson's car," she said quickly.

"Yes, and he is bringing Angus with him," Mackinnon answered. "Ah, here is your aunt. A very odd little party, isn't it? We haven't had anything like it in Corryvreck before, I think."

There was no time to answer or comment, for the door was thrown open, and Benson announced Dr. Mathieson and Mr. Angus Macleod. Margaret stood still, her breath coming quickly, the loveliest flush in her cheek. She was very excited, but she did not fail to note how well Angus looked in his dress clothes, in which she saw him for the first time.

He was self-possessed, but a little pale, without any hint of embarrassment. She gave him her hand, and he pressed it close, looking into her eyes, and stood back. It was a curious moment, vibrating with the sense of hidden fires, things covered up, vital things affecting the destiny of all in that room.

Perhaps of the lot Peter Mathieson was best off his ease. He had got the whole business off his mind, and had come to witness the concluding act, where others were concerned.

He and Angus had been together in the car all day, and tearing over the Skye roads, talking, talking, until they had come to an end of talk, and there was a great silence. It was the silence of strength, of confidence, of deeply rooted conviction.

As they gathered about the table, Margaret, sitting at meat with her lover for the first time (for the picnic on the

Thames did not count in the social order), imagined that he looked older, and that his eyes were tired.

There was good talk at the table, for breeding has the art of thrusting unwelcome or difficult things into the background until the fitting moment comes. But it gave Margaret Mackinnon a thrill of pride when Angus spoke, for though his words were few, they were to the point. And his manners had a nice deference, a modesty which commended him to Mackinnon and his sister.

It was not a long dinner, and as Mackinnon held open the door for his sister and Margaret to pass out, he said in a low voice: "We shall come almost immediately."

Lady Ludlow nodded and thrust her hand through Margaret's arm, while with the other she gathered up her sweeping train.

It was scarcely dark in the library, and the log fire cast a pleasant glow over the stately room. Margaret drew forward a comfortable chair for her aunt, and then stood on the hearthrug in front of her, looking at her intently.

"Aunt Elspeth, what is this you are trying to do?"

Her aunt raised her eyes and smiled into the girl's face.

"I am trying to forward and safeguard happiness, my dear, because it is so rare in this world."

"Whose happiness?"

"Yours first, and your lover's. He is your lover, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"I don't blame you for turning down all the others about whom your father has been lamenting. I think this one is pure gold."

"But it is what I think," Margaret answered, but there was a flutter of apprehension almost amounting to dread in her tones. "Tell me, does Angus know what you have in your mind?"

"Do you know?" enquired Lady Ludlow in surprise.

"Daddy told me just before they arrived. I think I ought to have been prepared. Aunt Elspeth. It was hardly fair to subject me to this ordeal."

"It was not much of an ordeal to meet your lover at your father's table a welcome guest. I should have imagined it would be a happy surprise."

"Oh, but—but you have not answered my question yet. Is it only to-night that Angus is to be told of your proposition?"

"Oh no; he heard it yesterday. I went to see him at Alt Bruach and laid it before him."

"And what did he say?"

"That he must have twenty-four hours to think it over. He was very much surprised, of course."

"He would be, naturally. And what else did he say, Aunt Elspeth?"

"That he would have to talk it over with you."

"Well, there has been no opportunity for that. Is there going to be one to-night?" asked Margaret, her eyes grown suddenly restless, their roving glance towards the door.

"There may be. I can't tell. He looks very much at home in this house, this lover of yours," she went on, fixing her brooding eyes on the fire. "Quite to the manner born."

Margaret made no answer. She was happy, yet not happy. She had the sense of something hidden and covered up, something she could not understand, fathom, or grasp. It was disquieting, and she did not know how to express what she felt.

"Your distressed looks are not very flattering to your lover, my dear. When I was your age I had only one thought—how and when I should see him, and for the hastening of the happy day when I should belong to him."

"Things were different then, Aunt Elspeth," Margaret answered in a low voice. "Simpler, I am sure. People did not attach the same value to things which are of no importance."

"Ah, there speaks youth, my dear, and inexperience! The things of no importance you scorn, I presume, are birth, station, standing in the world. Most of them have been won by work and worth, therefore they cannot be despised. They make for the steadiness of the whole fabric."

"But more than half the people who arrogate to themselves position and power have never earned them. It is their heritage, and they don't know how to handle it. They have no sympathy with any excepting those of their own class, or they hand out doles as you would hand out a dole to Angus Macleod, for instance, and though I know you mean and want to be kind, I hope to God he will refuse it!"

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The passion with which she spoke was extraordinary.

"I have had no chance to speak to him," she added, fancying some slight significance in her aunt's nod. "He will not be influenced by me in his decision tonight." "Then the test of his quality will be the more complete," her aunt said quickly. "Here they come."

The door opened, and the three men entered, grave and preoccupied. Mackinnon stepped forward, glanced at Margaret, and asked his guests to be seated. Mathieson sat down, but Angus remained standing by the table. He did not look again at Margaret, but her eyes never for a moment left his face. It was a crucial moment this, when the quality of these two young creatures was about to be put to the supreme test. Mackinnon began to speak in a clear, level voice which scarcely revealed the depth of his emotion.

All through the meal he had watched Angus Macleod, who had not been aware of the scrutiny, and had admired his looks, his modest bearing, and wondered why God had withheld from him the gift of such a son.

For a daughter's husband, though he may be all that the oneness of his flesh and blood.

"This, I take it, is of the nature of a family conclave," he began calmly, evenly, suavely. "Dr. Mathieson was here last night, and is in full possession of the details of the scheme Lady Ludlow has in her mind. You, Angus, heard it from her lips yesterday afternoon. We are waiting for your decision."

Still Angus did not speak, but Margaret saw him grip the edge of the table with his firm, virile hand, and knew that he was scarcely for the moment master of himself, though she was in no doubt but that he had mastered the situation.

"Perhaps it will be as well if I briefly outline the proposition," continued Mackinnon, "for Margaret's benefit and to steady us all. My sister's proposition is that you, Angus, should give up your profession, take the name of Mackinnon, and become Laird of Corryvreck. In my lifetime it would be partly nominal, but this would be your home, and you would have enough to do managing the estate. We would then disburse with the services of Magnus Bethune, who is getting up in years, and will be glad to be relieved. There is much to be done—roads, steadings, piers, and harbors to be looked to—all the things which have been neglected of late through lack of money to pay for them. You are following me, Angus?"

"Yes, sir, I am following you."

"It seems to us that this would be the simplest solution of the difficulties standing in the way. It is for you to decide. You will admit that it is an offer which does not come often to a young man, no matter what his station in life."

After a moment of tense silence Angus spoke. He did not look at Margaret, nor at Peter Mathieson, but with his sad, deep eyes covered Mackinnon and his sister.

"I am deeply grateful for this magnificent offer. I am aware of its magnitude, but my answer is—no."

It was as if a sudden breath of pure air swept through the room.

Margaret gave a little sob and covered her face with her hands.

"Your reasons?" said Mackinnon briefly, and in a hardening voice.

"They are quite simple. The first is that I love my work and could not give it up. Even if I did, apart from what it would cost me, it would betray the best friend any lad ever had." His eyes, luminous with affection, turned to Peter Mathieson's kindling face. "The second is that I will never give up the name the dead who gave me parent's love and care bestowed upon me. It is a good name. I will try by my life to honor it for the sake of those who are away."

Elspeth Mackinnon suddenly bent her head and covered her eyes with her hand. Perhaps she was weeping.

"Further, I could not live the life you have outlined, Sir Donald. I have no training for it, and very little use for it. I should be a failure, and disappoint those who have made this unexaggerated offer. I am sorry if this answer disappoints you, but it is unalterable."

"Even if adherence to it entails giving up Margaret?"

(To be continued)

P. ?
P.
Sept. 23rd P

Mr. A. J. Anderson, who was nominated by West York Conservatives in the 1921 Federal election and afterwards withdrew in favor of Sir Henry Drayton, has been nominated to contest the seat in High Park, Toronto, at the next Federal elections.

Why CATARRH Returns

Why does Catarrh of the Head often get better in the summer and return in the Fall? Because dry weather dries up the excessive secretions, but leaves inflammation still present.

The only way to get rid of Catarrh is to cleanse, soothe and heal the membranes of the head, nose and throat, and enrich the blood. If it is not done, the coming season will be like previous ones, or worse, for the Catarrhal inflammation spreads and gets a stronger hold upon the nose and throat passages all the time. Why run such a risk? Take your Catarrh in hand AT ONCE before winter sets in. If you don't get rid of it now, you'll meet extreme cold weather with your system weakened and undermined. Hundreds of Canadians have been rid of their Catarrh by means of Specialist Sproule's scientific method of treatment. Remember he is a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service. Take advantage of his generous offer of



Where Catarrh Starts

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

Let us take it in hand now, and the coming season and all the following ones may be passed in health and comfort. Think what it would mean to no longer disgust your friends with your hawking and blowing and spitting—to breathe easily—to think clearly—to feel your head no

longer heavy with Catarrh. You would find yourself filled with a new energy and ambition, and life itself would look brighter. The strength that your system is now wasting in fighting Catarrh will then be yours to use for happy, useful ends in life.

Free Medical Advice Coupon

Are you spit up watery?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusting form in your nose?
Do you have pains across your eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel a dropping in back of throat?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to

CATARRH SPECIALIST, SPROULE,

286 Cornhill Building, Boston

You will be gladly sent the information you wish. Be sure and write to-day.

Full Name.....

Address.....

Nerve-Worn Women
Gain Strength and
Vigor by Using
**Dr. CHASE'S
NERVE FOOD**



POWER LINE INTERFERENCE

All electrical conductors are surrounded with an electro-magnetic field. When the current changes, the electro-magnetic field changes and induces a voltage in any antenna close to it. There is also an electrostatic field surrounding wires carrying high voltages. A change in this field also induces a voltage in a near-by antenna. These fields do not generally extend more than a few yards from the power wires, but in some cases where a change of current or voltage is of a sudden nature, called an electrical surge, an antenna a considerable distance from the power line may be affected. This is called inductive interference.

An electrical surge may travel many miles along a power line, and produce a radiation which may be picked up on radio receivers. The radio receiver aerial system, which includes both the aerial and the ground wire, should, therefore, be placed at as great a distance as possible from all electric power lines. In cases where it is not practicable to get far enough away from the power lines, the aerial should be run as nearly as possible in a direction at right angles to the power line, as the induction from power lines is very much greater on aerials which run parallel to them.

In no case should an aerial be erected above a power wire in such a way that it would be possible for the aerial to come in contact with the power wire in case the aerial should accidentally fall. Many accidents have been caused in the past by aerials accidentally coming in contact with power wires.

PREVENTING TUBE BLOWOUTS

When trying out a new set for the first time many people insert all the tubes in the sockets and hook on all the batteries and pull the switch. This method often results in sending \$10 or \$15 worth of tubes to the scrapheap in about one-tenth of a second.

The proper way to avoid trouble of this kind, is, first, to connect the A battery to the B battery binding-posts. Then run a wire between the binding posts meant for the positive and negative connections of the A battery. Insert the tubes and turn on the rheostats. Then pull the switch. If any of the tubes light there is something wrong, and it will not be safe to connect on the B battery.

If none of the tubes light when connected in this way, disconnect the A battery and connect in its proper place, being sure to remove the wire first placed across the A binding posts. Be sure the switch and rheostats are in the "off" position, and in connecting the B battery always connect the end of the wires to the receiver before connecting to the battery. This avoids any danger of accidentally flicking a lead against a filament in connection in the set.

If necessary to change or tighten any connections inside the receiver, always first remove tubes and disconnect batteries. A screwdriver easily slips, and it makes a very good electrical connection between two pieces of bus bar. A B battery shorted for even a minute or two will lose a large percentage of its life.—Radio Times.

PROPER ANTENNA INSTALLATION

A matter of great importance to the radio broadcast listener in suburban communities is the proper construction of his outside antenna.

For an antenna having one end fastened to a tree and the other to a support on the house, precautions should be taken to overcome breaking and wave-length changes. To prevent these two annoyances from happening, the end of the antenna to be fastened to the tree should be well insulated and the insulator held by a rope capable of supporting the weight of the aerial.

This rope should then be run through a pulley which is securely screwed to the tree. To the end of the rope sufficient weight must be attached to keep the antenna taut. With this method of antenna construction breakage is impossible if the supporting rope is strong, and wave-

length change is not encountered if the aerial is less than five feet above the roof. In most cases it is possible to secure some form of mast to two chimneys and if the aerial wire is kept five feet from the branches of the tree.

Another place where aerial construction in suburban communities is difficult is the raising of the wires above the roof. It is detrimental to efficient operation to have the aerial less than five feet above the roof. In most cases it is possible to secure some form of mast to two chimneys or to raise a mast upon the roof itself.

But if this cannot be done permission should be obtained to fasten one end of the aerial to the next house and then place the insulators so that the aerial wire proper is five feet or more from all parts of the roof or house at both ends.

The lead-in must also be properly insulated for efficient operation. A poor lead-in is as bad, if not worse, than a poor aerial. Keep the lead-in wire, which should be No. 14 covered wire, at least five feet from all walls. Bring it into the house preferably by means of a porcelain tube fitted in a hole drilled either in the window pane or through the sash. Of the two the window pane is to be preferred.—N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



Three tubes should give volume enough for loud speaker if the set has two steps of audio frequency amplification.

When travelling for business or pleasure

When you set out on a journey take your bottle of ENO long. A dash of ENO in a glass of water helps to offset changes of climate and diet—and thus will guard your health and happiness. Experienced travellers always carry a bottle of ENO in their grip.

ENO'S

"FRUIT SALT"

The World-Famed Effervescent Saline

A storage battery on radio use, with four tubes, will give about three weeks' of service per charge, using it approximately three hours a night. The life of the battery will be five years.

In wiring a set do not crowd wires. It is better to have a bulky set than one improperly wired.

Slip a piece of paper under each connection when soldering. If a bit of solder or paste falls, the paper will catch it and prevent smearing up the baseboard. A wet rag around a binding post will keep it from melting when you are soldering near it.

Jab screws in a cake of soap before you

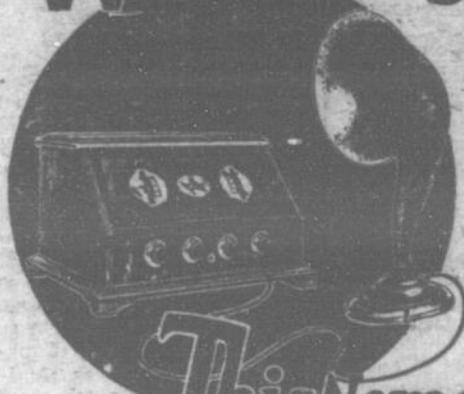
start them, if you would prevent splitting the baseboard. Also do not put screws near each other in line with the same grain of wood; stagger them.

If there is a possibility of the rheostat shorting on the shield on the panel, cut a piece of mica and place it between the rheostat and the metal shield.

If you have troublesome oscillations in your radio-frequency set, try varying the angle of the coils with relation to each other.

To square up the edge of a panel or any other piece of bakelite, use a common wood plane that has been set finely.

Westinghouse



This Name Now Means More than Ever in Radio

THE development of radio is closely associated with the name Westinghouse. Westinghouse originated broadcasting, pioneered many of the improvements that make radio possible in every home to-day.

Such leadership brings responsibility; you naturally look to such an organization for the latest betterments in the radio field. Westinghouse now stands ready to fulfill this obligation to radio buyers.

Radiolas made by Westinghouse are giving universal satisfaction. Three

new sets are ready. This gives a wide choice from the 2-tube set to the Westinghouse Eight Super-heterodyne. There is a Westinghouse set adapted to your requirements, at a price for every purse.

Westinghouse dealers, handle Brandes Products: Loud Speaker, Table Talker, Head Sets, Phonograph Attachment. They are selected and instructed to give complete radio service. If unable to locate a Westinghouse dealer, write our nearest branch office.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED - Hamilton, Ontario

Sales Offices in Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Ottawa London Fort Williams Halifax Moncton Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

RADIOLA

COMING

P. P. P

September 23rd

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 10.

Trading in cattle in the local market was about steady with last week. There were only a few lots of good cattle, and a large offering of common bulls. About one hundred steers ranging in weight from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds were sold for export at from \$4.25 to \$7.25 and a number of fairly good steers were sold to the local trade for \$6.50. Medium steers brought from \$5.50 to \$6.25 and common ones from \$4.00 to \$4.75. The ruling price for good cows was \$4.50, with one load of fat young cows at \$4.90. Medium cows sold freely at from \$3.25 to \$4.00. There were no good bulls and the heavy offering of common bolognas brought from \$3.00 to \$3.50, with the bulk selling at \$3.25.

At Toronto prices advanced slightly on good feeding steers but remained unchanged on all other grades. Good heavy steers sold mostly from \$7.50 to \$8.50, with one load averaging 1,342 lbs. at \$8.90.

At Winnipeg export steers sold from \$6.00 to \$9.50, good killers from \$5.00 to \$5.75 and medium from \$4.00 to \$4.75. Heavy weight heifers brought from \$4.50 to \$5.25, while medium grades were not wanted for killing purposes and these were inactive from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

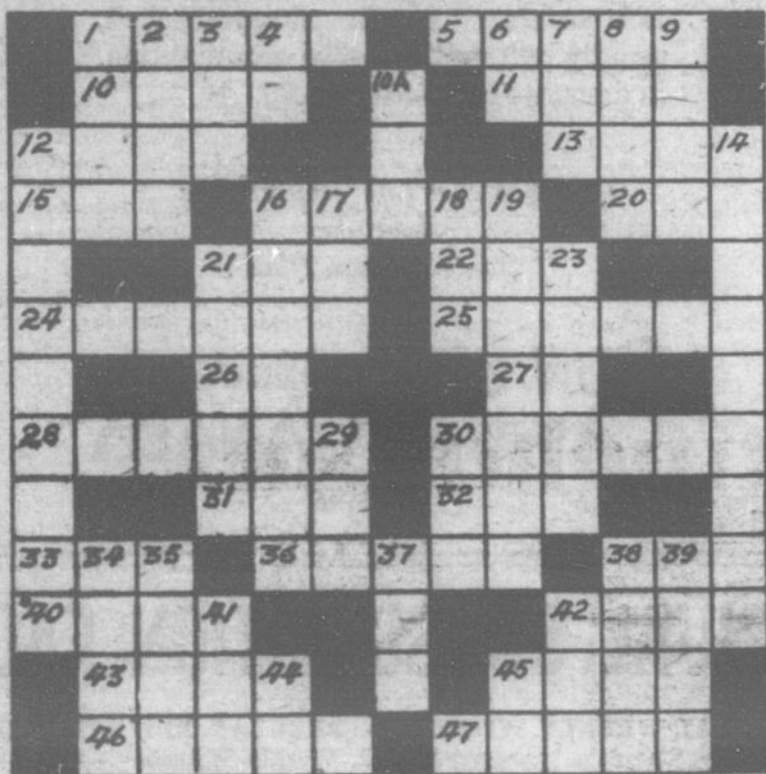
British Cattle Market.—Glasgow reports the sale of 850 Canadian cattle. Top quality

cattle were very scarce and sold generally at 12 1/2c per pound live weight. Good heavy and medium steers sold from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c and other grades from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c. There are 900 Irish cattle sold, best quality ranging from 12c to 12 1/2c medium from 11c to 12c and the rougher grades from 10c to 11c. Scotch baby beef topped at 16c and 16 1/2c, while prime steers made from 14c to 15 1/2c and heavies from 13c to 14c. There were 650 Canadian store cattle and 60 fats sold at Birkenhead this week. Steers made from 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c in sink (dressed weight, including offal). Cows made from 15c to 16c and bulls from 13c to 14c. A total of 3,800 Irish cattle were sold also at prices ranging from 19c to 20c. London reports 260 Canadian dressed sides selling from 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c per pound, under a firmer demand.

British Bacon Market.—Canadian baled bacon 116/- to 120/- per 112 lbs. (25 1/2c to 26c per lb.), boxes 116 to 118/- (25 1/2c to 26 1/2c). American nominal. Irish 134 to 142/- (29c to 30 3/4c). Danish 124 (26 7/8c). Under increased supplies, demand was poor. It is expected that with the reductions in prices, demand will be improved. Danish killings estimated at 59,000 head.

Cross Word Puzzles

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 42



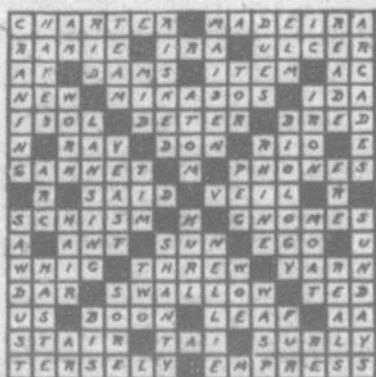
Horizontal

- 1 Garden flower.
- 5 Fastenings for doors.
- 10 Aquatic feat.
- 11 Damage (legal)
- 12 Muscular movement of the face
- 13 For daily use
- 15 To badger
- 16 To adorn
- 20 Prefix meaning before, or for
- 21 Mistake
- 22 Girl's name
- 24 A kind of coat
- 25 Accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh from America to England in 1623.
- 26 The extremities of place of torment.
- 27 A command
- 28 Pious
- 30 An historic fleet
- 31 Printed announcements (spelled backwards and ab.)
- 32 A society for studying the sky (ab.)
- 33 Raw metal
- 36 A river famous in the Great War (spelled backwards)
- 38 Empty talk
- 40 Part of the body
- 42 In every book
- 43 As Egyptian bird
- 45 Not exciting
- 46 Wants
- 47 Fastened

Vertical

- 1 Man's name
- 2 To drink
- 3 A white malleable metal
- 4 Printer's measure
- 6 Near by
- 7 A distress signal
- 8 Sustain
- 9 A top-liner
- 10a A sport
- 12 An animal
- 14 Part of a dress
- 16 A musical composition
- 17 Three of a kind
- 18 Wipe
- 19 An outline
- 21 Characteristic genius of a people
- 23 Extremely minute
- 29 A color
- 30 A degree
- 34 Water
- 35 River in Germany
- 37 To polish
- 38 Sport
- 39 Mellow
- 41 A falsehood
- 42 Food
- 44 A state in the U.S.A. (ab.)
- 45 Preposition

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 41



Toronto civic authorities have decided in view of the possibility of a coal shortage to purchase fuel for persons who are unable to obtain their coal supply at present.



Genuine
ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Headache Neuralgia Colds Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

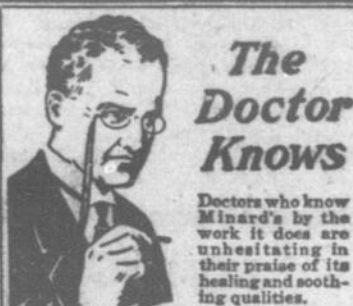
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic acid of Salicylic acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

SORE THROAT

IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SUSTAINED TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME BUT IF TREATED AT ONCE MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. AN OLD AND RELIABLE REMEDY IS FOUND IN

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL



The Doctor Knows

Doctors who know Minard's by the work it does are unhesitating in their praise of its healing and soothing qualities.

Dr. Jos. Aug. Sirols, of St. Isidore, Que., writes:—"I have frequently used Minard's Liniment and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment". C. A. King, M.D. also recommends Minard's in the following words:—"I have used Minard's Liniment myself as well as prescribed it in my practice when a liniment was required, and have never failed to get the desired effect".



WAIT'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Give good results. They do not remedy one disease and produce another. They will remedy a larger percentage of cases and in less time than any medicine known.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Wait's Rheumatic Remedy | \$1.50 |
| " Pile Remedy | 1.50 |
| " Dyspepsia Remedy | 1.50 |
| " Coughs and Colds Remedy... | 1.50 |
| " Nervous Debility Remedy.... | 1.50 |
| " Appendicitis Remedy | 4.00 |
| " Eczema Remedy | 1.50 |
| " Ringworm Remedy | .60 |

Any of these remedies will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price.

Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy

Arnprior, Ontario.

Send for Manual (free)

NAVAL ECONOMY IN BRITAIN

The first outward sign of the initiation of the economies the British naval administration promised to offset the recent appropriation for new cruisers, is taken from a circular distributed by the Admiralty to the naval centres, emphasizing the necessity of strict economy in expenditures. It contains a passage which immediately aroused resentment in some quarters, warning that "measures are contemplated that may militate against the comfort of the fleet's personnel," and appealing to the officers and men "to do their utmost to minimize any reduction in efficiency that may ensue and cheerfully accept any accompanying inconvenience or discomfort."

The circular leaves everybody concerned guessing what deprivations are to be faced, but it is assumed by some press

Superior Court,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 3081

DAME KATIE MALOMAT, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Hyman Deckelbaum, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice, PLAINTIFF. VS HYMAN DECKELBAUM, DEFENDANT. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 5th day of August, 1925.

Montreal, August 13th, 1925.

N. W. JACOBS.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Superior Court,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 4153,

DAME MALVINA BUZZI, wife common as to property of Ernest Grenout dit Laurent Deleglise, merchant formerly of the City and District of Montreal, now of domicile unknown, having been duly authorized to ester en justice, PLAINTIFF; VS. ERNEST GRENOUT dit LAURENT DELEGLISE, DEFENDANT. An action in separation of property has been instituted on the 24th day of July, 1925.

Montreal, September 5th, 1925.

MERCIER, MERGLER & SAUVAGE
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

For Asthma and Hay Fever

How to Relieve Worst Attacks. A Method Startling in its wonderful Effect

TRY IT FREE

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma or Hay Fever; if you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried what you thought was the best skill known to cope with the most terrible attacks of Asthma, if you are discouraged beyond hope, send for this free trial.

It is the only way you can ever know what progress is doing for you in spite of all your past disappointments in your search for freedom from Asthma. So send for this free trial. Do it now. This notice is published that every sufferer may participate in this progressive method and first try the treatment free that is now known to thousands as the greatest boon that ever came into their lives. Send coupon today. Don't wait.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

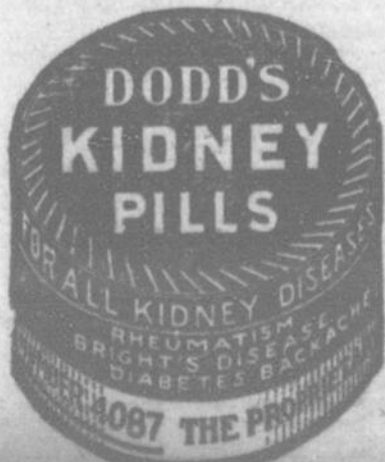
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1024-C Niagara and Hudson Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:—

critics that the document foreshadows petty economies at the expense of the seamen.

Misdirected reverence is better than irreverence. Irrational faith is better than a faithless rationalism.—Lyman Abbott.

?
P. P. P
?



FARMERS MARKETS

THE DAIRY MARKET

There was practically no change in the condition of the butter market, business for export account being reported very quiet which is attributed principally to the high prices ruling here. A little business was done in spot supplies, but the market on the whole was quiet and prices were unchanged with western No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter quoted at 32 1/2c to 33 3/4c per lb., Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery at 29 1/4c to 31 1/2c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 28 1/4c to 31 1/2c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 27 1/4c to 31 1/2c per lb.

The foreign demand for cheese was again reported to be of a very limited character, but notwithstanding this important factor in the situation considerable strength developed in the market and at the auction sale of Ontario goods held here prices were 12-16c to 15-16c per lb. higher than a week ago which was attributed to the keen competition between buyers for the first offerings of September made cheese. The trade on spot yesterday was quiet, but quite a few thousand boxes of western No. 1 white and colored changed hands on Thursday at 21 1/2c per lb., and eastern goods at 21 1/4c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The season for car lots of potatoes has opened up and as supplies of good to choice stock here were not very plentiful, the demand for New Brunswick cobbles in car lots has been fair and a moderately active trade was done at \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, while Quebec varieties of good quality sold at \$90 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

The market for honey was without any new feature to note, business being still of a very limited character, and prices were unchanged, with No. 1 white clover honey in comb quoted at 25c per section, No. 2 grade

at 22c per section, white extract honey in 30-lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 15c per lb., and 2 1/2-lb. tins at 15c per lb.

There was no change in the condition of the market for maple product, the demand for supplies being still very slow, and prices for maple syrup in a wholesale jobbing way were quoted at \$2.25 per tin of 13 lbs. and for bright grades of maple sugar at 13c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

There was some demand from exporters and local buyers for cash grain in the domestic market and some business was done including a few loads of Canadian western No. 3 barley at 10 1/2c per bushel over the Winnipeg October option, and No. 1 feed oats at 1 1/2c to 6 3/4c per bushel over the same future, c.i.f., Montreal, while Ontario No. 3 white oats sold for export account at 48 1/4c per bushel, ex-track. The domestic trade in car lots of Canadian western oats was quiet, and prices were unchanged with No. 2 C.W. quoted at 64c; No. 3 C.W. at 57 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed at 57 1/2c; No. 1 feed at 54 1/2c; and No. 2 feed at 53 1/2c per bushel, ex-store, while Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white sold at 50 1/2c; No. 3 white at 49 1/2c, and No. 4 white at 47c per bushel, ex-track.

Prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat: No sales reported.
Corn: No. 2 mixed 97c to 98c; No. 2 yellow 97 3/4c to 99 1/4c.
Oats: No. 2 white 49c to 41c; No. 3 white 39c to 40 1/4c.
Rye: No. 2, 94 1/2c.
Barley: 70c to 77c.
Timothy seed: \$6.35 to \$7.35.
Clover seed: \$19.25 to \$27.00.
Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal shows sterling 4.86 1/8. Par 4.55.
New York Funds 1-16 premium.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS

The Educational Department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Montreal aims at increasing opportunities for girls, by offering them classes, in the afternoon or evening at reasonable rates, whereby they may round out education not completed at school for one reason or another.

Classes are offered in English (including the three "R's"—reading, writing, arithmetic—so necessary for beginners.) This helps to meet the need of foreigners, who are struggling to master the intricacies of our language, as well as girls who, being over age, would feel embarrassed at having to be in the same class as much younger girls. There are more advanced classes, about equivalent to High School work, and two evenings a week classes in Matriculation subjects are given. Last year registration in this class nearly reached thirty. In the English Department the total registration was over eighty.

An expert French "mademoiselle" holds classes twice a week for beginners in her language. If more advanced students need her, she is well qualified to meet them. Last year twenty-eight availed themselves of this opportunity.

Under the instruction of a graduate Trained Nurse the Y.W.C.A. hold classes for Trained Attendants, where Women are trained to care for convalescent and non-serious cases of sickness, when there is no longer need for a trained nurse, or in chronic cases. There is a room equipped with all modern apparatus, specially set apart for this purpose. The Graduates are helped to secure work through the Registry, kept for this purpose in the Office. There is another course, less intensive, in Home Nursing, which consists of lectures and demonstrations.

The Academic side is, you see, not the only phase of the work. There are very popular classes in Millinery, under able instruction. In these classes, which are held morning, afternoon and evening, girls and women learn to make their own hats. For those who wish to take up millinery as a profession, there is a trade class.

In all, last year about seven hundred girls availed themselves of these opportunities. It is felt that if more knew what is being done, they, too, would be glad to join. If you wish any further details as to prices, rates, hours and days of classes, ask for the Educational Secretary, Up. 5230, or write to the Y.W.C.A., 502 Dorchester St. W.

Within six months the Irish Free State is to be crisscrossed with a network of motor omnibus routes connecting all the more important centres of population.

The Universal Language

An international language is likely to become a necessity within a very few years, according to Mr. U. J. Herrmann, of New York, when trans-oceanic transmission of musical and oratorical programs will be regular features to delight people of many nations.

"A determination of what this international language will be must now be arrived at," contends Mr. Herrmann. "Realizing this, advocates of Ilo and Esperanto are debating the question more emphatically than ever. Of course, English now encircles the globe, as the language of trade and increasing use in diplomacy. There are strong reasons why it should be adopted as the universal tongue."

COMING

P. P. P
September 23rd

Seventy-four injunctions against as many saloons and soft drink parlors were obtained by Miss Mary D. Bailey, assistant United States district attorney, in the initial blow of the reorganized prohibition forces in the Chicago district.

GO EAST YOUNG MAN, GO EAST

The paraphrase of advice once given to Americans includes of course young women and also elderly men and women and even the aged. For the Maritime Provinces in September are hard to beat. Their forests and streams possess an ancient attraction that has never failed to satisfy and to arouse the longing for more. Ocean and inland scenes vie with one another in beauty and pulling power and the one is never very far from the other. Just to mention a few, the Saint John Valley, the Annapolis Valley, Saint Andrews and Halifax are places which once seen are always revisited. They are within 24 hours run of Montreal; the country is at its most beautiful right now; and with the natural attraction of the country there is joined the fact that we are in the heart of the history of Canada. From the Maritimes came many of the makers of the Dominion and their records are left stamped deep on the country of their birth. For further information call or phone any Canadian Pacific Ry. Ticket Agent, or F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211.

Pills and after taking only six boxes I am as well and strong as ever. I can walk and run without stopping every few seconds gasping for breath as previously. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be my stand-by in the future if ever my blood needs building up again, and I shall always find pleasure in recommending them to anyone needing a tonic.

There are many troubles due to weak, watery blood which can easily be overcome by a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The sole mission of this medicine is to enrich and purify the blood and when that is done all the varied symptoms of anaemia disappear, and good health returns. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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By its absorption of the Union Bank of Canada, effected on Sept. 1, the Royal Bank of Canada has added 270 offices to its original chain of branches in Canada, thus giving the Bank a total of over 800 branches in the Dominion and more than 100 abroad. The merger will bring the

total assets of the Royal Bank of Canada well over 700 million dollars with deposits of over \$600,000,000.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 213 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.

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A GRATEFUL LETTER

From a Lady Made Well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I wish from my heart I could persuade every person who is run down in health to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial." Thus writes Mrs. Louie Mitchell, Oak Point, Man., who further says:—"About a year ago I was a weak woman, suffering from a run down system and impoverished blood. Any little exertion would cause my legs to tremble and my heart to throb violently. I could not sweep a room or walk fifty feet without being exhausted. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink