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The Week's Outlook

The Hapless Isle.

THE news from Ireland has been most lurid and disheartening. In response to Sir Hamar Greenwood's repeated assurances that things will soon be running smoothly under the new Parliaments, crimes multiply rather than diminish. No way has been found to deal with these, as nobody dares give evidence, even if willing. This applies equally to the uniformed assassins. These seem to have the government's protection because no one dares tell on them, thus involving whole companies, indeed the whole police system in their crimes. Our last number had not gone to press when there came hateful tales of criminality there. We may regret the necessity, but we must own the necessity, assuming that it is the duty of a government to suppress rebellion, of shooting down men in arms against the government, or men in the act of crime. Those who are slain in active rebellion have challenged and sought that fate. All young men have a love of adventure and grasp at any excuse. Some of them engage in crime under a romantic sense that they are fighting for their country. Since the days when the forest mountaineer bowmen of Switzerland shot the forces of Austria from their rocks; since Wallace burned the barns of Ayr; indeed, since Hector fought for Troy, the defence of one's country, by whatsoever means, has been the theme of heroic poetry. To this day Scottish blood boils against the approach of "proud Edward's power," and the Welsh march proudly to the strains of the "Men of Harlech." Still when long-established order is assailed by violence, established authority has no choice but to suppress it. Even then every act of governmental violence is a root of bitterness to trouble that government with its thousand-fold fruitage, witness the changes rung on the Amritsar tragedy all over India; witness the shooting of a nurse for what would have been called in the United States breaches of the Espionage act. The hanging of six men on Monday on charge of being under arms against the government, really as being assumed to have part in murders, appears to the law to be necessary execution like that of Wallace for high treason. To Ireland it will forever appear like the hanging of prisoners of war.

Crime vs. Crime.

SINN FEINERS shot down while preparing an ambush," says the big headline. All right, whether they were combatants or murderers. But a mayor and an ex-mayor assassinated in their beds in the deadest hour of the night, when, under curfew laws, no civilian dared to be abroad! Britain, there is blood upon thy hands that will not wash off! Britain? Did Britain do that? Britain suppressed the Strickland report as to the burning out of the heart of Cork. The whole punishment for that was the disbanding of a certain company of Black-and-Tans for "being involved," the men being hidden from vengeance in other companies, with the exception of seven who were dismissed for "indiscipline," the government having been quite unable to discover who was guilty. Very severe measures, Mr. Lloyd George called these. So saying, he was not speaking for Lloyd George, but for the Junkerism with which the war history has surrounded him. Over and over, this helplessness in dealing with its own murder gang has invited the undisciplined youths of which the government's force is largely composed to emulate the police-hunting crimes of the undisciplined youths who have been taught by their clergy and others that their country is invaded. The utter insecurity of life and property at the hands of one or other of these bandit gangs is fast multiplying "rebels." On the other hand, we listen with longing to every tale of returning peace. The prevailing sentiment in Ireland must of necessity be a longing for rest and security. The people generally will welcome all efforts of good men, lovers of Ireland, to work towards some terms of agreement between the opposing elements in the loveable but hapless isle.

Russian Rumors.

WE have seen—it is in nature a rare sight—stars flashing in and out, their paths crossing each other all over the sky. It is such a time with the news from Russia, so abundant and so contradictory that one does not care to examine it particularly till something comes that carries conviction. To get the same story of some alleged achievement day after day, each time as if it was new, is as little convincing as to get opposite stories from Moscow and from Helsingfors, the one the headquarters of the Soviet liars and prevaricators and the other apparently the focus of an organized insurgent propaganda. One thing seems certain, namely, that there is a substantial uprising against the Lenin-Trotzky Government with its base at Kronstadt, just where one might look for it. We hear of sympathetic movements in many other places, which may be important, or may be insignificant repetitions of the main shock. The latest phase of the news is that the anti-Bolshevists in Petrograd are very ill bested for lack of food, and that their hope lies largely in the success of sympathetic risings which are claimed to be general, if timid. If Budenny has joined the revolt it means much. He is a very capable weathercock. Such from the very beginning of the Bolshevik despotism has been the state of things most expected. The constant and ever renewed wonder has been that it did not occur. People who two years ago were mathematically certain that it must occur had by the continual failure of their prognostic ceased to look for it. The very fact that a given order of events seems due as the result of known causes is the strongest reason for questioning tales that arrive in conformity with general expectation.

Kronstadt.

KRONSTADT is the key to Russia. It is to-day the key that unlocks Bluebeard's closet. Kronstadt is Russia's great Naval base, a very powerful fortress. Russia is not a very maritime country, having no outlet to any ocean but the Arctic that is not commanded by other powers. Peter the Great set his heart upon sea power. He personally learned shipbuilding in Holland. He removed his capital from Moscow to a kind of seaport at Petrograd, which later involved the development of this great fortress in front of it on the edge of deep water. The Russians being an inland people and thinking of the sea with strangeness and horror did not easily supply men for the fleet. These had to be conscripted, and, once on board, became the slaves of a lazy officer class who had very little of the seaman in them. The naval station where these dissatisfied men were congregated, with nothing to do but to hatch mischief, and with practical command of unlimited power, was in consequence just the breeding place for extreme radicalism and revolt against the Czar's Government, or Kerensky's Government, or any kind of government. It so came about that Kronstadt was the incubator or hatchery for the Kerensky movement supplanting the Duma, for the Lenin-Trotzky revolt against Kerensky, and now, it seems, for a revolt against Lenin and Trotzky. Whether it is at bottom a Kerensky movement or not, or to what extent it is so, is indefinite. Seamen with very poor sustenance and with a long habit of mutiny were no doubt so ready for explosion that it only needed some one to set a match to the fuse. Most of the observers who have seen the helplessness of Russia have reported that its conditions would have to get worse before they could get better. No new government could hold its own without stern, possibly sanguinary measures against anarchists. No new government could relieve the people's wants as they would expect and the new would be as little loved as the old. A new government that could invoke outside help would by so doing be suspected of being the agents of treacherous and devouring capitalism, or of Satan—synonymous terms. We do not doubt that the Russians are panting for any change that would free them from slavery and permit them the comforts of life and the fruits of their labor in peace. But through their gullible ignorance the prospective way to that condition may be still through the valley of the shadow of death.

SENDING A COLLECTOR.



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

The German Defalcation.

THE policy of the German Government in connection with the demand of the Allies for reparation was based on political cunning rather than on any intention to meet the situation squarely. It amounted to this: "Here we are; we do not mean to pay; what are you going to do about it." The first question with the group at present in power was how to keep themselves in power and not allow anarchy to supervene, as it probably would if the people should revolt against them under such painful conditions. They had worked the people up as they believed to such a pitch of indignation that they could not commit themselves to any process of raising any indemnity big or little. To the people a cipher or two more or less at the end of the sum agreed to meant practically nothing. What did matter was that the government should become the agents of the country's enemies in extorting tribute. They felt that no government could live in Germany that accepted that service of being the conquerors' taxgatherers. The only thing to do was to let the conquerors collect it themselves if they could. The pity of it is that no other course seems open. Justice calls loudly for penalty. Still, though it is easy to tread on an utterly prostrate foe, though some of the victors might even enjoy that process—the possibility of collecting the debt in that way is very much in question. It is even a question whether when the balance-sheet of the new occupation is footed up, what with actual expenses, what with the fatal derangement of necessary commerce and the damage to good-will, an imponderable but enormously valuable financial asset, it may not be found that instead of proving a collection of the debt, it will leave the Allies poorer than if the whole debt had been wiped out. The whole of central and eastern Europe is in a very bad way. For lack of animals, people are cultivating with spades. It is life and health to industrial Britain to have those countries restored to life and health. Even so, society has not yet risen above the sense that a criminal must be punished, even at great public expense. If we had a League of Nations and an industrial court in full action and power, it would have to impose and enforce penalties. Still, it is dawning on men's minds in these better days—for with all their horrors and hates they are better days with higher ideals—men are finding out that a greater thing, a more fruitful thing, than to punish a criminal is to bring him to see the error of his ways and to turn him from them.

Much Lied to.

IT may be asked whether Michel—that is the nick-name given to the ordinary burden-bearing German—has been fairly treated in this matter. Has he ever had a chance to know the truth? Dr. von Simons, the German Foreign Minister, lied when he told the Germans at Munich that Germany was not responsible for the war. That he was kept up throughout the struggle by the militarists who well knew better, so as to keep the poor herd of imperial slaves incensed against the peoples they were invading, plundering and ravishing. It is possible for a statesman to be so besotted as still to think

what he wants to think in spite of what he cannot escape knowing. In that case he is the suicide of his own conscience as well as the murderer of that of the people. A remarkable instance of this form of insanity appears in the distribution of a book which William has written arguing that Britain was responsible for the war. President Ebert, for his part committed the crime of his career in the spiteful proclamation he put forth in connection with the advance of the Allied troops. He had to tell them not to resist because he knew they could not. He had thus to confess that what the German militarists have kept shouting, that Germany was not conquered, was a lie. It was a thing the nation greatly needed to learn, for nobody had told them. At all events, if they knew it, they needed that confession from their government. The president told something like truth when, in his proclamation to the German people, enjoining submission to superior force, he pronounced it to be slavery. It would have been a better simile if he had called it "serving time." Its primary meaning is condemnation to hard labor for high crime. When Herr Ebert tells the Germans that the Ally demand is impossible of fulfillment because it would take a generation or more to carry out, he implies that, given the generation or more, the German people could do it. When he adds that honor and self-respect forbid the nation to carry it out, he reveals the most slavish possible notion of honor and self-respect. Having committed the most colossal crime of all history, honor and self-respect forbid the payment of a forfeit insignificant in the extreme when compared only with the gratuitous damage done. Having signed a promise to meet this obligation, honor and self-respect forbid them to fulfil that promise. It is low; it is craven; it is dastardly. His object is to make the collection of the penalty by the Allies as odious as possible, so as to turn the chagrin of the people away from his own government, and pour their wrath upon the nations whom they had wronged. People always hate those they have wronged. This attitude of the President and his Foreign Minister place these men definitely in the criminal Junker class. They have perhaps got there through evil communications since they came to power. That the people are not all so simple as to follow them there is shown by the declaration of the labor men at Duesseldorff to the occupling officers that the government action is a shuffling out of an obvious duty.

The Better Way.

ACCORDING to all accounts—we hope they are correct, they represent the impression made on the minds of observers—the people of the occupied Rhine ports do not seem to regard themselves as entering into slavery at all. It is the nation that is being if possible reduced to submission, not those particular people, who by now know pretty well the sort of life their brethren across the river have been leading under these foreign flags, and are apparently far from distressed at the prospect before them. Probably it means for them a great betterment of their conditions. After all, as we have said, the one thing to do is to win the German people to a better mind. That can only be done by information and good-will. We have felt all along that the thing John Bull was least of all things able to do was to plead his own cause. It has never been in his line even to admit his virtues. Lenin, Trotzky and Company know a hundred times as much about the use of the spiritual weapon—the appeal to the mind and heart. None of the powers used the artillery of the printing press so little during the war as did Great Britain. Wonderful assurances from this and that side reached the peasants of Galicia and of the Ukraine. The great landslide in the Italian war with Austria was due to paper more than to lead. The soldiers were fooled and fled. Germany and Poland are engaged at this moment in the most active electoral propaganda in Upper Silesia. The supreme effort throughout the war should have been to get the truth to the common people of Germany. There should now be insistence on the publication of Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the German delegation throughout the empire. It would, of course, be misrepresented in the Stinnes press; but such convincing statement of fact could not fail to carry some conviction and at least sow the seeds of a better understanding.

Collecting a Debt.

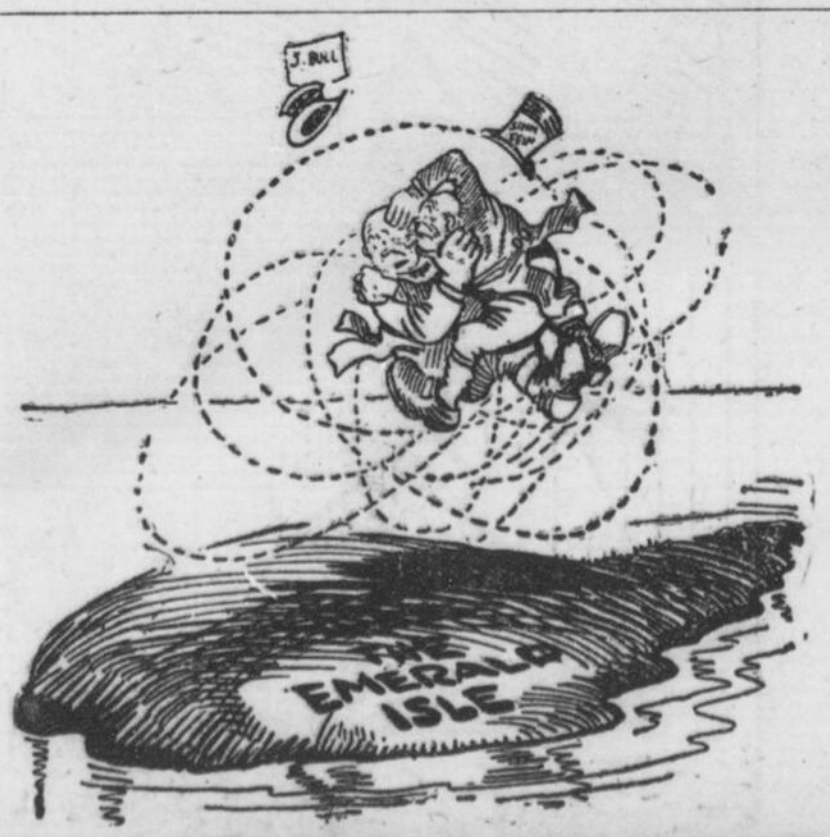
FRANCE, whose sentimental desire to wring reparation out of Germany, or else to wring Germany's neck, was greatly satisfied when she learned that, owing to Germany's impossible attitude, Great Britain had had to conclude that Germany would never act up to her moral and treaty obligation except by force, and that Britain had to decide to join France in penalizing Germany. The two countries go into this task of penalizing very unequally yoked. With France there is always the satisfaction of penalizing, whether the money can be extracted or not; to Britain the process of penalizing is hateful. This distinction is of course drawn only on broad lines. Britain too is pretty sure it will not pay. Besides men's sentiments toward friend and foe, there is in these days a general money sense which automatically discovers men's real opinions on many things. When France starts to discount by a loan her expectation of reparation to be squeezed by military occupation out of Germany, she will find just what her own capitalists and those of other countries think of the security. The subscribers to such a loan will demand the the underfriting, not of Germany, but of the Ally states. Those states will find a liability instead of an asset.

A Needed Asset.

PEOPLE thought the German negotiators impudent in mixing up the possession of Upper Silesia with their undertaking to pay. The Ally premiers of necessity slighted that part of the proposal. But it was as germane to the subject as it would be for a man who was being asked to pay a debt to make it contingent on getting back his strong box in which his money was, and which his creditor had put in escrow in the security vaults. Silesia was a piece of plunder which Frederick, the great bandit, tore away from Austria, having an intelligent knowledge of its great resources. It produced a quarter of all the coal produced in the old German empire, probably much more now. Germany runs her enormous industries by this coal, also looks to her coal export as a large part of her possible wealth. The same region is a store-house of iron and zinc, and other precious things, and has become the industrial hive of Germany and her treasure-house. There are more than these shuffling Germans who are wondering wherewithal Germany is to meet her debt if she loses this in addition to her precious losses on the west. It was cool, however, to introduce the possession of Upper Silesia into this bargain, as that matter had been left to be settled by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, which is to come off next Sunday. With a strong protectionists sense—Mr. Lloyd George has in his Cabinet the high priest of the protectionists—the Allies propose to make their demand upon Germany a first charge upon all that Germany exports, to the extent, no longer of twelve, but of fifty percent. This a way the hopefulness of which, report says, much impressed the House. It is a way, as Mr. Lloyd George picturesquely put it, in addressing a different audience, of making the Allies take their pay out of their own pockets. The object of collecting it in this way is to keep Germany from underselling the products of the Ally factories, and so putting their own people out of work, or should we say, to keep Germany from paying in the only way she can pay, by her own productive work, and to keep the Allied people out of work by closing their natural markets, for no country can sell that refuses to buy. We are not condemning the method for we can suggest no better. The Essen people hold that it will make exportation impossible. It will certainly make them have to work extremely cheaply in order to compete with the cost price doubled to the buyer.

We Must Pay.

THE national revenue for the year now closing is, it is said, going to be about 450 millions. The expenditures are put at 613 millions. That means 163 millions added to our public debt. Supposing that, leaving out dependents, there are two million responsible tax-paying citizens in Canada, that means a fresh liability of eighty-one dollars upon each, to be met out of the productive energy of the people. It is not some occult matter that can go on hiding itself in government books and government manipulation. Along with the immense accumulation of debt that went before it, **it will have to be met,** directly or indirectly, out of your pockets and ours. For the coming year the estimated expenditure is 582 millions. That is 31 millions less than has been spent in the expiring fiscal year, but 132 millions more than what the total revenue for that year is expected to be, thus adding that much to our permanent debt; thus also depreciating the value of our dollar as compared with the currencies of other countries. Are we to go on borrowing at five and a half to six percent, which is about the rate of our later loans, about double savings bank interest, thus heaping new mountains of annual burden upon our people? We must stop this continual loss. How is it to be done? The estimate of expenditure above quoted shows a reduction of 31 millions. That is so far good. It is claimed that that is the utmost that can be saved upon our housekeeping; and if all claimants had their way that saving would more than disappear. People are pressing for gigantic works. We do not know how much may still be in the estimates for local patronage for what the Americans call pork barrel purposes. That element has never been absent. The only other way of stopping the leak is to find some way to increase revenue. If the commerce and wealth of the country were developing by leaps and bounds we might look to larger incomes from the present taxes to meet this, at least to some extent. Unfortunately the present indications are that there will be not an increase but a falling off in revenue, as compared with last year. The excess profits tax for instance has fizzled out. Excess profits are not a feature of present day trading. A reduction in revenue cannot, however, be counted on any more than a rise can be. It is plain, anyway, that we shall have to resort to fresh sources of revenue if we are not going deeper and deeper into the mire. Whatever party may aspire to power, **there must be increased taxation.**



Who said perpetual motion has not yet been discovered?
—Pittsburg "Sun."

Protection is Not Revenue.

WE note in the discussions of what is to be done about it small expectation being based on tariff changes. Why is this, seeing that the tariff is the centre around which the policy of the government revolves. We see it explained in one paper that there is always a point beyond which a tariff diminishes rather than increases revenue. That indeed is the goal at which the protectionist aims. It is not to improve the revenue that Mr. Meighen and his contributors and coadjutors want the tariff for. If it was we could forgive them. But what they profess to want is protection, that is the exclusion of importation, which can only be accomplished at the expense of the revenue. The two things contradict each other. We have never thought obstructions to commerce a good way of developing a country, or of paying its debts. But duties on interchange have always been found an easy way to collect revenue, and withal a sly way, the taxpayer not coming into direct collision with the tax he has to pay. As we are at present in extremities and must get money out of the people somehow, that may be excused, if it can be devised in such a way as to bring the money the citizen pays into the treasury. But that is exactly what, according to the Meighen professions, it is not meant to do. It is meant to permit certain interests in the country which contribute to the government party funds, to tax the people for the people's loss and their own upbuilding, and that when the people have such increased national taxation full in prospect.

Canada's Financial Position.

FOR the sudden enormous increase of our national debt from 314 millions in 1913 to 2,248 millions a year ago and some two and a quarter billions now, there are two notorious causes—war with its reckless waste, and the railway insolvency, which the war precipitated. The war expenditure still goes on, and will. That alone increased the debt during the fiscal year by 267 millions. It is estimated that it will run away with 40 millions less during the coming year. That being so, it is evident that it will be many a long year before the war, though over, will cease to increase our burdens—long before it will cease to add to our debt, unless we can astonishingly increase our revenue. The amount put down for the coming year for the maintenance and operation of our nationally owned railways, chiefly newly acquired, and for interest upon the cost of them, leaving out entirely the cost itself, is put down at 173 millions. If the railways were paying their way, we could set the property over against the capital cost. But as the deficit upon operation is about 50 millions they are not an asset. They are what Sir Henry Drayton has rightly written off as "non-active assets." The big papers, even those who support the present combination government, are showing due diligence, even persistent zeal, in dwelling on this disheartening situation, losing no opportunity of discrediting the government as proprietor and manager of these roads. Government ownership, which the prevailing wave of socialism has rendered popular, is disliked by the capitalistic interests, which are dearer to those papers than their party connection. In fact, they support the party that best suits the capitalists, and

support it in so far as it suits these. They are not, indeed, injuring the present government by playing on this string, because every one knows that the government had no choice but to take those two great trunk lines over whatever burden they might add to the nation.

Suffering Stock-Holders.

THOSE English newspapers which have sympathetically echoed the plaints of the losers by the Grand Trunk failure, and threatened Canada with getting no more English money if she acts so unfairly by English investments here, do not ask themselves what would have been the result to those stockholers if the government had just stood off and let their property go under the hammer. Every one in Canada who knows the history of the Grand Trunk has the greatest sympathy with those stockholders, to whom it has been a loss after loss through some sixty-five years, in the earlier days through mismanagement, to say no worse, in the later days, through untoward circumstances. Every one recognizes what an immense boon the existence of that line has been to Canada, and is grateful to the brave souls who ventured so much for the development of the country. But the present losing experience should be a full vindication of the government, which, in addition to all that has been spent on it in the past, is being almost bankrupted by it now, for wanting to take it over at the barest estimate of its material value. What the country will have to pay for the Grand Trunk remains to be known when the present distinguished Commission shall have reported.

Government Ownership.

THE only purpose which the active condemnation of government ownership can serve is to put a check on further tendencies in that direction and on too rapid expansion. This agitation, though it does not condemn the government, which could not avoid this acquisition, does condemn the attitude toward the matter of Sir Robert Borden, who to solace the west for his protection policy, promised it the Hudson Bay railway. He would be daring who would be dogmatic about the prospect of northward development in Canada. We know not what new resources and new facilities of science may do for our great lone lands and closed seas. But with the knowledge already possessed that railway was not a business proposition. It was simply a political enterprise, which like some earlier and minor undertakings could be kept dangling before a considerable extent of country for a long while. What is obvious in the present situation is the absolute necessity of putting everything on a business basis, of suppressing duplication wherever possible, and of the utter elimination of political interference. Why should not a government system, when widely pruned, be able to run prosperously like the Canadian Pacific? Well, we all know why, and the great trouble with a government that wants to do right in the matter is that the people will not have it so. Those who work on government jobs get their positions by patronage not with a view to full service. This part of the iniquity has, let us fondly hope, been abolished by the new civil service system. Yet it is at such a time that the erratice Sir Sam Hughes, followed by a ruck of paractical politicians of the baser sort, returns to parliamentary activity to advocate a full return to the old patronage system. The districts through which a government line runs insist on advantages of which business conditions will not permit. The money that is being lost at a rate to bankrupt the country is not really lost, says Mr. Moore, pleading for the maintenance of wages at war rates, which is the chief cause of the loss. He holds that the service pays by opening the country. This is forever the attitude of the popular mind. So we know why government enterprises do not pay, and why services run on a business basis object to the demoralization of government ownership, and why Canadians will have to pay twice as much per head for federal government as Americans.

To Save a Water-Logged Craft.

THERE is in Manitoba a wealthy organization called the Moderation League with a great many Esquires among its sponsors and on its executive. A friend has sent us its manifesto in a great three column advertisement. It has noble objects. One is: "To promote temperance and moral reform and the development of public spirit and true citizenship." Another is: "To promote sane liquor legislation; to maintain the perpetual banishment of the bar." If we could only stop there; for up to there we can heartily approve. But the next clause is: "To oppose prohibition and other coercive legislation." How are they going to banish the bar without coercive legislation? All legislation is coercive. The name "Moderation" means exactly what "Temperance" meant in the first organized movement against intoxicating drink. But it was found that it would not work; and in some way the movement became first a total abstinence movement, and later a prohibitory movement. People who were really aiming at results found that there was no way short of these. These followed of necessity on each other. This new movement will probably not reach that goal, as it faces backward, not for the Promised Land but back to the Slough of Despond. What we note about it is that it seems from the breadth of its advertising space to have much more money behind its negative purpose than the "temperance" societies ever had behind their positive one. Where does that money come from? Can anybody guess?

"THAT LOOKS BETTER."



—N. Y. "Evening Post."

Moderation Causes a Sputter.

MODERATION does not by any means confine itself to Manitoba. Wherever there is an opening for beer propaganda, moderation flows into it in generous draughts. The purpose of the Moderation League of Alberta is to amend, and of course ultimately to end, the prohibition law of that province. The beer propaganda has proved sufficient to evoke a strong protest. Resolutions have been despatched by many towns and ridings to their representatives and to the Government itself protesting against any weakening of the law. The churches, the Social Service Council, the United Farmers' locals, Women's Institutes, and, in fact, all organizations having the welfare of men, women and children at heart, and in the fight demanding the strictest fulfilment of the Government's promises. Taking warning by the debacle in Quebec, they must keep up their good work till victory is a definite fact, and then they must keep it up still. We used to say that "No question is ever settled until it is settled right"; but during the last seven years we have learned by very stern schooling that it is not even settled then, or at least that the price of safety is an endless struggle. The people of Alberta have worked long and hard to obtain their present prohibition law. More recently they have wrought and fought for, and have gained, the prohibition of liquor imports. They are not going to give up their freedom from the drink handicap, at the bidding of any beer league. "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." Will they have to surrender that precious immunity on the decision of Judge Harvey, that the Scott act amendment under which they have obtained it is ultra vires of the federal parliament? The constitutionality of the Scott Act was fully contested for ten years about forty years ago. It was carried to the Privy Council and there pronounced valid. The strictest interpretation, and the strictest enforcement of the strictest law, is what Alberta desires. With anything less she will not be satisfied.

THE BUDGET!



1.—Agriculture: 15.9 millions.
2.—War: 7,000 millions.

—"Voix Paysanne," Paris.

Courteous Colonels.

OUR attention has been called to the fact that we have neglected to acknowledge a reference to the "Witness," by that genial soul, Colonel George Ham, conceived and uttered in a most kindly spirit but totally mistaken in its import. The occasion was an imposing one. No less than two gallant colonels were on the platform of the Montreal Women's Club at one and the same time. First came Colonel Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and, during the war, Commander-in-Chief of the Blue Pencil Brigade—in other words, Chief Canadian Censor. In the course of his address Colonel Chambers took occasion to declare that he had "never been an enemy to prohibition." He then went on to tell how much of a prohibitionist he had been in prohibiting the circulation of Arthur Mee's book "The Parasite" in Canada. The book was all the time in free circulation in England—as indeed why should it not be? It was simply an indictment of the liquor traffic. Its purpose was obviously patriotic. The facts allegid were never questioned. It certainly did tell among many other things, of some of the sad effects of drink upon members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, from which, owing to the laxity prevailing in Britain on that subject, that force might have been far better protected than it was. In that way, and to that extent, the Canadian Government might be said to have been impugned. The facts were not exaggerated or given undue prominence. The public of Canada had as good a right to know them as the people of Britain. In consequence of the ban of the censor, Mr. Spence was made the object of a persecution such as one would have to go to Russia to parallel. Some other influence than that of Col. Chambers was behind these proceedings. The whole affair was discreditable, a blot on the fame of our Government, and an insult to the patriotic people of Canada. Colonel Ham is reported as declaring with his usual geniality that "not prohibition, but true temperance, had been inculcated by the old Montreal "Daily Witness," on which Col. Chambers had formerly held a prominent position." Colonel Ham, like other brilliant raconteurs, occasionally gets his facts twisted. We thank him for his testimony regarding the stand of the "Daily Witness" for "true temperance." But we would assure him that with both "Daily" and "Weekly Witness" true temperance has always included prohibition. To this cause it was pledged from the beginning seventy-five years ago, and to this cause we hope to battle till our loved Dominion is entirely set free from that great enemy of human kind, drink and the drink traffic.

A Colonel Commanding.

THERE is a colonel at Windsor, a city unenviably noted of late as a boot legging and race track gambling base for the neighboring republic, who thinks, because he is in command of the local armory hall, that it is his function to decide for the temperance people in what way they shall prosecute their referendum campaign. We doubted the psychological judgment of those who invited Mr. Johnson, called by the unregenerate Pussyfoot, to Scotland as a prelude to the vote recently cast there. It may be a mistake even in Ontario. The Scottish campaigners who invited him could no doubt count on such big audiences as they themselves could not collect. But the question of importance was what effect it would have on the vote. One could easily have foreseen how the importation from the United States, whose theme could not help being the leadership of that country, would be used with very exaggerated effect on the multitude as being a slight to Scotland's capacity of deciding for herself. We have had a recent example of the same sort of appeal to national jealousy by the protectionist press of London in denouncing Mr. Manning Doherty, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, for having addressed a London audience on the cattle embargo. Mr.

Doherty had nothing to say about Britain's fiscal policy further than to prove rather than to say that the embargo was an act of protection and not a sanitary measure, seeing that the Canadian herds were as free from disease as the British. That it was an act of protection and not a sanitary measure was shown by the form of the reply which denounced Mr. Doherty for interfering in Britain's administration of her own affairs, implying that it was not a question of the health of Canadian cattle at all, a thing which Mr. Doherty had surely the best right in the world to defend. It seems the Windsor prohibitionists invited Mr. Johnson over the border to speak at their meeting, whereupon Colonel Robinson showed the sort of prejudice that could be raised against the proceeding by forbidding them the use of the armory for a "foreign agitator." The colonel could certainly have been held responsible if he had allowed the armory to be used for lewd or treasonable or blasphemous or even a sectarian purpose. But he will earn a fame he cannot covet for taking the responsibility of putting a prohibition orator into any dangerous category. Possibly he thought the sort of crowd that could be mustered in the vicinity of Windsor too lawless to be safe even for the stern appointments of an armory.

Wanted a Practical Law.

THE Federal Government has shirked responsibility for the liquor traffic by declaring it to be a provincial question. We use the word "shirked," because that government has power to give Canada prohibition, and cannot evade that responsibility by leaving it to governments that have not that power to any effective extent, and on which it cannot in any plenary way devolve that power. It is to be admitted that the advocates of prohibition in some of the more forward provinces have practically accepted the view that prohibition is a provincial matter, rather than sacrifice anything their provincial governments could and would give them by looking to a power which showed their cause no sympathy. That does not, however, lessen their duty, as well as that of all other good citizens, to press for the only efficient measure. The reaction of British Columbia against inefficient provincial prohibition has produced a state of things in that province which is a new and vivid illustration of the futile position in which the national government has placed itself, of having to run after each of the provinces, as it were, to pick up its dropped stitches. Parliament has already enabled those provinces which have locally prohibited the traffic to take a new referendum on the matter of importation. Now it finds provinces that have not prohibited but are going to try government control. Mr. Taschereau seems to think he can not only forbid the sale by any one but government, but also the export and import. Mr. Oliver, of British Columbia, on the other hand, holds that he cannot, and that the government drink selling task, forced upon him by the popular vote, cannot be carried out without new and specific powers from Parliament. To follow its principles as expressed in past action, the next thing for Parliament to do is to make a law empowering British Columbia to take another referendum. Is it not time all this fooling ceased, and that Parliament, whose duty it is, either passed a universal and complete prohibition law, as very many of the neighboring states did a year ago in accepting the eighteenth amendment, assuming the wish of the people; or, if ministers think Canada so far behind her neighbor that that cannot be assumed, then give her the chance to say so by ordaining a referendum on the subject, to be taken contemporaneously with the next general election, when it comes. We are inclined to think that power would need to be taken at this session.

United States Foreign Policy.

THE first act of Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State for the United States was to send a mandate to two fighting Spanish republics to stop it, and to send war vessels after the mandate. This mandate echoed all through Spanish America, and men asked each other, "What is this?" We call this an act of Mr. Hughes. We do not call him Mr. Harding's Secretary of State as we called Mr. Colby Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State. Everybody knew that Mr. Wilson was IT; and that his advisers had to take his advice. But Mr. Hughes is a much better informed and more forceful man than Mr. Harding. He was, previous to Mr. Harding, his party's choice for president. He has been a judge on the Supreme Bench, and presumably knows what are his country's prerogatives in directing the behavior of countries not his own. He would seem to be a League of Peace all in himself. Still, notwithstanding, the defection of the Argentine's plenipotentiary, the Spanish republics will much prefer the League to Mr. Hughes as a mandatory power. As one of the republics in question, that of Panama, was of Mr. Roosevelt's own making, having, as containing the Panama Canal zone, been cajoled by him into asserting its independence, and then torn from the republic of Colombia, which republic has since been solaced under Mr. Wilson's regime by a money payment, it is possible that Mr. Hughes finds in his international law that Panama is in some sense his country, or finds in the pseudo treaties made with that republic when it was being born that he is lord protector over it. Panama herself is of a different mind and has appealed to the League of Nations. The League, however, finds its relations present and prospective, too delicate to have anything to say. Mr. Hughes's second act is a negative one. Determined as Mr. Harding was to withdraw the clean skirts of the separated nation from the soilure of Europe, and loudly as he had proclaimed from his porch his intention of withdrawing United States troops from the Rhine, he decided not to do so at a moment when the Allies were having trouble with Germany, lest the Allies should think the new regime pro-German. Another act of Mr. Harding's foreign policy we shall hope later to praise, though the auguries are unpropitious. Mr. Davis, who has had to lay down his ambassadorship to England, has left that country with the affection and admiration of all the English after a period of the noblest service for mutual goodwill. He received cordial expressions on his departure. To replace him Mr. Beck was probably passed by, lest the administration should be accused of being pro-British. The fame of Mr. Harvey, whose friends claim his appointment, seems to lie in the facts that, as a newspaper man, he made large money in stocks, and that having been a backer of Mr. Wilson he turned bitterly against him when his services were not sufficiently recognized.

Church Attendance.

WHY are the churches empty, or at least gaping with accommodation for those who are not there? Why is it that the congregations that are there are largely made up of those who formed the habit in the last century not in this? Well, reasons abound. The great days of church attendance were, in England, when few of the people could read, when squire went to Church as part of his function as presiding magistrate of the parish and patron of the pulpit, or, as it was called, the "living," and when the peasant went to Church because it was an ancient usage and an interesting break in the monotony of his life. At Church he saw quality folk, who might be visiting the hall—food for gossip, sat out a homily, not exactly in his own language, and felt that he had won merit with quality and clergy, and presumably with heaven—for were they not pretty much the same thing? The traditions of this died very slowly, but the appeal is altogether different to a family that reads papers loaded with pictures, with comics, with scandal, that can go once a week to see the enchantments of the picture palace, the whole enthusiasm of whose nature is evoked by the championship ball game, or fight, seen or unseen. In Scotland, where from the days of Knox education was general, the sermon offered a dialectic repast, and attendance at worship made the Sabbath a delight, or at least tolerable. Into this Eden of virtue and luxuriant doctrine Satan crept in the same guise as aforesaid. The educated man has now stacks of fascinating reading at his elbow, much of it most needful to his well-being, which he cannot overtake. The simpler man or woman is differently diverted from the ways of the fathers. In Ireland contention furnished, if it does not even yet furnish, piquancy to outward piety. Yet almost everywhere we hear of reduced congregations

Another Gospel.

WHEN this new century broke upon us it found us building finer and finer churches and getting better choirs, looking to these to make good against increasing distractions and growing indifference. Populations went on increasing, however, much faster than congregations. These consisted mostly of "Christian people" of the well-to-do. The wage-earning classes had heard another gospel which had estranged them from the "bourgeoisie," whose fine churches only repelled them in their present humor. But the real fact was that they had heard another gospel, which, as Paul says, is not another. A gospel is good news and that one is chiefly negative; to wit, that all things that are are wrong and wrongful. Vague and lost in a golden haze is its vision of bliss, seen by some across a bloody chasm of hate and destruction, by some over a happy valley of brotherhood and mutual aid. Strange that these two, hate and love, should so often be bedfellows in the same social atmosphere and indeed tenants of a single breast. Still, however lurid the dawn, there is undoubtedly the consciousness of the daystar of love behind the clouds—the millennium of universal mutual service, the divine event to which the whole creation moves. These social theorists have at least seen the star in the east and will yet come and worship. So will the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and all such as are zealous to fulfil the second commandment of the Saviour while veiling the first and great commandment. But that will not be till that star of good-will among men shines with a new effulgence on the Church; not till the ever "new commandment" comes into practical operation. Till then the pealing anthem will be a formality or a lullaby.

A Heart Hardening Process.

BUT while we assert as strongly as we may the need of the "Second Commandment" of the Saviour as absolutely essential to the effectiveness of the Church,—a need, because through the long ages that are past the Church has scarcely begun to realize its meaning—we must not let it waste itself in generalities. There is the First and Great Commandment, apart from whose motive force the whole soul will be out of our mere machinery. It is not society we have to reach by love but human beings, and till that love is reciprocally kindled little is gained. We must keep ever to the fore the vanity of attempting to make man better except through his heart, informed by his understanding. The essential difference between the Gospel of Jesus and the gospel of the Socialist, of whatever stripe, is plainly stated by a Socialist leader quoted by Dean Inge. That writer says, "According to Christianity regeneration must come from within. The ethics and religion of modern Socialism, on the contrary, look for regeneraton from wthout, from material conditions.' That is frank and altogether true. Make the tree good and its fruit good, is the doctrine of Jesus. You will never gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. It is not that which enters into the outward being that makes a man or a system good or bad; it is that which comes out of the heart. The Saviour never lost the individual in the mass. He counted each individual as of infinite value. The tendency of the present day is to forget the individual in the group. That is not really humanizing. It has the effect of hardening the heart toward personal aspirations and personal distress as we see in Russia. We must get back to individual brotherly kindness.

A remark by Dr. Simons in the Reichstag on Saturday that although the Allies had torn up the treaty, Germany "should not repay wrong with wrong," was greeted with laughter and disorder. "For Germany," he continued, "there still remains fulfilment of the treaty so far as that is possible, but no farther."



Despite the destitution of much of Europe, reports from all the capitals tell of a desperate gaiety and dissipation on the part of the war-wealthy and those foolish grimly satirises this spirit by depicting th from the Munich "Fliegende Blatter" grimly satiises this spirit by depicting the figure of Fun dancing in the jaws of a dragon.

EASTER.

The Easter glory hails the rising morn
And for the sons of "Earth," new hope is born,
The stone is rolled away, the fetters torn,
The garden thrills with joy.

He bursts the bars of Death. In Heaven the throng
Of radiant angels burst in raptured song,
And Earth and Heaven the joyous notes prolong,
"Behold the risen King!"

"Come, gather to your risen Lord, again
Lo! 'He is risen,' as He said." In vain
The soldiers guard His rocky bed. The reign
Of sorrow is no more.

Doubt and darkness o'er, Christ the World's great Light
Who sheds the sunlight of His Presence bright,
And gives the Peace that cheers our earthly flight,
Lives in our hearts to reign.

—Alfreda Noddin Patterson,
Annidale, N.B.

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

∴ NEWS OF THE WEEK ∴

MONTREAL
MARCH 15, 1921.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GERMAN CITIES

Strict Rules Go Into Effect as Military Assumes Full Control

Without incident or commotion, French, British and Belgian troops occupied the three German towns of Dusseldorg, Duisburg and Ruhrort, in accord with the decision of the Allies as the first step towards extracting from Germany reparations for war damage which she has refused to pay.

Waggon-loads of arms and ammunition were surrendered at French headquarters at Dusseldorf on Friday. The collection included rifles, revolvers, cartridges and machine-gun belts.

Strict regulations went into effect as the military regime assumed full control of the area.

All minor officials, policemen, firemen, forests and customs officials were ordered to salute French officers under pain of court-martial.

Censorship on newspapers became stricter, and a ten o'clock curfew was made effective.

Sentries at the city's main approaches and at the bridgeheads, challenged every person who attempted to pass.

The Belgian line was extended along the Walsum Canal from Speldorf to Schmusl, under orders of General Beaurain.

A Belgian guard was wounded by a bullet fired by an unknown person in the streets of Duisburg, according to a despatch from that city to the "Derniere Heure." The circumstances of the shooting have not been disclosed but an inquiry is under way. This is the first incident of the kind reported from the newly-occupied area.

Boycott of Allies.

The executive committee of the Association of Coffee Importers of Hamburg has recommended that the members of the association make no purchases from Great Britain or France while the governments of those countries continue what they term "their policy of oppression," says a Hamburg despatch to the "Vossiche Zeitung."

The committee is making efforts to induce similar associations in Berlin, Cologne and Bremen to join the boycott, the despatch adds.

Vague hints that work throughout the Ruhr district of Germany will cease within the next few days, as the immediate result of Allied occupation of Duisburg, Dusseldorf, and Ruhrort, and the seizure of customs were made by German mine operators, civil officials and workmen at Duisburg.

French Soup Kitchens.

The poilus' soup kitchens, which are distributing what may or may not be justly called propaganda soup to the poor of Dusseldorf, have assumed international importance. These poor, tired soup kitchens, which for so many months fed the French fighting men, stand to-day in the public squares of the occupied German Rhine city, and from them the company cooks ladle out steaming nourishment in the name of France to hungry Germans.

"A SHOT IN THE AIR."

The fact that neither the bourse nor the Leipsic Fair have as yet shown any reaction on the possible effect of the carrying out of the Entente penalties against Germany moves the "Boersen Zeituig" to observe to-day that the contemplated custom regime of the Allies will prove a "shot in the air."

This financial journal says further evidence in this respect is to be found in the self-control of the people and the manner in which the German financial and commercial world views the situation, and also in the circumstances that the German mark has not been shaken on neutral bourses.

"However," the "Boersen Zeitung" continues, "we are not inclined to minimize or under-estimate the economic importance of the penalties once they are made fairly effective."

Continuing, the newspaper says: "The occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort plainly indicates the intention of the Entente to control the German coal output, thereby paralyzing German industries. The Entente strategically also is in a position to command the important railway centres which are needed for the unrestricted hauling of coal, and with the assistance of Polish bands, it eventually will be possible also to command the Upper Silesian output, thus menacing all the German industries and transportation."

GERMANS STILL DEFIANT.

Action of Dr. Simons at London Conference Approved by Reichstag.

Approval of the German Government's attitude toward the Allied reparation demands was voted by the Reichstag on Saturday after Foreign Minister Simons made a lengthy explanation of his work at the London conference.

There was a partisan debate over the resolution of approval, which was moved by the Coalition parties, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 268 to 49. The Nationalists and Majority Socialists voted with the Government bloc.

Dr. Simons explained that an overwhelming majority among the German experts was impossible of attainment for any proposals; hence, the German counter-proposals were made from political motives, on his own personal responsibility.

He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of a middle path to the counter-proposals on a different basis. "But," he added, "at the moment we are given a slap in the face we cannot offer our hand and say, 'We will be friends.' That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered both psychologically and actually by the imposition of penalties."

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADER.



William Ivens, recently released from prison, has taken his seat in the Manitoba Legislature.

THE UPPER SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

Germans Entitled to Vote Flocking Into Breslau.

The registration of the men and women throughout Germany entitled to vote in the Upper Silesian plebiscite has begun in twenty of the large German cities.

Special trains left Berlin for Breslau carrying banners and inscriptions urging Germans to rally to the salvation of Upper Silesia. Bands played patriotic music.

Voters have been registered with military precision in every city and small community, and the organized voters have been formed into squads, companies and battalions under leaders. Every voter is provided with a free railway ticket and full instructions as to train and car and the place where he will be entertained in Upper Silesia while awaiting the election.

It is estimated that at least 200,000 Germans eligible to vote will be sent to Upper Silesia.

The first contingent of voters arrived at Breslau on Friday morning. The train carrying the votes came from Duisburg and on board were 800 miners and their wives, who will be the guests of private citizens until the day of the voting. Up to noon on Friday ten thousand eligible voters had registered in the Breslau district.

It is reported that the French authorities in the newly-occupied area have ordered the local bureau of the Upper Silesia Voters League to cease its activities.

THE FIGHT FOR PETROGRAD

City Heavily Bombarded From Kronstadt—Fall of Krasnoya Gorka

The fight for Petrograd has again flamed up and Kronstadt's bombardment of the city increases in intensity. At Terioki, on the Russo-Finnish border, and other Finnish places, the ground was shaken and windows were broken.

The 'Dagens Nyheter" reports that Kronstadt by means of electric Morze signals, demanded the immediate surrender of Krasnoya Gorka, on pain of complete annihilation. Krasnoya Gorka made only feeble reply to the heavy fire from the battleships "Sebastopol" and "Petropavlovsk," and it is reported that the garrison has surrendered.

Kronstadt has also heavily shelled Systerbak and Valkiasars, causing fires. Some of the coast batteries replied.

It is reported, but without confirmation, that the insurrection has spread to the Karelian peninsula, and that in fights there field artillery has been employed. Russian airmen Friday repeatedly flew over Finnish territory, and the government has protested against violation of Finland's neutrality.

Revolt Spreading Throughout Country.

News received from the interior of Russia, says a despatch to the London "Times" from Reval, shows that anti-Soviet revolts are spreading throughout the country. The food situation is described as catastrophic, no food trains having reached the country from Siberia since February 11. The situation is made more serious through the congestion of the transport system.

It is announced, the despatch continues, that 40,000 Communist troops are approaching Petrograd, but that their loyalty is doubted. A Chinese regiment is reported to have been destroyed.

A Helsingfors message reports the anti-Soviet peasant leader Antonioff has badly defeated Red troops in the Kursk region.

Trotzky, "The Soul Killer."

A new revolutionary newspaper published at Kronstadt publishes an energetic resolution passed by the soldiers of the fortress, appealing to the leaders to hold fast. "The people have had enough of the Communist yoke," says the newspaper. "The soul killer, Trotzky, must be told that we are not frightened by his threatening proclamations thrown down by airplanes on their way to Kronstadt. Our hearts go out over our corpses. We have made up our minds to conquer or to die. Down with the blood-thirsty Trotzky and his followers."

NEWS FROM RUSSIA CONFLICTING.

Insurrection in Petrograd Said to be Suppressed, and 2,500 Rebels Shot.

The conflicting news concerning the Russian revolt includes an announcement on Sunday from the Russian Union Agency at Helsingfors that the Petrograd revolt has been suppressed and that 2,500 soldiers of the garrison have been executed.

Another message reports that the Bolsheviks have been overthrown at Kiev, Tambov and Orel and that 150 Soviet commissars have been crucified at Tsaritsyn.

Despatches from the Finnish border say the Bolsheviks, aided by reinforcements, have almost completely succeeded in putting down the insurrection in Petrograd.

Battles fought between Krasnoya Gorka and Petrograd, the despatches state, enabled the Bolsheviks to re-establish their position on the coast of the Gulf of Finland. According to the Izvestia, 2,500 deserters, mostly members of the Petrograd forces, have been shot.

The revolutionaries at Kronstadt are reported to have food supplies for ten days.

TEN ROUBLES OFFERED FOR TROTZKY'S BODY.

Leon Trotzky's, the Russian Soviet war minister, according to Russians in Warsaw, who are in daily touch with their country, has offered a reward of five million rubles for the body, dead or alive, of General Koslovsky, the revolutionary leader in the Petrograd region. General Koslovsky, in return, is reported to have offered ten rubles for Trotszy's body.

It is pointed out that a million rubbles now are worth about $50.

REBELLION WILL BE CRUSHED, SAYS LENIN.

Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Soviet Premier, speaking at the opening of the tenth all-Russian Congress of the Bolshevik party in Moscow, with reference to the recent events in Kronstadt, predicted that the revolt in that city would be put down quickly, says a wireless message from Moscow.

"The rising, organized by France in conjunction with Social Revolutionaries, will be crushed in a few days," Lenin declared. "Nevertheless, we are forced to consider most seriously the internal situation of Soviet Russia."

Lenin said the difficulties were bound up with the questions of demobilization, food and fuel, and stated that the fuel crisis was due to the fact that the Bolsheviks had attempted to restore industrial life too rapidly after the war. A mistake had been made in the distribution of the food stocks, he declared, although they were considerably larger than in former years.

KERENSKY'S VIEW.

A. F. Kerensky, Russia's former "Man of Destiny," in an interview on Friday said:

"The fundamental causes of the outbreaks in Russia are the same as those which brought about the first revolution just four years ago, and the outcome inevitably will be the same—the overthrow of the dictatorship."

"To the Russian working masses and the peasantry," Kerensky continued, "czarism and bolshevism are indistinguishable—both of them are terrors which must be ended.

"The Lenin and Trotzky regime depends entirely on bayonets for its maintenance. With the aid of their Lettish, Chinese and Tartar mercenaries, the Soviet may be able to suppress the present rising, but it will be only a postponement of their fall, for the Russian hordes are tired of the Bolshevist experiment."

GERMANY MAY GAIN WORLD DOMINANCE.

"Germany will quickly gain world dominance in commerce if the Allies enforce their indemnity demands," Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, British publicist and former under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, declared in an interview at the University Club, Chicago. Sir Arthur has arrived in Chicago from California as the guest of President Walter Dill Scott, of Northwestern University, and Prof. W. A. Locy. He will deliver a series of lectures at Northwestern on foreign trade relations.

"The Allies, and the United States in particular, may be sorry if they force the terms of the indemnity on Germany," he said. "In order to be able to pay, Germany must fight for export business and just so far as she gains in trade and good-will, the Allies lose.

"To illustrate, France was better off after paying Germany the huge indemnity after the Franco-Prussian War than Germany was.

"It is not a question of the justice of the indemnity. It is a question of the wisdom of the Allies requiring payment. The primary need now is to get the world going again. This means Germany, and Austria too."

COUNT SFORZA.



Who represented Italy at the Allied Conference.

THE MOTOR WORLD

COMING MOTOR CONVENTION:

The executive of the Canadian Good Roads Association announces that the eighth annual convention and exhibition will be held at Halifax on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 10th, 11th and 12th, in co-operation with the provincial associations of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and with the support of the governments, civic authorities and motoring, business and other public organizations of the three provinces. S L. Squire, of Toronto, chairman of the executive, and R. T. Kelly, of Hamilton, a director, leave shortly on a trip to the Pacific Coast, visiting en route all the principal cities to promote the interests of the convention.

The Tractor in Winter.

"Special care must be taken," says J. L. Larson, of University of Minnesota Farm, instructor in farm motors, "for winter operation of tractors. The two main things which may bother are the cooling system and lubrication of the motor and transmission. It is probably best to drain the water in the evening, as even a slight frost will injure the radiator or crack the water jackets.

"When running the tractor during the day, the lower portion of the radiator may be covered with a blanket to overcome freezing, as it is this part of the radiator that is subject to freezing first. It may be well in starting the tractor in the morning to pour some boiling hot water over the water pump, as enough water may have been left in the pump to freeze the motor fast to the housing. If this is not done, the pump or gear on pump may be broken when you try to start the motor.

"Some experimenting has been done along the line of putting in non-freeze solutions in the cooling system, but it has not been very satisfactory because the alcohol carried in solution evaporates more quickly than the water and because the boiling point of this solution is much lower than the water. Neither oils nor kerosene in the cooling systems are very satisfactory because they do not radiate heat quickly enough. This is another instance where one must use his own judgment."

PROPOSED IRISH TRUCE

Government and Sinn Feiners Negotiating For Peace on St. Patrick's Day

Despite the Sinn Fein arson campaign around Liverpool and the discovery by the Government of the extensive Sinn Fein plans for reprisals on Saint Patrick's Day, the latest endeavor to bring about a truce in Ireland was definitely advanced on Friday by the departure for Dublin of Arthur Vincent, who, on behalf of powerful Irish financial and business interests, is acting as intermediary between Downing Street and Irish Republican leaders.

It is understood that Mr. Vincent will confer with Eamon de Valera and place before him certain proposals from Premier Lloyd George, which indicate that the Cabinet will amend the Home Rule Bill in the present Parliament if the Sinn Fein and Ulster will come to terms on an Irish fiscal policy.

Suggestions that attempts are being made once more to reopen negotiations with a view to peace discussions between the cabinet and Sinn Fein are being eagerly canvassed in Dublin. It will be recalled that at Christmas conversations broke down on the question of the surrender of arms by the republicans. Inquiries show that there is very little definite basis at present for the latest rumors, although a feeling of hopefulness is rife.

Griffith's Reply.

Arthur Griffith, who, in the absence of DeValera, acted as president of the Irish Republic, and who for many weeks past has been imumred in Mountjoy jail without, so far as is known, any definite charge being preferred against him, received on Saturday night the following telegram from the Right Hon. Alexander Carlisle:

"Regarding past communication, will you authorize to state to the British Government that peace is possible on the withdrawl of he Black and Tans and the opening of negotiations? (Signed) Cahlisle, Privy Councillor, 80 Picadilly."

On Sunday morning Griffith handed to the Governor of Mountjoy the following reply for transmission:

"Carlisle, 80 Picadilly: Any peace proposals as between the British Government and Ireland should be addressed, not to that Gvernment's prisoners, but to Dail Eireann. The fact that the British cabinet proposes to kill six of my fellow prisoners in this jail early to-morrow indicates that it desires no peace. (Signed) Griffith."

PRINCE OF WALES TO OPEN ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

According to a political contributor to the London "Star," Ulster is already immensely excited over the prospect of a House of Commons in Belfast and is going to have an elaborate inauguration ceremony.

"The Prince of Wales will probably open Parliament," says the "Star's" authority, "and every dominion premier, who will be in London for the Colonial Conference, is to assist. The six counties are determined to make it a tremendous function."

Answering a question in the House of Commons on Thursday, Premier Lloyd George declared he had received a resolution passed at a meeting of the southern Unionists in Dublin asking for the postponement of the appointed day for the setting up of the southern Parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government would consider this request, but that there would be no postponement in the case of the northern Parliament. The Prime Minister denied that 300 military block houses were being erected around the northern counties.

Advice of Carson.

"Let North and South start their new parliaments with earnest rivalry to demonstrate one to the other how fairly, generously and honorably they can each treat the minority within their respective jurisdictions and thus remove forever the standing mistrust of centuries, which has kept them apart," says Eir Edward Carson in a statement prepared for "Lloyd's Weekly" on the eve of the creation of the two parliaments in Ireland.

"A start may be difficult," he adds, "but it is only by an effort that the goal will ever be reached."

MORE DUBLIN OUTRAGES.

Three auxiliary policemen from the Gorhamstown depot in Dublin used for British troops were shot outside a music hall at Belfast on Friday evening while conversing with several young women. The group of men who did the shooting were not identified. The wounded men died shortly after their admission to a hospital. A civilian also was wounded during the affray.

Belfast Salesman Ducked.

Pedestrians proceeding to their homes in Dublin on Friday evening witnessed a sensational incident in the heart of the city when members of the "Irish Republican Army" ducked James Magee, a salesman for a firm of Belfast drapers, in the Grand Canal.

Magee was taken from his lodgings on Thursday by Irish volunteers and spirited to an unknown destination. He was held prisoner until Friday evening when he was brought to the canal pinioned in an automobile. He was taken from the machine, dipped twice into the water and then tied to a post, from which spectators later released him.

The ducking of the salesman is said to have been only one incident of the campaign of the 'Irish Republican Army" to tighten the trade boycott against Belfast.

In the last fortnight dozens of freight depots and business houses have been raided with the purpose of securing books to show Belfast trades with citizens of Dublin.

Sinn Fein "Curfew."

Notices establishing the "curfew for Crown forces" have been posted in a number of places throughout Dublin. These notices, which are signed by "Irish Republican Army" give warning that any soldiers or policemen seen on the streets after ten o'clock in the evening are liable to be shot.

The military authorities propose to restore the curfew hour from ten o'clock at night to five in the morning, if the present situation remains unchanged. The hour was advanced to nine p.m. on Friday.

ANTI-CHURCHILL DEMONSTRATIONS IN EGYPT.

The native police at Alexandria, Egypt, in breaking up a demonstration against the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is to have charge of Egyptian affairs, were stoned on Friday and compelled to flee. Reinforcements for the police who came up fired on the crowd, killing three persons and wounding others.

Mr. Churchill arrived in Cairo on Thursday accompanied by War Office representatives in connection with Arab and Palestine affairs. He avoided a hostile demonstration by students who were awaiting him at the station, by leaving the train a few miles outside the city and motoring to his hotel.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

Rev. H. L. Stephens, whose very successful work as a Canadian evangelist has been attracting much attention throughout the Dominion, is now in Montreal, having been invited by the Montreal Evangelistic Association to conduct a series of services in the city churches. After a week of interesting and fruitful meetings with Cote St. Paul Methodists, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have this week started services in Point St. Charles Baptist Church, and will later inaugurate a campaign at MacVicar Presbyterian Church.

SPRING PLOWING.



A snow-plow in action at Revelstoke, B. C.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The authors' convention with an attendance of about 100 members, was formally opened on Friday afternoon in the old medical building of McGill, Montreal, by an address of welcome on behalf of the university delivered by Sir Arthur Currie.

More than 8,600 Iroquois of the Six Nations, residents of the Brant reservation in western Ontario, determined to resist compulsory citizenship in Canada, have asked Dr. Earl Bates, of Syracuse, N.Y., an adopted chief, to appeal to President Harding for asylum in Indian reservations in New York state.

Announcement has been made by Speaker Rhodes of vacancies occurring in the representation of Yamaska, Que., through the death of Oscar Gladu; of York-Sunbury, through the death of Col. H. F. McLeod,; and of West York, through the death of Captain T. G. Wallace. The necessary instructions have been given for the issuing of writs.

Sir Robert Borden has been offered an appointment as one of the committee to consider the proposed amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations. This has been declined by Sir Robert, who will devote his time to Canada and Canada's interests at home rather than at Geneva, Switzerland. The committee is to consist of eleven members under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

To give it "a kick" and the "correct color," wood alcohol and aniline dyes are being freely used for doctoring and diluting liquor handled by some of the export liquor houses in the province, according to R. E. A. Leech, chairman of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. "Some of the product is little less than rank poison," said Mr. Leech.

The Argentine Government has granted a concession to the General Wireless Telegraph Company of Paris to construct on the Argentine coast a powerful radio-telegraph and radio-telephone station to communicate with France and other European countries. The duration of the concession is for thirty years.

The French Chamber of Deputies has been discussing a bill to make state allowances to all French families having more than three children. The object of the measure is, of course, to encourage the repopulation of the country, of which the birth rate has been for years disquieting, in spite of the recent post-war increase.

The Board of Railway Commissioners has granted the application of the Railway Association of Canada for permission to make surcharges on passenger traffic between Canada and the United States. This means that Canadians purchasing passenger tickets to United States points will be required to pay not only the usual price of the tickets but an additional amount to cover the difference in value between Canadian and United States money.

Democracy Imperilled

In view of the crowding out of so many papers and the incalculable and uncontrollable power passing into the hands of a few opportunist publishers the people should be aroused to this greatest danger that menaces democracy.

Surely at least one of your friends would wish to join you in cooperating to strengthen "the peoples paper"—the Montreal "WITNESS"—a paper which as you know is earnestly devoted to every good cause and is loved from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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PATRONAGE SYSTEM ADVOCATED BY SIR SAM HUGHES.

Echoes of old battles over patronage rang through the House on Friday. It was Sir Sam Hughes—frank advocate of methods in vogue before the Civil Service Commission was created—who raised the issue in a motion that the interests of Canada and its people would be served by a system of political patronage "wherein appointments to and promotions in both the outside civil service and the inside civil service would be brought under the specific consideration and recommendation of the members of Parliament, or the defeated candidates of the party in power."

Had Warm Welcome.

Sir Sam, who had a warm welcome from both sides of the House, spoke briefly. The effect of his recent illness was still apparent and, at the suggestion of the Speaker, he moved his seat nearer the centre of the House, that he might the better be heard. Sir Sam advocated the appointment of a parliamentary committee to look into the work of the Civil Service Commission and civil service work generally. He argued that under the patronage system responsibility was placed on members of Parliament, who, in turn, were responsible to the people. After a prolonged debate Sir Sam withdrew his resolution.

But the feature of the day's proceedings lay in the opportunity they gave to the Opposition. For the coming Dominion census 24,000 enumerators will be employed and it was claimed by the Liberals that the appointments were being made by patronage.

"What of canker and dry-rot?" exclaimed the Hon. W. S. Fielding, citing words once used by Sir Geo. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir George replied that the Civil Service Commission had been consulted, but had not cared to handle the appointment of the enumerators. "The burden of Atlas," Sir George rejoined, "was a holiday time as compared with the burden of a member under patronage."

Citing an Authority.

I. E. Pedlow (South Renfrew) lent variety to the debate by delving into Scriptural authority. He compared Sir George with the Apostle Paul in that "the things that I would not, that I do; the things that I do not, that I would." The House laughed. "Oh, Jerusalem!" Mr. Pedlow mourned, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! How often would I have gathered thy children together even as a hen gathereth her chickens, and ye would not."

"What authority is the honorable gentleman citing?" queried H. H. Stevens (Vancouver Centre), in puzzled tones.

"The Bible," reproved a Liberal member.

"I am afraid," Mr. Pedlow rebuked, "that Mr. Stevens is more familiar with wheat averages, Chinese immigration and Cabinet positions than he is with the Book of Books."

Discontent in Civil Service.

Lrigadier-General Griesbach (West Edmonton) spoke of discontent in the Civil Service, declaring that the Government should put itself into a position where it could discharge every member of the union, putting returned soldiers in their places.

Though some members strongly supported the resolution, generally the opinion of the House was against the restoration of patronage, and eventually Sir Sam's motion was withdrawn.

One Cent Damages.

One cent damages for slander was awarded to the Reeve of Blackmeyer Township, Northern Ontario, by a court at Haileybury on Wednesday in a case in which the plantiff alleged that crime had been imputed to him by the defendant, which the defendant denied. Each party was ordered to pay his own costs.

In the German Reichstag on Saturday, a Communist resolution demanding the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was decisively defeated.

SERIOUS DEFICIT ON NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Estimates For Ensuing Year Call For Cash Financing of $140,000,000

The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, submitted by Sir Henry Drayton, call for total railway financing of $178,000,000, but $38,000,000 of this can be met by bookkeeping, it being the indebtedness of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Dominion Government, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk. Of the remaining $140,000,000, the only method of financing is to pay in cash, and this means borrowing the cash to pay.

The Grand Trunk is responsible for $57,000,000 of the sum for the following purposes:

Overdue and current liabilities ..	$20,000,000
Capital requirements	12,000,000
Fixed charges, deficits and maturing obligations	25,000,000
Total	$57,000,000

The Government statement does not indicate what portions of the $25,000,000 are attributable, respectively, to fixed charges, deficits and maturing obligations, but it is estimated that the fixed charges and deficits are at least half, or $12,500,000.

Next comes the Grand Trunk Pacific in its share of the country's burden with:

Operating deficits	$11,250,000
Fixed charges	8,000,000
Betterment	6,000,000
Total	$25,250,000

Having no fixed charges, the burden of the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental is not completely apparent, and only $7,000,000, and this for operating deficits, is asked. The country has already assumed the capital expenditure on these roads, or there would have been at least another $20,000,000 for interest.

The Canadian Northern portion of the Canadian National System makes another disastrous showing in requiring for:

Operating deficits	$5,000,000
Interest and other charges	18,000,000
Total	$23,000,000

So far as the statement shows, the several systems are to the following degree responsible:

Grand Trunk	$57,000,000
Grand Trunk Pacific	26,000,000
Intercolonial and Transcontinental	7,000,000
Canadian Northern	23,000,000
Total	$113,000,000

This leaves $27,000,000 unallotted, and it is understood this is for general equipment, replacements and new construction. Even allowing everything possible for capital construction, the deficit is $60,000,000, but in reality it is the total amount of $140,000,000, as the roads cannot pay operating expenses, let alone present fixed charges, and there is no hope of immediate improvement, so that capital expenditure is in reality a Government liability.

Parliament awaits the explanation by the Minister of Railways of this serious statement. Some claim it is due to incomplete organization of the system and the cost of labor. Labor alone absorbs ninety per cent of the Canadian National Railway receipts, and it is maintained that until there is a readjustment in the cost of labor, these enormous deficits will continue. It is also pointed out that the increased freight rates were only in effect for four months, while increased wages were paid for nearly the whole year. The Government's estimates in other departments have been pared to the bone.

Under consolidated services the main decreases are as follows: Militia and Defence, $664,807.78; Public Works, income, $2,258,471.61; mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $429,666.66; Royal Canadian Munted Police, $1,146,495.65; Soldiers' Land Settlement, $15,000,000; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, $21,077,064.33; Air Board, $375,000. Miscellaneous shows a total decrease of $20,633,819.56, and pensions show a decrease of $5,253,561.61.

The main items of increase are: Trade and Commerce, $1,899,113.51, due to provision for the census; Post Office Department, $916,594.62; Railways and Canals, collection of revenue, $1,365,500, and Railways and Canals, income, $92,080,460.30.

Prophets three

Says the Hon. J. W. Davis,

The retiring Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James's;

"There should be greater co-operation between the two countries in their ideals, in commerce and in politics. There is not a single subject upon which the two nations could not reach a complete and harmonious agreement."

"The great danger in the relation of the English and Americans to-day is to generalise and misunderstand one another owing to opinions based on insufficient facts."

He might have said something about the way the popular press of both countries sensationalize differences till the masses become dangerously irritable and lose their balance

And Lord Reading,

Who presided at the farewell luncheon given to Mr. Davis said;

"England and the United States are destined to march side by side unti history is no more."

One never can tell, but that is what the newspapers say they said. If either of them said that **WORLD WIDE is the prophet of mutual understanding** between the two nations, the daily press neglected to report it. It is, all the same.

World Wide, Canada's broad visioned, international magazine is rendering Canada, the Empire, and Anglo Saxondom a very great service. It is a veritable "House of the Interpreter" not only between peoples but between the different schools of thought regarding the great problems that face men to day every where.

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NOTES OF A VISIT TO IRELAND

By J. W. ROCH

"The news of the rising reached Canada a few hours after it occurred," we remark, "and we were greatly relieved later, when we heard that troops were being rushed to Dublin."

Our friend smiles.

"Sure, it wasn't till the troops came that there was any danger, for it was only then that the fighting commenced."

A lady tells us:

"I went down to work Tuesday morning. I passed Stephen's Green, and saw the rebels entrenched there, but they didn't interfere with anyone. I found my shop closed, so I came home."

"And I," says another, "went down to my office on Sackville Street, the insurgents occupied the Post Office and several other buildings, and had built barricades, but they didn't interfere with civilians. My office was closed also."

The Arrival of Troops.

The situation of course was an impossible one. Two thousand desperate men could not be permitted to disorganize the machinery of an Empire's war effort. From Tuesday morning troops began to arrive in the city. Railway service had been interrupted, so they had to march in from outside points. On their way they were sniped at from buildings and gardens, the fire becoming hotter and the fighting more bitter as they neared the city. Tuesday night, martial law was proclaimed. Wednesday, artillery arrived, and the tide of affairs had definitely turned. Looting had already begun, for all the disorderly elements of Dublin were out partly for "divilment" and partly for plunder.

Looting and Robbery.

We learn: "the sweet shops were the first to be sacked, then the toy shops. Soon the jewellers and drapery shops followed." We hear that "watches were being sold all over Dublin at a shilling apiece." We are told "The Sinn Fein leaders and military authorities both issued proclamations forbidding looting but" (adds our informant, again with a smile) "both soldiers and Shinners bought stuff from the looters."

"The old women from the slums," we are told, "had a grand time. They were sacking the big shops, and fighting with each other for plunder, while the bullets were flying all round. One had amassed more than she could carry, and went off to get some more. Another came along and attempted to get away with the pile. The first returned and indignantly yelled for the police to save her from being robbed!" The Roman Catholic priests were vigorous in their denunciations of looting. One who had dealt very roundly with the practice, came down one morning to find his front steps heaped up with stolen goods.

Fighting in Sackville Street.

As the week drew on fighting became fiercer than ever. Great fires had broken out in Sackville Street and the streets adjoining. These increased in number as the artillery came into play. A barricade erected at the entrance to Lower Abbey street was largely composed of reels of newsprint from the "Irish Times" office. These were ignited by the military shell fire. The fire swept a great part of the street, destroying the Royal Hibernian Academy, where was in progress the annual exhibition of pictures valued at £10,000.

Bullets Were Flying.

"For three days and nights no living being could pass the length of Sackville street, so constant was the shell and rifle fire."

Terrible fighting was also in progress wherever a position was held by the insurgents. We are told that in some of the disaffected areas "the women gave the soldiers more trouble than the men." Taking the city as a whole, however, the military were not unpopular.

"The noise of machine gun and rifle fire was incessant day and night, and every now and then there would be the boom of cannon or the crash of an explosion."

One friend tells us: "You know I live just outside the city. My brother and I both went out one afternoon. We couldn't get back, as bullets were flying up and down the street all night. My brother spent the night in the fire station, I at the house of a friend."

Military passes were issued to physicians and others who were compelled by urgent business to stir abroad.

Arrested Three Times.

"I was arrested three times," says another man, "twice by the military and once by the Shinners. The first time, I was marched into the Castle under guard with fixed bayonts. On satisfying the officers that my firm was helping to provision the barracks, I was given a pass and released. I took the precaution of carefully concealing the pass, and it was just as well I did, for the Shinners arrested me. If they had found the military pass I would surely have been shot."

Or again we hear, "I was riding my bicycle, and as I crossed a bridge over the canal two shots were fired. I suppose I was the target. I don't know who fired, whether Shinner or military. I put down my head and pedalled for my life."

Coolness Under Fire.

Another story—"I was passing a building which had been burnt. A patrol of Shinners came out armed with rifles and bayonets. One whom I knew, his face black with little white channels worked by the sweat, grinned across at me, gave me an elaborate salute, and called out. "Any one else to shoot?"

"Little boys," we are told, "made bandoliers of string and corks. They would lean over the rebel barricades, point sticks at you and tell you to 'Hands up!'"

"I saw the bombardment of Liberty Hall," says one informant. "The shells from the gunboat 'Helga' were making havoc of the walls and roof. One fellow in an upstairs room continued to serve a quick-firing gun as cool as could be, though the building was going to pieces around him.

"The recklessness of the people was amazing. I saw a man walking up and down the street. Bullets from rebels and military were flying in all directions, but he continued quite unconcerned to roll his tobacco between his hands. Hunting bullets for souvenirs was quite a favorite pastime."

All the world knows now by the end of the week the mad, and bad, and sad rebellion had been crushed; how the leaders surrendered, and how they met their fate; how others, including "the Countess," had their sentences commuted and were soon pardoned; how hundreds of their followers were interned but were soon released.

"Fought Like Gentlemen."

Hand to hand fighting in a closely populated city, where "combatants" and "non-combatants" are all mixed together, and are sometimes identical, is bound to be marked by some sad and some cruel incidents. Irishmen of whatever complexion, will, however, gratefully receive the generous words of Captain Bereton, who with ten other prisoners was held in the Four Courts for several days:

"What impressed me most was the international tone adopted by the Sinn Fein officers. They were not out for massacre, for burning or for loot. They were out for war, observing all the rules of warfare and fighting clean. So far as I saw, they fought like gentlemen. They had possession of the restaurant, in the Courts, stocked with spirits, and champagne and other wines, yet there were no signs of drinking. I was informed that they were all total abstainers. They treated their prisoners with the utmost courtesy and consideration; in fact they proved by their conduct that they were men of education, incapable of acts of brutality."

"PUSSYFOOT" REFUSED USE OF HALL IN CANADIAN TOWN.

Lieut.-Col. Robinson, of the 21st Regiment, Calls Him a "Foreign Agitator."

"Pussyfoot" Johnson, the noted prohibition speaker, will not be permitted to make a speech on April 14 in the Windsor armories. Lieut.-Col. S. C. Robinson, of the 21st Regiment, who must authorize all permits for the use of the armories, has informed the Referendum Committee, under whose auspices Mr. Johnson was to speak, that he will not give a permit.

"The Referendum Committee is welcome to use the armories for meetings, as it has in the past, but I will not countenance bringing foreign agitators from the United States to Canada," Lieut.-Col. Robinson said. "We have trouble enough without them.

"England did not want Johnson, and Canada does not want him. Canadian or English speakers will be welcome."

NEW TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Mexico is now threatened with a race war. General Barrios, leader of the Indians in the mountain state of Puebla, where Carranza was killed, threatens to revolt against the present Government. "Las Noticias" says Luis Cabrera, former Carranzist, is working with Barrios in the movement to declare a war of Indians against Mexicans of Spanish blood. Cabrera is a member of one of the oldest Indian tribes in Mexico, in the state of Taxacala.

"Last Noticias" says Barrios has a thousand Indians, well armed and ready to start the race war. It adds that Cabrera and Ignacio Bonillas are backing the movement, which is to overthrow the Government of Obregon and place pure-blooded Indians in charge of the Government.

BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Allied Supreme Council on Saturday afternoon handed the Greek and Turkish delegations in London the proposals it has formulated as a basis of settlement with a view to the establishment of peace in the Near East.

The Allies are prepared to facilitate the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations on condition that they be given proof of the readiness of the Turks to execute the peace treaty as modified.

The Turks are asked to recognize the right of the Turkish Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontier of Turkey in Asia, and to agree to accept the decision of the commission appointed by the League of Nations on the question of the territory to be transferred to Armenia for this purpose.

The Turks have protested against the maintenance of a Greek garrison in Smyrna and recalled that they had accepted the proposed commission for eastern Thrace. The Turkish delegates cast on Greece the responsibility for delaying peace. It is understood they will lay the Allied proposals before the Sublime Porte in Constantinople and the Nationalist Assembly in Angora.

COMING WAGE REDUCTION ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The New York Central Railway has announced a sweeping wage reduction to become operative on April 16, which will affect a total of 43,000 employees on the lines between New York and Chicago. The New York, New Haven and Hartford followed with the statement that wages on its lines were to be revised downward after April 15 and the Long Island Railway proposed a reduction to certain of its employees, but after a conference between representatives of the employees and officials of the company, it was asserted that no agreement had been reached.

It is the belief that the action of the New York Central Co. will be followed by wage reductions affecting the entire system known as the New York Central Lines.

The railway executives are unanimous in declaring that the reductions are necessary to pave the way for lower freight and passenger rates and declare that the wage cuts will begin with the unskilled employees, but will finally reach the highest executive.

The action looking toward the wholesale reduction of wages of railway employees of the nation, is being assailed by union leaders.

J. G. Leuhrsen, president of the American Dispatchers' Association, asserts that the train sheets will show that the railways are not economically managed and in a letter to Senator A. B. Cummings, chairman of the Senate interstate commerce committee, he calls for a senatorial investigation of the transportation situation "so as to avert serious strife over wage reductions."

Rear-Admiral James Johnson Kane, retired, one of the three chaplains in the United States Navy to attain that rank, died in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, on Thursday. He was 84 years old. Admiral Kane was born in Ottawa, Ont., the son of a British naval officer, and entered the United States Navy in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War, as a volunteer seaman.

FRENCH SPEECHES IN HOUSE TO BE TRANSLATED.

The House of Commons on Wednesday passed a resolution placed on the order paper by Joseph Archambault (Chambly-Vercheres) which proposes that speeches delivered in French in the House shall be translated into English and published in a special sheet of Hansard every Monday.

Mr. Archambault, supporting his resolution, said he was sure all members wished to understand the substance of every speech delivered in the Commons. Provision was made for French members who did not speak English, inasmuch as English speeches were translated into French and published in the second edition of Hansard.

Dr. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac) said that English-speaking members felt they were under a handicap in not being able to read speeches in French.

The Prime Minister observed that the officials concerned had stated that it was quite feasible to print translations of French speeches daily. He was satisfied that the motion should pass.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

After a succinct and careful statement by Premier Meighen on Thursday the House closed the discussion on the British cattle embargo by adopting a motion presented by Dr. Michael Steele (South Perth) endorsing the action of the present and previous Governments "in protesting against the implication of disease in Canadian cattle contained in the embargo against such cattle as now maintained."

The subject was raised at the Wednesday sitting by William Smith (South Ontario) well-known as a breeder of cattle, who called upon the House to declare that the removal of the embargo would not be in the best interest of Canada.

Isaac E. Pedlow (South Renfrew) wished to substitute an amendment instructing the Government to protest against the insinuation, conveyed by the maintenance of the embargo, that Canadian cattle were infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

On Thursday Dr. Steel offered his sub-amendment, and upon it the Prime Minister based his statement. The declaration embodied in the sub-amendment he said, would be forwarded to the British Government through the Canadian High Commissioner at London.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

AGAINST THE DEMON ALCOHOLISM.

("L'Action Catholique.")

The duty of the moment is that everybody armed against the demon of alcoholism shall continue to battle with it for the good name of the province and the peace and prosperity of the people. The new statute governing liquor is not a temperance measure. Theoretically, it is susceptible of producing good results, but between theory and practice there are likely to be as many slips as between the cup and the lips.

SPANISH PREMIER ASSASSINATED.



Eduardo Dato was killed with revolver bullets as he left Congress, Madrid, on March 8.

Our Young People

This Department includes pages 9 and 10, and the pages attached to these, 23 and 24, so that they can be removed while the older people are reading their portion.

AN EASTER GOOD TIME.

JAMES AUGUSTUS was reckoning up. He always had a deep pucker in his forehead when he did that, and Patty kept as still as a mouse. She was darning the stockings Friday night, instead of Saturday, because to-morrow, Saturday, was going to be such a great day. She had an extreme respect for James Augustus's occupation, as well as a breathless interest to know how the figures were going to turn out. James Augustus could keep books as they did at the stores, and do examples in cube root with never a mistake; while Patty, like Alice's Wonderland Queen, could do addition if you gave her time.

James Augustus was such a sensible, practical boy that when he had said that he and Patty would take care of themselves, and that he need not go to live with old Mr. Stephen Randall, or Patty with Mrs. Simon Graves, who had offered to take them, people had said, after their first headshaking dismay, that perhaps they really could. That was when they were left orphans, at sixteen and thirteen respectively, with nothing but a little dilapidated house, and about three acres of land on which scarcely anything but huckleberries would grow.

Everyone called James Augustus by his full name, although double names have so long been out of fashion. The father and mother had liked them and he has tried to call Patty, Martha Abby. But she was so rolly-poly, and her hair curled so tightly, and she took life so lightly, that she was Patty before she was four, and Patty she remained to all the town. While as for James Augustus, not the roughest boy at school ever had called him Jim, and even his grandmother never had called him Jimmie after he was three. It was generally conceded that if ever a boy of sixteen was fitted to be head of a family, and get a living out of nothing, James Augustus was that boy.

Patty felt that she was light-minded, and tried to learn wisdom of James Augustus.

"Patty!" When James Augustus spoke, Patty jumped as if she had been shot. It makes one nervous to sit still and bear suspense if one is not used to keeping still at all.

"That flock of hens that Cousin Lem Varrill gave us when he went out West has made more difference to us than you would think. We have paid everybody, and we have kept that bit in the tin box—it's almost enough to put into the bank—and we have twenty-two dozen fresh eggs to carry to market to-morrow, to say nothing of the packed eggs and the broilers!"

Patty drew a long, happy breath, and her eyes answered the sparkle in James Augustus's. It was only a year and a half since they had been left alone with only half a dozen hens and a lame old rooster, in cramped quarters in the wood shed. Now there was a large poultry house that James Augustus had built, with his own hands' ond such a lot of hens! James Augustus and Patty counting carefully never could agree upon the number.

But, oh, it had not always been easy! Things so seldom are altogether easy in this world—and perhaps you should not be good for much if they were! There had been discouraging debts—James Augustus would not have run into debt if the poultry house had not been an absolute necessity; and sometimes—not that that mattered so very much!—there was only what the chickens had, corn meal and water, for dinner. Patty made it into a kind of a Johnnycake, and they ate it gaily—which is half the battle and more. But it was no wonder that Patty drew a long breath of relief after James Augustus's reckoning.

"All the money we get at market to-morrow will be clear gain," said James Augustus, happily jotting down more figures. "I don't see why we shouldn't have a real Easter good time!"

That was not like James Augustus, he was so prudent. Patty's heart fairly danced in her bosom. It is hard to be always thinking of the money for necessities, and never to spend a light-minded cent. It was to Patty, anyway. James Augustus never had seemed to mind. You scarcely would have suspected James Augustus of wishing to spend a light-minded cent. It was delightful to hear him speak, and with reality a little quiver in his voice, of an Easter celebration.

Perhaps, however, he only meant the little extra money that they had tried to have put into the plate at church, at Easter. Last year it had been only a dime apiece—two little, miserable, shrinking dimes among the big silver pieces, and the bank bills! It might be even a dollar apiece this year, thought Patty with a bounding heart. She and James Augustus were just alike about liking to do some things. She was quite sure that James Augustus was thinking of the contribution plate. He always said he wasn't going to steal his religion. "I want you to have a brand-new Easter hat," said James Augustus suddenly, and that fairly took Patty's breath away.

"But I fixed up my old one so beautifully, and I'm so proud of it!" said Patty. "Two roses that the tin peddler gave me—there are such lovely things sometimes in the rags!—and a ribbon bow off the feather duster that they gave me from the things left over at the fair"—

"Oh, well! Then anything you like," said James Augustus with masculine impatience of millinery details.

She looked about the shabby little living room which she had furnished so many times in fancy, with the pretty things she loved! But furniture was not what she wanted for Easter. She knew just what she did want; she had known it the minute James Augustus spoke about the hat. But it was such a ridiculous thing that she never would dare to tell the practical, sensible James Augustus! If she could have the money, without telling what she was going to do with it! If she could sneak into some shop at the Port without letting James Augustus find it out! It was no matter if what she wanted was ridiculous; it would be just as nice to have it!

Easter was late that year! It was a balmy April morning when James Augustus and Patty set forth for Milliport, with their eggs and their "broilers," in the old waggon, drawn by their old, sorrel mare, Abigail. The joy of spring was in the air, the Easter joy as well. When they passed the little cemetery on the hill, James Augustus held out his rough boy-hand and clasped Patty's comfortingly. There were things so sacred that they could not bear to talk about them, but each felt the hope that shone through the mist in the other's eyes—the great Easter hope glorifying all the common day.

James Augustus went to market with the eggs and the broilers. Patty alighted from the waggon in the gay little Milliport main street where the shops were. James Augustus had said that when he joined her there, on his return from market, they would divide the money that he received for the eggs and the broilers. Patty thought that before he came she would decide about the thing she meant to buy It was so queer a thing to want that it was a little difficult to tell James Augustus about—James Augustus who was so sensible!

Old Miss Fanny Jecks, who was in the poorhouse had stopped in her daily walk to look at Patty's daffodils, and then had gone in for a little while to the living room, where Patty was making over her last summer's hat. Miss Fanny had had much trouble. She had a child's love of posies, and pretty things generally; and an innocent liking for finery. People smiled a little, either indulgently or contemptuously, when poor, old Miss Fanny put an ancient faded feather into her hat. Perhaps it was because Patty had a rather uncommon degree of liking for pretty clothes herself that she felt an instant thrill of sympathy when Miss Fanny said earnestly:

"I suppose most everyone has a longing for something that they can't get, and I've been longing for an Easter hat almost ever since I can remember—a brand-new Easter hat right out of a milliner's shop! Seems foolish, doesn't it? The poor-mistress says my mind ought to be set on better things, and I know it. But"—then Miss Fanny's lips quivered—"when you've lost all your own, and have no home nor anybody wanting you anywhere, it seems as if you had got to have some little thing to please you, or you couldn't stand it anyhow! It's an awful feeling to live and die and be buried from the poorhouse. Maybe folks can't see how an Easter hat would help the feeling, but it would—so there!"

"I—I can understand," Patty had said, swallowing a sob of sympathy in her throat.

"I said it right out to you because I felt as if you would," said Miss Fanny. "Seth Bemis, the expressman, gave me a ride to Milliport one day last week, and I saw the hat I want in a milliner's window. It was soft grey with a sprig of lilac, and little feathers standing out at the side. Seems as if 'twas just the Easter hat that I have been longing for these twenty years. I don't need the poor-mistress to tell me that Easter means more than hats—folks that have been through as much as I have don't need to be told that"—Miss Fanny's lip quivered again—"but for all that it would make life seem different to me to have that hat!"

Now was it any wonder that, when James Augustus said they might have just what they wanted for Easter, Patty thought of Miss Fanny Jecks, and that hat? She almost trembled, as she walked along by the three millinery shops, lest it should not still be in the window. But oh, joy! there it was, or one just like it in the window of the most stylish shop.

James Augustus came back from the market looking pretty well satisfied. "Of course," as he said, "things are not apt to turn out exactly right in this world." Fresh eggs had fallen two cents a dozen in price, and the market was somewhat overstocked with broilers. Nevertheless, it was a comfortable bit of money that James Augustus divided with her in the hardware shop where they met (James Augustus had felt new locks for the poultry house to be a necessity).

Patty was impatient over the locks. The Easter hat which she already called Miss Fanny's might be gone.

"You said we would buy just what we wanted most," she said as they came out of the hardware shop. "You will think what I am going to do so foolish that perhaps you had better not come with me!" A look that was like relief came over James Augustus's face.

"I was just thinking that I had an errand to do by myself," he said with a shade of embarrassment.

They met, an hour later, at the stable where James Augustus had put up the horse. Patty had a very large bandbox, and James Augustus had filled the waggon with what looked like a whole orchard of fruit trees covered with burlaps.

"A hat, after all?" asked James Augustus.

"You said we hadn't a place to set out a fruit tree!" cried Patty.

James Augustus grew somewhat red in the face.

"It looks so lonesome over there in Lorenzo Wing's garden where his row of young peach trees got winter-killed," he said, shamefacedly. "And if it looked so to me I thought it would be pretty hard for Lorenzo when he got out of his long, rheumatic fever, and got downstairs where he could look out of the sitting-room window."

Patty's eyes were full of sympathy, but they did grow wide with wonder as well.

"It's nice to look over to Lorenzo's, and see the pink blossoms," said James Augustus, as gruffly as if he were saying something quite different. Patty felt her courage mount suddenly. "This hat that I bought, James Augustus, is for Miss Fanny Jecks," she said in a queer, little, strained voice. "It is for an Easter present. She hasn't had one for twenty years, and she has been longing for one all that time."

James Augustus whistled—a long, long whistle. "Kind of queer for you to be buying Easter finery for somebody else!" he said. "I guess that isn't the way people do that get rich."

"It was just what I wanted," said Patty. And she cast a backward glance at the peach trees.

James Augustus grew red in the face again. "I rather think we both of us have worked hard enough for that money to do what we please with it," he said. "And perhaps we can get along if we are not very sensible."

James Augustus had no very great interest in the Easter hat. He could not get rid of a masculine opinion that a hat was of small consequence. But he got Ephraim Grimes, who worked on the next farm, to help him, and the peach trees were set out before dark. Lorenzo Wing's sister had told him that Lorenzo was coming down to his Easter dinner.

On the way home, Patty began to feel that there was difficulty about the presentation of the Easter hat. If she should carry the hat to the poorhouse, there would be jealousy caused among some of the other inmates—there were natures there sadly warped by evil inheritance and hard circumstances, and gentle Miss Fanny, with her fine tastes, was the butt of their rude ridicule. Nothing must be done to make it harder for Miss Fanny!

Before they reached the foot of their own hill, Patty had opened her heart to James Augustus, and asked his advice. James Augustus knew how to be a brother even if he failed to understand the importance of an Easter hat, and he was so sensible!

"Well, you might invite Miss Fanny to our house to spend Easter," said James Augustus. "Then you could give her the hat, and she could go to church with us and wear it the first time. Then maybe the poorhouse people would get used to it—and not trouble her."

James Augustus even offered to drive over, and bring Miss Fanny home with him. Patty thought that she would have invited her before, if she had thought that James Augustus would be willing.

Miss Fanny came, delighted, bewildered, wearing all her best bits of shabby finery. It had been so many years since she had been invited out that she scarcely could remember such an event. "I don't see how you came to think of such a beautiful thing!" she said.

"James Augustus thought of it," said Patty. And James Augustus scowled at her for it, being one who liked to do his own good deeds by stealth.

When Patty presented the hat, Miss Fanny seemed for a moment or two like an incredulous child to whom fairyland has suddenly opened. She tried it on before Patty's little looking-glass, and a color came into her cheeks, and a brightness into her eyes, that made her look almost young. Suddenly she turned to Patty with eyes overflowing with tears.

"It isn't so much the hat!—the hat isn't anything, really, compared to knowing that somebody thought enough of me to buy it for me!" she cried. "I wouldn't have believed that there was anybody in the world that did!" Miss Fanny wore her beautiful hat with a grace and dignity that caused people to look twice to see who the elegant woman was in the pew with James Augustus and Patty.

When they saw who it was some of them wondered why they had never thought it worth while to take some notice of Miss Fanny Jecks at the poor house.

Miss Fanny went home with James Augustus and Patty to dinner. When it came near the time for her to go home her face grew sad and perplexed.

In the privacy of the wood shed, Patty consulted James Augustus concerning Miss Fanny's difficulty.

"She's afraid to carry the hat home at all! She has no place to hide it, and she is afraid that the poor-mistress won't like it, and that it will make it hard for her to get along with the others."

James Augustus sat upon the chopping block, whistled, and was silent, while the balmy spring wind blew in at the open door, and the first robin of the season sang in the elm tree.

"If she can't take the hat away, why then I expect she'd better stay with the hat," he said, gruffly, although facetiously at last; James Augustus's voice always was gruff when he was deeply moved.

Patty clasped her hands, and her voice had a half-strained sob in it.

"James Augustus, do you really mean it? Oh, I wanted it so much, but I was afraid you would say it wasn't possible! I was afraid you and other people would say that it was as much as we could do to take care of ourselves."

"I rather think we can take as good care of Miss Fanny as they do at the poorhouse!" said James Augutsus. "An I Johnnycake for two always will do for three." James Augustus had the pucker smoothed quite out of his forehead. He had been peeping behind the blind, to see Lorenzo Wing look at his row of peach trees.

In the little "spare chamber," under the roof, Miss Fanny knelt beside a dainty little bed with its "rising-sun" quilt, and lifted up a tremulous, tear-broken voice. Patty, coming up with a pitcher of water, paused at the door that was ajar.

"O God, I thank thee that there's home for me instead of the poorhouse, this Easter day, and a home that seems 'most like the Father's house!"—"Forward."

A negro was standing an examination for the position of rural free delivery carrier. Among other questions written for him to answer was the poser:

"What is the distance between the earth and the moon?" His prompt but indignant reply was: "See heah! If you's a-going to put me on dat route, I quit right now."

.. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

LOVE-IN-HEARTS.

(By Ruby Holmes Martyn.)

GUY and Lois were carrying the nicest lettuce head from their hot-bed to Auntie Bates. Her city sister was coming to spend the Easter week-end, and the children knew she would like to make a delicious vegetable salad for supper. So they thought the lettuce would make an acceptable Easter gift for Auntie Bates, and picking it carefully, they started across the pasture. Guy played he was a wild horse and ran around the little pine trees on the hillside, but Lois walked primly because she carried the lettuce in her striped apron.

"The flowers are waking up for Easter!" cried Guy, forgetting he was a wild horse when he spied a blue violet.

"Then there'll soon be cowslips at the brook," added Lois happily.

"See! There is a rabbit behind the biggest tree!"

"Two rabbits!"

"White ones!"

"They are Dick Fenton's tame rabbits."

"Serves him right if they ran away,"



frowned Guy. "He's dreadfully careless, and probably left the hutch door open by mistake."

Lois picked an outside leaf from the lettuce.

"Coax them with this. Won't Dick be pleased to see us bringing home his pets," she said.

But Guy kept frowning.

"Let Dick Fenton find his own rabbits," he pouted. "He spilt ink in school yesterday and let me take the blame for his carelessness."

Lois opened her blue eyes wide with amazement. She had never heard her brother speak so bitterly.

"Why, Guy Ransom, you ought to be ashamed!" she ejaculated. "At Easter time you ought not to remember an unkind thing about anyone. You know mother told us that Easter is the season when many, many beautiful things waken out of doors, and one of the most beautiful things in the world is for us to keep love-in-hearts so awake that there isn't room for unkind thoughts or bitter words or careless deeds."

Guy wiggled uncomfortably.

"But to catch those rabbits will spoil the nice lettuce for Auntie Bates," he protested.

"Then let it spoil! I guess our love for Auntie Bates is big enough to dare explain about an outside leaf of lettuce!"

"Bunny! Bunny!" called Guy, kneeling on the ground to hold the lettuce leaf toward the rabbits.

Then they hopped around the tree and looked longingly at the green. Guy was so busy coaxing the pretty animals to nibble at the fresh leaf that he forgot how Dick Fenton had wronged him, and the frown disappeared from his face.

"Let the rabbits get real tame before we try to pick them up," he whispered. "You take Fluffy in your apron, and I'll carry Snowball in my hat."

Lois had put the lettuce in the shade of a little tree and was kneeling on the ground by Guy with a green leaf. One rabbit hopped near enough to take a bite. Then the other rabbit nibbled at the leaf Guy held. Lois patted Fluffy's soft white fur, and it was not long before she had the rabbit in her apron. Guy took off his hat to carry Snowball in.

The Fenton farmhouse was just over the hill, and fast as they could Lois and Guy ran to the hutch where Dick kept the rabbits.

"I won't be careless about fastening that door again," declared Dick when he had thanked them for bringing the rabbits home. "I've been hunting all the forenoon for them and lost an automobile ride because I had to do it."

"Come along to Auntie Bates' house with us," invited Lois, seeing how lonely and disappointed Dick was.

"Don't you suppose she would like some radishes from my hot bed? And we could get some cowslip greens at the brook," said Dick, eager to do his part for dear Auntie Bates.

"Hurrah!" cried Guy.

"Love-in-hearts is beautiful," thought Lois. "Mother said we were to keep it awake at Easter time and every other day in the whole year!"— Child's Hour."

DAINTY EASTER EGG GIFTS.

Given a sunny window, and the willingness to take a little trouble, children may make a novel Easter-egg garden or dainty Easter gifts.

First of all, there must be a collection of egg-shells, which have been carefully opened so as to give a liberal two-thirds of "receptacle," and if you live on a farm and can get a few goose or duck eggs, so much the better. The next thing is carefully to "edge" the shells round the top to make them even. Half the number of egg-shells may be converted into miniature flower "pots," and the other half into tiny hanging "baskets."

The little "pots" will need feet on which to stand. These are supplied by making three balls of modelling clay, about the size of marbles, on which the egg-shell can rest, or an inverted gas-mantle support makes an admirable little stand, having three feet just the right size, and a cup to receive the bottom of the egg-shell.

The tiny hanging "baskets" may be pierced with three or four holes at even distances round the top and threaded with brightly colored silk. A piece of cork or india rubber should be held on the outside of the egg-shell, while it is pierced from the inside with a slender darning needle. The cork acts as a buffer and receives the point of the needle, preventing the shell from splitting. If preferred, a covering may be netted, or crocheted in silk or wool, within which to suspend the egg-shell.

Next a piece of cotton-wool, well moistened, or wet sponge, is stuffed into each eggshell and sprinkled with garden-cress, mustard or flax seed.

The little "pots" are arranged along the inner window-sill, and the "baskets" suspended on a stout string stretched across the window, and very pretty is the effect, especially if the shells are colored, or have pictures painted on them.

Kept warm and moist, the eggshells will, in five or six days, show a plentiful supply of wee green leaves, which will soon develop into overhanging tendrils. The curly garden cress is perhaps the quickest and prettiest plant to grow.

—CAN YOU DO IT?—

CHARADE.

My first is a letter small,
  Though 'tis very commonly used;
My second is a kind of animal;
  (When you guess it you'll be amused!)
My third you'll do when your tea's too warm,
  And you should, when you drink iced tea;
My fourth is an article, short in form;
  One more hint and you'll have the key;
My fifth is a verb we employ—
  Some writers instead say "eschew."
My whole means—mark well every boy!—
  Liberty! guess me now, do.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle.

Transformations: 1. Shirk, shark. 2. Barge, badge. 3. Gross, grass. 4. Nitre, niger. 5. Beach, bench. 6. Baton, bacon. 7. Spore, spire. 8. Party, patty. 9. Ardor, armor. 10. Wager, wafer. 11. Caddy, candy. 12. Snore, snare.

The profiteer's wife read a paragraph from a daily paper in which it said that a certain dinner-party had ended with great eclat. "What's eclat?" she asked her husband. "Those chocolate things with cream in 'em," was the answer.

BETTY'S EASTER FLOWER.

"SEE, mother, I found an onion for you down cellar! You did not think we had any, did you?"

"Thank you, daughter. No, I couldn't find a single one. But this isn't an onion, dear; this is a hyacinth bulb," answered mother, and then, seeing the disappointed look that came over her little girl's face,



she quickly added, "But never mind, dear, mother is just as much obliged, and we can plant this."

"Plant it! Why, mother, it is nothing but an old dead thing, isn't it? What is a hyacinth, anyhow?" questioned Betty.

"Don't you remember that pretty plant Mrs. Trimble gave you last Easter?"

"Yes; was that a hyacinth? But how can a pretty flower like that come out of such a dead-looking thing as this is?"

"This only looks dead," mother answered; "but if we put it in this jar, and keep it well watered, besides giving it plenty of sunlight, I think we shall have another beautiful flower for Easter."

Never did a plant have a more faithful gardener. Every morning Betty would look to see if it had grown any during the night, and after a while she began to see a little green shoot poking its way out of its prison. After that how fast it did grow! One leaf after another unfolded, and by and by the buds came.

While they were still green, and had not yet begun to open, grandmother invited Betty to visit her. Mother promised to take care of the hyacinth, and Betty happily rode away in the big auto with grandmother.

But her first question upon her return home was whether her hyacinth had blossomed.

"Wait until morning, dear," answered mother as she tucked her sleepy little girl in bed, "and you will have a surprise."

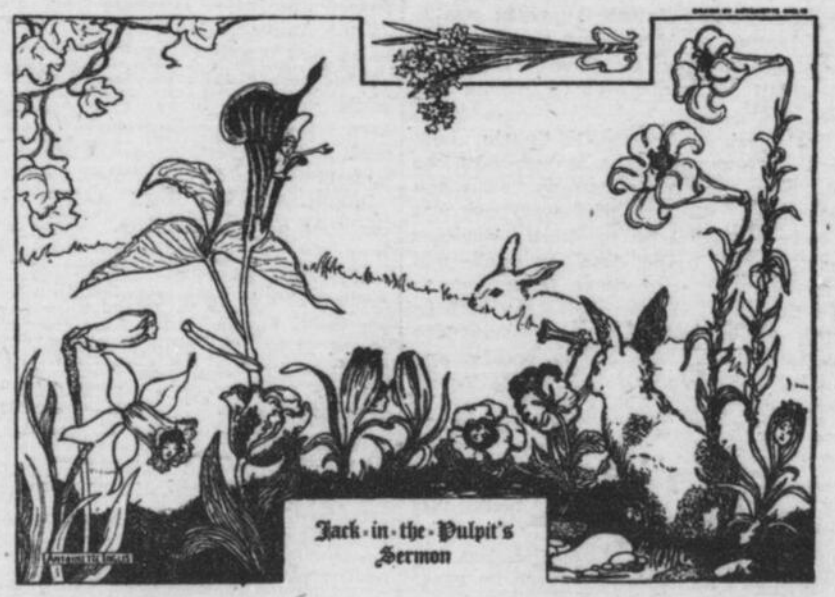
In two minutes Betty was fast asleep, but in the morning as soon as she was dressed she raced down to look at her plant.

There it stood on the little table by the window, just where she had left it, but now all those little green buds were beautiful white blossoms, whose sweet perfume filled the room.

"Oh, how lovely!" Betty exclaimed, hopping up and down with delight.

Then a very thoughtful expression sobered her face for just a minute before she added: "Why, it is like the Easter story of Jesus rising from the dead, isn't it? For this was just as if it were dead, when I found it; it is my own Easter flower!"—Selected.

Noticing one of her pupils nibbling at some luncheon in school one day, the teacher called the culprit to the desk. "You know," she began sternly, "that you must not eat during lesson hours. Now, as a punishment, you must stand in front of the class and eat every bit of it." The small boy did as he was told, a curious grin overspreading his face. The teacher misunderstood that grin until the last scrap had disappeared, when from the class a small voice wailed in tearful accents: "Please, teacher, that wasn't his lunch he was eatin'—it was mine."



All of an Easter morning,
  Jack-in-the-pulpit cried,
"Gather, oh, gather, and listen,
  From all of the countryside!
Hither, my congregation!
  Hither, ye flowerets gay!
Hither, ye bouncing bunnies!
  Listen to what I say!"

Over the hills they hurried,
  Out of the field and wood,
Bunnies and blooms of April,
  Whither the preacher stood.
There were the yellow jonquils;
  There were the pansies blue;
There were the stately lilies;
  There were the tulips, too.

Then to his congregation
  Jack-in-the-pulpit said,
"Lo, it is Easter morning!
  Lift up every head!
Tell to the world your gladness!
  Show it the while ye sing
Songs of the vanquished winter,
  Victory songs of spring!

"Lo, it is Easter morning!
  Go to the world, I pray,
Bearing the glorious message
  Born of our Easter Day;
Tell how ye lay imprisoned
  Deep in the mould and the night!
Tell how ye burst in beauty
  Into the warmth and the light!"

So on an Easter morning,
  Over the hills and afar,
All of the flowers of April
  Carry wherever they are
Messages fair and fragrant—
  Do you not get them, pray?
Telling the world the meaning
  Flooding our Easter Day.

Whispers the yellow jonquil,
  Whispers the pansy blue,
Whispers the stately lily,
  Whispers the tulip, too:
"Long did we lie imprisoned
  Deep in the mould and the night;
Then we burst in beauty
  Into the warmth and the light!"

—"Youth's Companion."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

F. G. H., Calif., asks.—I would like to know what was the Pope's pronouncement regarding Manitoba School Law in 1890, or perhaps it was at the time of the Dominion Act of 1867?

Ans.—To the Encyclical of Pius IX., issued A. D. '864, is added the so-called Syllabus. This extraordinary document which is a catalogue of eighty errors of the age, presents a strange mixture of truth and error. It is a protest against atheism, materialism and other forms of infidelity which every Christian must abhor, but it is also a declaration of war against modern civilization and the course of history for the last three hundred years. It expressly condemns religious and civil liberty, the separation of Church and State; indirectly it asserts the infallibility of the Pope, the exclusive right of Romanism to recognition by the State, the unlawfulness of all non-Catholic religions, the complete independence of the Roman hierarchy from the civil government (yet without allowing a separation) the power of the Church to coerce and enforce, and its supreme control over education, science and literature.

About 1890, the Government of Manitoba deprived the Roman Catholics and the Church of England of separate schools, glebe lands and money for school purposes. The churches appealed to the Privy Council. The appeal of the Church of England was thrown out because they were of the majority in the province, but it admitted the right of the Roman Catholics to apply to Federal Power for remedial legislation, which legislation however was never attained. Under the "Sunny Ways" of the Laurier Administration, the Pope sent delegates to inquire into the matter and a compromise was made.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

O. M. M., Ont.—Who was the original of Uncle Tom (the noted negro in "Uncle Tom's Cabin") and where did he live and die?

Ans.—The character of Uncle Tom, in Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" published (in book form) in 1852, has been objected to as improbable and yet the writer herself declares that she has received more confirmations of that character and from a greater variety of sources than of any other in the book. The most noted claim for the discovery of a character parallel with that of Uncle Tom is to be found in the published memoirs of the venerable Josiah Henson, a clergyman in Canada. He was "raised" in the state of Maryland. Having seen his father brutally mutilated and sold south for having protected his mother against the assault of a white man, young Henson grew up embittered and in a state of heathenism, without any religious instruction. Being converted at a camp meeting he began to preach. Being a man of great natural force of mind and strength of character his endeavours to enlighten his fellow-heathen were so successful that he was gradually led to assume the station of a negro preacher. Henson was in every way a most valuable servant but his master was a man of low ideals quite incapable of appreciating his extraordinary faithfulness. On one occasion he allowed Henson to purchase his freedom for the sum of four hundred dollars, and then repenting of having parted with such a valuable piece of property he by an unworthy artifice, got possession of his servants' free papers and condemned him once more to hopeless slavery. All the disinterested kindness which Henson showed to the family of his master was rewarded only by empty phrases, and Henson indignantly resolved no longer to submit to the injustice. With a degree of prudence, courage and address which can scarcely find a parallel in history, he managed with his wife and child to escape into Canada. Here he learned to read, and by his superior talent and capacity for management laid the foundation for the fugitive settlement of Dawn, which soon became one of the most flourishing in Canada.

SHOEING A HORSE.

Subscriber, Que., asks.—What will it cost to shoe a horse at two cents for the first nail, the price to be doubled for every nail? Some friends and myself have been working out this example, we all get different answers and we would be glad to have the correct one.

Ans.—Your question comes no doubt from the old story of the man who went to the blacksmith's to have his horse shod, but the price of two shillings, which the blacksmith asked for the work, he considered too much. "Very well," said the blacksmith, "there are thirty-two nails in the shoes. I will charge you a penny for the first nail, twopence for the second nail, fourpence for the third nail and so on; doubling the amount for each nail."

To this charge the man agreed with the result that he had to pay far more than the original two shilling charge. This story is perhaps a century old and fashions in horseshoes, as well as other things, have no doubt changed. Assuming however that there are eight nails in the horseshoe, and a penny, that is, two cents, is the charge for the first nail and double the amount for the next, etc., it will be an interesting sum to work out the total, at twelve pence to the shilling and twenty shillings to the pound and then on dollars.

CANADA'S EXPORTS.

E. B., P. E. I., asks.—(1.) Please give the number of dozens of eggs Canada exported last year and the sum total of the amounts and to what countries? (2.) Also give the amounts of ham and bacon exported and to where? Also sum total of sales? (3.) Also number of cattle and amount of beef and the total amount of such sales and to where? (4.) Number of bushels of potatoes Canada last year exported to the United States?

Ans. (1.) Eggs exported to United Kingdom in 1920, 5,679,810 doz. value $3,309,364. Bermuda, 13,549 doz., $8,932. Newfoundland, 117,491 doz., $71,074. Alaska, 300 doz., $223. Belgium, 50,400 doz., $32,640. Miquelon and St. Pierre, 6,908 doz., $4,080. United States, 131,999 doz., $70,514. Total value, $3,496,827. (2.) Bacon and hams (shoulders and sides) to the United Kingdom, 2,209,456 cwt., value $69,293,178. Barbados, 199 cwt., $7,470. Bermuda, 486 cwt., $19,649. British Guiana, 7 cwt., $33. Other B. W. Indies, 61 cwt., $2,404. Fiji Islands, 1 cwt., $40. Hong Kong, 18 cwt., $863. Jamaica, 406 cwt., $109,74. Newfoundland, 361 cwt., $14,698. Trividad and Tobago, 159 cwt., $7,370. Aaiska, 9 cwt., $671. Belgium, 3,930 cwt., $133,908. Cuba 14 cwt., $630. Denmark, 1,312 cwt., $48,790. France, 1,851 cwt., $57,662. Germany, 948 cwt., $29,210. Greece, 53 cwt., $1,985. Holland, 1,913 cwt., $54,421. Japan, 4 cwt., $224. Miquelon and St. Pierre, 134 cwt., $5,029. Norway, 1 cwt., $71. Sweden, 302 cwt., $9,371. United States, 14,798 cwt., $424,639. Total value, $70,123,580. (3.) By far the largest proportion of live cattle which Canada exports go to the United States. For 1920, the total number exported to the United States was 502,588 valued at $44,021,587. Of beef (fresh and pickled) the amount exported to the United Kingdom was 288,382 cwt., valued at $4,897,082. Barbados, 26 cwt., $402. Bermuda, 108 cwt., $2,061. Newfoundland, 20,652 cwt., $357,820. Alaska, 669 cwt. (fresh), $19,988. Belgium, 21,682 cwt., $353,339. Denmark, 23,696 cwt., $322,630. France, 1,112 cwt. (fresh), $20,018. Germany, 224 cwt., (fresh), $3,583. Greece, 130,262 cwt., $2,473,798. Holland, 47,762 cwt., $653,434. Italy, 215,719 cwt. (fresh), value $4,549,447. Miquelon and St. Pierre, 193 cwt. (fresh), $4,807. Sweden, 3,673 cwt. (fresh), $54,251. United States, 346,191 cwt., $5,922,838. Jamaica, 2 cwt. (pickled), $32. Trinidad and Tobago, 58 cwt. (pickled), $955; Cuba 2 cwt. (pickled), $38. (4.) Canada exported to the United States, 5,480,754 tons of potatoes valued at $6,819,405.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE.

An Old Subscriber, Ont., asks.—What is the law in Ontario if a man dies without a will? (1.) What does the widow receive? (2.) What do the children receive?

Ans.—(1) and (2.) The widow is entitled to one-third of the estate remaining after payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and succession duties, and the children, in equal shares, to the residue.

A POEM FURNISHED.

Miss Verna Redmond, of Egerton, writes —(1.) I was just looking through some old clippings I had, and I found the words of "If Billy Sunday Comes to Town," so I thought I would send them in. (2.) I would like to get the words of "In the Shade of pleased if you would publish the song. pleased if you would public the song.

Ans.—(1.) We are much indebted to Miss Redmond for the poem which we print as follows:—

"IF BILLY SUNDAY CAME TO TOWN."

If Billy Sunday came to town,
I'd hustle every minute;
I'd help to build the wooden tent,
And get the people in it.

I'd hurry homeward from my work,
And eat my dinner standing;
Then call my neighbor on the 'phone,
His company demanding.

I'd talk of Billy on the cars,
At lunch, and in the office;
I wouldn't be a mummy—numb,
Because I am a novice.

I'd gladly pour my money out
To pay for all expenses,
For I believe the good he does
Outweighs the small offences.

I think I'd speak to brother men;
I'd try, e'en though to fail,
To win them, boys and men alike,
To hit the sawdust trail.

Yes, this I'd do, if Billy came,
And other things beside;
My friends would see me moving
At a swift, religious stride.

I wonder how I'd find the time
If Billy reached the city,
To do the things I now can't do?
The difference seems a pity.

Suppose the great evangelist
Should fail to come this way,
Will Christ, the Lord, be absent, too,
Does He with Billy stay?

I wonder if I worked for him
With others of his friends,
Without the wooden tent and band,
If we could reach the ends.

That Billy and his workers reach
In human lives made new—
In grog shops closed and drunkards saved
In church with crowded pew?

If Billy doesn't come to town
Why should I count but zero,
When I propose, if he should come
To be a Christian hero?

If Billy came I'd reach the tent
On every night but Monday;
Suppose I try to reach my church
On Wednesday night and Sunday.

If Billy came I'd talk to men
Of Christ and life and love;
Suppose I now try every way
To lift men's thoughts above.

If Billy came, I'd pray and give
And work with might and main,
My Master, shall I try less hard
To follow in thy train?

No, I'll rejoice in every grace
God gives to William Sunday,
And in the men that work for him
On every night but Monday.

So, here is where I promise hard
To win the folk I know,
To serve the Lord who loves them
And who died to tell them so.

—Rev. Robert E. Brown, in the "Lincoln Methodist."

(2.) Referred to readers.

RECITATION REQUESTED.

R. D. F., N.S., asks.—Please publish in your Questions and Answers Column, a recitation entitled, "Who Stuffed that Owl." I think each verse ends with the words, "But the Barber Kept on Shaving?"

Ans.—The poem you ask for is as follows:—

THE OWL CRITIC.

"Who stuffed that white owl?" No one spoke in the shop:
The barber was busy and he couldn't stop;
The customers waiting their turn were all reading
The "Daily," the "Herald," the "Post" little heading
The young man who blurted out such a blunt question;
Not one raised a head or even made a suggestion,
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Don't you see Mister Brown,"
Cried the youth with a frown,
"How wrong the whole thing is,
How preposterous each wing is,
How flattened the head is, how jammed down the neck is—
In short, the whole owl, what an ignorant wreck 'tis'
I make no apology;
I've learned owl-ology.
I've passed days and nights in a hundred collections,
And cannot be blinded to any deflections
Arising from unskilful fingers that fail
To stuff a bird right from his beak to his tail.
Mister Brown! Mister Brown!
Do take that bird down,
Or you'll soon be the laughing stock all over town!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"I've studied owls
And other night fowls,
And I tell you,
What I know to be true:
An owl cannot roost
With his limbs so unloosed;
No owl in the world
Ever had his claws curled,
Ever had his legs slanted
Ever had his bill canted,
Ever had his neck screwed
Into that attitude.
He can't do it because
'Tis against all bird-laws.
Anatomy teaches
Ornithology preaches
An owl has a toe
That can't turn out so!
I've made the white owl my study for years,
And to see such a job almost moves me to tears!
Mister Brown, I'm amazed
You should be so gone crazed
As to put up a bird
In that posture absurd!
To look at that owl really brings on a dizziness,
The man who stuffed him don't half know his business!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Examine those eyes.
I'm filled with surprise
Taxidermists should pass
Off on you such poor glass;
So unnatural they seem
They'd make Audubon scream,
And John Burroughs laugh
To encounter such chaff.
Do take that bird down;
Have him stuffed again, Brown."
And the barber kept on shaving.

"With some sawdust and bark
I could stuff in the dark
An owl better than that
I could make an old hat
Look more like an owl
Than that horrid fowl
Stuck up there so stiff like a side of coarse leather.
In fact about him there's not one natural feather."

Just then, with a wink and a sly normal lurch,
The owl very gravely, got down from his perch,
Walked round and regarded his fault-finding critic
(Who thought he was stuffed) with a glance analytic,
And then fairly hooted, as if he would say,
"Your learning's at fault this time anyway:
Don't waste it again on a live bird, I pray,
I'm an owl; you're another Sir Critic, good-day!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

—James Thomas Fields 1816-1881.

FOR THE GENERAL READER.

We have received several communications asking us to furnish material for essays and arguments to be used in debate. As we have before stated, our columns are for the benefit of the general reader, and we cannot undertake such tasks.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the children well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fever. Concerning them Mrs. Jules Fauquereau, Nominingue, Que., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated and suffered day and night. I was advised to give him Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they helped him and now at the age of thirteen months he is a big healthy, happy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE FLOWERS MISSION

Mary Spaulding Hatch.

The child was watching him wistfully. "We'll take a walk this afternoon, papa, won't we?" she asked.

There was no reply. The man's eyes had closed as he lay back upon the sofa.

She passed her hand over his forehead. "We want to go—just the same as ever, don't we, papa?—I do so much."

He laid his hand upon hers, and silently drew it down and kissed it.

"Don't talk if you don't want to, papa, and I won't worry you—not a bit. I'll wait an hour for you to take a nap; then you'll feel rested, dear."

"I think so, little daughter."

"Then we'll go even if it does rain. I'll wear my rubbers and my waterproof, and of course you're not afraid of a little sprinkle. Let me cover you up—there, now."

An hour and a half later the soft palm of the child lay in the sensitive palm of the man—sensitive to the sympathy of his young daughter, except as his sentient being within was held in the pliers of pain.

"It's perfectly lovely, isn't it, papa, even if it does sprinkle a little now and then. Yesterday I found a whole bunch of spring beauties down by the orchard fence, and this morning I found a dear little johnny-jump-up. Why, there's the sun peeping out—he couldn't bear not to shine, could he?"

"My dear, have you got on your rubbers? It's very wet here."

"Why, yes, papa, and my waterproof, don't you see? And I put the umbrella in your hand; don't you know? So we're safe if it does shower."

"We'd better go back. I fear it's going to rain hard, and I can't let you get ill."

"O, papa, please! You know I'm perfectly well, and I go to school every day, and the sun will come again soon. See, it's edging over that cloud now."

Persuaded by her soft insistence he turned again, relapsing into moody unconsciousness of the effervescing life about, and but dimly conscious of the small leading hand within his own.

They trudged along till they left the town behind, and only an occasional farm house marked the way. The child looked with delight upon the landscape of greening meadows and orchards. "Even the houses look as if they are glad it is spring," she said.

They had come upon a rise of ground. Above and around them lay the hills with patches of snow in their deep crevices. "We'd better go back," said the man, "we've come a long way."

"O, papa!" exclaimed the child, "please, please don't. Just yonder, on the side of the hill is—the place. Let us go. I think she would like to have us."

Again he yielded to the compelling force of the little hand.

"Now, papa," she suggested, "if you'd very much rather not hunt for the flowers, you can sit up here on the dry leaves under this ledge of rock—if you'd rather, papa, dear."

He obeyed mechanically, standing his umbrella in front of him, his hands on the handle, one above the other, and his body bent forward till he rested his chin on his hands, while his far-seeing eyes remained fixed.

The child fitted about over mossy rocks and mouldy mounds, pressing back the sodden leaves, and peering anxiously into sheltered nooks. Now and then she glanced upward to the stolid form above, and as she did so her eyes became blinded with tears, but she brushed them away, and again applied herself to her search, letting her young voice ring out in song as fresh and melodious as the meadow lark.

At last a cry—glad and joyous—aroused the man. "Papa, come here! I've found them—oh, the lovely, lovely arbutus! Come quick, papa! I'd forgotten just where they were, for mamma found them last year, you know. Oh, I wonder if they grow in heaven. I hope they do—she loved them so. There, get down on your knees—down low—your head down, and your face on them. Oh, but aren't they sweet!"

"Once I thought I'd come yesterday, and see if I couldn't find them so as to put them on her grave; but I knew perfectly well, papa, that she'd so much rather you'd have them. See how rough and thick the leaves are, so as to protect the darling blossoms. Yes; take, and smell them."

The man had obeyed dreamily at first; now he eagerly caught at and raised the dainty, wax-like flowers to his lips. What was the controlling power of their exquisite perfume and beauty, he knew not, but all the way home in the dusk a handful of them lifted smiling, coral eyes to the tears that fell upon them. It was enough for them, enough for the child that he smiled as well as cried; that on the way home her hand was held more warmly; that he pointed out the grace of springtime over the landscape; a crocus beside his gate he stopped to observe; and the maple's unfolding buds on his lawn he caressed with his touch.

At his door he turned, and looked long at the child's face, so like hers who had passed into the eternal Easter. The rapture of things immortal filled and thrilled him. The soul so nearly dead was alive again. He knew it; his daughter knew it; they folded their arms about each other, and wept for joy.—Michigan "Christian Advocate."

Teacher—Editor

(By Geo. F. Stewart, Editor of "Canadian.")

For his own sake, as well as for the sake of his pupils, every teacher, and for that matter every intelligent person should try to keep reasonably conversant not only with the current news of the day, but with the latest obtainable information relative to the political, social, literary, scientific and commercial topics, and to the developments in every field of human thought and enterprise, as contained in the newspapers and magazines of the day. Few people have time or opportunity to secure this information at first hand by scanning the multitudinous periodicals in which it is to be found, hence the need and great value of an electric journal that reproduces the best that is to be found in other publications. The only Canadian periodical of this kind, and one of the best in America, is "World Wide," issued weekly by John Dougall & Son, of Montreal. This very excellent journal contains articles from the leading papers of the day on international, political and other affairs of timely interest, as well as on scientific, commercial and financial topics, reviews of recent books, etc. It is absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian, giving articles from the ablest periodicals on both sides of controversial subjects. We most heartily recommend it to our readers. —Geo. F. Stewart, Editor of the "Canadian."

"World Wide" will be sent on trial for two months to any address for 35 cents. John Dougall & Son, publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal. Don't miss this opportunity.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR PARTY OR BEST WEAR.

3091.—For this style net or embroidered crepe and crepe de chine, satin or silk could be combined. The design is also attractive for other combinations. The skirt is made with "pouch" drapery at the sides. The overblouse is finished with girdle ends, to which a sash of ribbon or material may be attached.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4 3-4 yards of 27-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.





AN ATTRACTIVE PLAY GARMENT.

Pattern 3450 was used for this design. It is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 3 yards of 36-inch material.

One could have this in drill, gingham, chambrey, percale, lawn, flannellette, pongee, poplin or repp.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

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Please send me PATTERN NOS. } No.....No.....

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For Blouses, etc., give BUST MEASURE in inches .....

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OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER.

LOOP AND HONEYCOMB STITCHES.

Loop stitch is really an open buttonhole stitch fixed with a tiny stitch across the end.

Little posies of flowers make a dainty trimming. An effective bunch of violets may be worked in loop stitch, one stitch to each petal, while the surrounding leaves may be bordered with buttonholing. Honeycomb stitch is a good filling-in stitch for leaves. This is worked in rows backwards and forwards. You begin by drawing the needle through the material nearly at the top of the left-hand side of the space to be filled. It is then put through the material a few threads above and brought back to form a simple perpendicular stitch. Then a few threads further on a similar stitch is taken, bringing the needle over the thread as in a buttonhole stitch. When the end of a line is finished, the next row is worked in the same way, only from right to left. Each row should be finished with a neat upright stitch.



An easy way of working little bunches of fruit is with small appliqued pieces. Circles of reddish brown linen fixed in place with buttonhole stitch make quite effective berries. The leaves and stems may be worked in embroidery stitches.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So.

"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep or rest the eruption itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarksburg, Ont., Dec. 18, 1918.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes.

Soap 25c., Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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For Children and Adults

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR WORM TROUBLE AND A GOOD GENERAL FAMILY APERIENT

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MONTREAL

230 SILK REMNANTS $1.00

All shades, 100 for 50c; 500 for $2.00; Cushion velvet, 25 remnants for 50c; 60 for $1.00; 150 for $2.00. Cotton for bed-spreads, 60c a pound; 4 lbs. for $2.00. Postpaid. Address: ALLEN NOVELTIES, St. Zacharie, P.Q.

NURSES NEEDED.

There is an ever increasing demand for bright women to serve the nursing profession.

Our method enables you to qualify in a short time. Teaches you at home. A few minutes a day will do it. Interesting and instructive study. All information in detail will be sent free. Write for it today.

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HOME COOKING

SALAD RECIPES.

Stuffed Pepper Salad.—3 medium-sized green peppers, 1 ten-cent cream cheese, 1-4 cupful grated American cheese, 1-4 cupful chopped stuffed olives, light cream, salt and paprika to taste, lettuce, mayonnaise dressing. Remove the tops from the peppers, scoop out seeds, and parboil peppers five minutes in boiling salted water; then chill. Mix together the cheese and olives, moisten with cream as needed, and season to taste. Pack into the peppers, chill well, then slice and serve on lettuce-leaves with a garnish of mayonnaise. The cheese mixture can be used as a mixture for graham sandwiches.

Ham Salad.—One cup cold chopped ham, 1 cup sliced cucumber pickles, 3 hard-boiled eggs. Arrange ham and cucumbers in layers, put the sliced eggs on top and pour cream dressing over. The cream dressing is made as follows: One tablespoon butter, 1 of mustard, 1 of sugar, 1 teaspoon flour, a dash of red pepper, yolk of 1 egg, 1 cup vinegar. Heat vinegar and butter, add other ingredients mixed together. Cook 3 minutes. When cold, if liked, a little thick cream may be stirred in.

Celery and Apple Salad.—Take an equal amount of celery and apples, finely minced, toss with a good boiled dressing and sprinkle with chopped English walnuts.

Tomato Salad Jelly.—2 tablespoonfuls gelatin soaked in, 1-2 cupful cold water, 3 cupfuls tomato-juice, 1-2 teaspoonful onion-salt or one slice of onion, 1 clove, 1-2 teaspoonful celery-salt or, 1 tablespoonful minced celery, 1 teaspoonful minced parsley, 2 tablespoonfuls lime or lemon-juice. Combine tomato-juice with seasoning and cook five minutes. Add gelatin, strain, and pour into individual molds. When very cold, turn out, and serve with mayonnaise on cress or lettuce with or without mayonnaise.

Molded Salmon.—1 can salmon, scalded, or 2 cupfuls flaked, fresh cooked salmon, 1-2 tablespoonful flour, few grains cayenne pepper, 2 egg-yolks, 1-4 cupful vinegar, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful granulated gelatin, 1 teaspoonful mustard, 1 1-2 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 3-4 cupful milk. Make a boiled salad dressing of the flour, mustard, pepper, egg-yolks, butter, milk, vinegar, and salt. In the meantime soak the gelatin in cold water to cover, and add to the salad-dressing mixture when it is done. Then stir in the salmon. Pour into a mold and when stiff and cold serve with cucumber sauce or crisp lettuce.

Ham and Bean Salad.—1 cup cold boiled ham, cut in square, 2 cups baked beans, 1-2 cup chopped green peppers, 1-2 head lettuce, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cup boiled dressing, minced parsley. Wash lettuce and wrap in damp cheesecloth. Mix remaining material and toss with fork. Pack to keep cool. A thermos bottle may be used for the salad by filling the salad mixture into the bottom of bottle and packing in lettuce leaves on top.

WANTED A GOOD LIGHT CAKE.

The Montreal "Witness."—Reading your "Home Cooking" from week to week, would you be kind enough to give me a good recipe for a one egg layer cake? If you haven't one for a one egg cake, give me a good one regardless of quantity of ingredients, soft and high. My layer cakes do not raise satisfactorily. I have layer tins about 1 1-4 in. and I would like a recipe to make two layers that thick. I use Silver Star pastry flour and Eggo baking powder, and have tried from two to four level teaspoons of powder, but it will not raise to top of tins. What should oven temperature be? I have mine 275 degrees or 300 degrees. If you know of better powder or flour please state the kind, when publishing recipe. I have tried several recipes but they are not satisfactory, so would be very much obliged if you would publish one you know will give the results. Yours truly,

A DISGUSTED LAYER-CAKE BAKER.

Try this—1 cup sugar, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon flavoring extract, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 8 tablespoons milk. Put all in bowl together, beat until mixed, then add 8 tablespoons melted butter and beat hard until the batter has a creamy light color and a smooth texture. Turn into buttered pans and bake. Have oven hot, then turn off heat, let rise thoroughly and turn on heat again to brown lightly. Bake in all about 35 minutes. The cake will be of better texture if the final beating is given in a cool place or bowl set in ice water. If one baking powder does not work well for you try another. There is very little difference between the standard baking powders, the difficulty with your cakes may be too much powder or sugar, too cold or too hot an oven. Watching your own cooking carefully and experimenting when you have time and quiet, and are not too tired, will make it possible for you to find out where the trouble is much more easily than I can.

I have just been talking to a friend who makes beautiful bread and biscuits. She says that after years of baking she only recently found out why her bread did not rise as she wished. She had put too much salt in. Her biscuits she had not let rise enough and had baked too long. In her stove, 10 minutes is enough for Parker-house rolls, she says, and she had given them 20 minutes.

Cream Whipped Too Long.

Dear Madam,—Several times when I have been whipping cream it has turned to butter. Is there anything that can be done when that happens?

M. T. D.

Have your cream and the bowl you whip it in very cold and do not whip too long, and you are not likely to have this trouble. If it does happen, just add a little sweet milk to the granulated cream and turn the beater again for a few minutes. This will generally make the cream smooth again.

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS.

CLEANING GILT FRAMES.

Dear Madam,—I have several old gilt picture frames which have got very dirty and in one or two places the gilt has been worn off. Can you tell me how to clean and do them up?

AN OLD COUNTRY WOMAN.

First brush the frames with a soft brush and wipe over with a duster. If very ornate a small paint brush may be required to remove the dust from crevices.

Make some onion water as follows: 4 bruised onions, 1 1-2 pints of cold water, enough flowers of sulphur to impart a yellow tinge to the water.

Peel and bruise the onions, put them into the water with a pinch of flowers of sulphur; bring to the boil, and cook slowly until the onions are soft. Strain and when cold brush over the frames with the water. Dry with a soft cloth and the gilt cloth and the gilt should look quite bright.

How to Re-gild Picture Frames.

Remove the dust fro mthe frames, rinse in cold water but do not dry, dip a paint brush in a mixture of one pint of gold size and 1 oz. of the best deep-colored gold powder, and apply this liquid to the frames. Leave them for several days to dry. Then mix together in a small cup a little of the size and gold powder, so that it will spread easily, and with a soft paint brush give a second coating. These quantities will suffice for several frames.

Peroxide or Iodine.

Dear Madam,—I have for some time kept a bottle of peroxide and some carbolic soap on hand for cleansing and disinfecting cuts, scratches or wounds. Now my boy who was overseas says they are no good, I should have iodine. Is he right and what should I have?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Perovide is not a good thing to use as a first aid dressing; it is just possible that it might drive an infection in. Iodine is the thing for the first swabbing. Teach everyone round the place to give any scratch or cut, a good dabbing with iodine and they will be fairly safe. The boy learned that in the trenches where it saved so many from the deadly germs of that honor laden soil. The carbolic soap will do no harm, though I am not sure that it is any better than a lather of any good common soap. It takes such a strong dose of carbolic to kill a germ that you could hardly get it in soap and it would be torture in a wound.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Let the sweetness of Christian character find expression in the house. One of the most pleasing aspects of modern times is the presence of art in lowly homes, giving the touch of grace to every humblest, household, necessary thing; delightful manifestations of skill and ornament appearing in the wood, lead, iron, and common crockery of the cottage. But if art thus makes the house into the house beautiful, what will not gentleness, considerations, and politeness do for the household? "The aim of art is to express the sublime in the trivial," said J. F. Millet; if in the home we reveal our sublime faith and righteousness in doing gracefully many little things, the home will be far brighter than it sometimes is. Conscience expressed in corrosives and godliness in gaucherie are not the happiest demonstrations of the Christian spirit. A house in which there is nothing but reason, conscience, and duty is one of the most forbidding places of a trying world. Having reared our pillars and buttresses, let us carve out a psaltery and make life pleasant for all that are in the house.

EASTER.

In the innermost circle of heaven,
Close to the great white throne,
In the hush of the heart of thunders
Where sitteth Jehovah alone,
The chief of the sons of the morning,
The mightiest angel of all,
Heard from the far earth-borders
The sound of a clarion call.

Straight through the hosts of the seraphs,
Leaning on harps of flame,
Swift with the speed of the sunrise,
To the sorrowful earth He came;
To the earth that was rent with anguish
And the stress of her bitter loss,
When the face of the day was hidden
In the darkness of the cross.

In the flush of the early dawning,
He rolled the stone away,
The stone that had made a prison
Of the tomb where the Saviour lay;



And through the open portal,
Victorious in the strife,
With death forever vanquished,
Stepped forth the Lord of life.

The hand the nails had riven
Held the keys of death and hell;
Henceforward all the ransomed
In the house of life shall dwell
In the home of all the kindred,
On the heights beyond the stars,
In the place of many mansions,
Where Life the door unbars.

When they brought their balm and spices,
Their eyes with weeping dim,
The faithful band of mourners
Behold no trace of Him,
Save but the robes discarded,
The grave-clothes and the bed,
And the waiting angel told them,
"He is risen as He said."

And this is the meaning of Easter
The meaning for you and for me,
That one are earth and heaven
In tenderest ministry,
It was our Christ triumphant
Who left the tomb that day
And from all our tombs His angel
Shall roll the stone away.

ROYAL YEAST is now made in square cakes.

The number of cakes in a package has been reduced from six to five, but the five square cakes are equal in quantity to the six round cakes.

Each cake is wrapped in wax paper, insuring perfect keeping qualities.

Royal Yeast Cakes make perfect bread

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SEND NAME AND ADDRESS FOR FREE COPY ROYAL YEAST FOR BETTER HEALTH

MADE IN CANADA

MAKING A WHITE SPREAD LAST.

Mrs. E. G.—Make up a soft piece of white cotton goods to the size of your spread, put it on the quilting frame, then lay your spread over it. Place it carefully and baste into position, then quilt the two together following the pattern of your quilt. This is the only satisfactory way to do up a crocheted or knitted quilt which is beginning to stretch or get thin in spots. This method is good also for a dimity quilt.

COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Icing

4 teaspoons Cowan's Cocoa
2 cups icing sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons cold water
3 tablespoons hot water
Pinch of salt

Method:—Mix cocoa slowly with cold water, add hot water and boil for five minutes. Add flavoring and salt. Add sugar until mixture is of the right consistency to spread.

Cocoa Frosting

3 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
3 tablespoons coffee
½ teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups confectioner's sugar.

Method:—Mix cocoa and sugar, add coffee slowly, add vanilla and beat vigorously for five minutes. This makes a very good frosting for gingerbread, especially cocoa gingerbread.

G105



Send for recipe booklet to
THE COWAN COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO



MOST APPLES SELF-STERILE.

There are in round numbers 1800 Ben Davis apple trees in a solid block at Highmoor farm in Maine. Since the orchards were brought into shape by proper management there has been a heavy bloom practically every year. This bloom has, however, been followed by a disappointing crop. A "5000 barrel bloom" has given from 1000 to 1500 barrel bloom" has And naturally the biologists of the Maine station have very closely sought the reasons therefor. The heavy June drop clearly indicated that it was a question of proper pollenization. While the cause was being sought many expedients were tried to insure pollenization of the blossoms such as the introduction of bees into the orchard, frost protection, etc.

Soon after acquiring the farm the station began a study of the laws of inheritance of apples. This necessitated cross pollenization. Ben Davis pollen was found to be virile so far as most other varieties of apples was concerned. And when other pollen was crossed on the Ben Davis as the female there was rarely any difficulty in obtaining good fruits with strong seeds. One year the biologists tried hand pollinating Ben Davis females with Ben Davis pollen. No fruit was obtained. This led to a self pollenization study of Ben Davis and the other varieties of Highmoor farm. Self pollenization was tried in two different ways. Pollen from different blossoms on the same tree was used in part of the trials and pollen from other trees of the same variety was used in other trials. The pollenization was made at the proper time and by experts in this kind of work.

In 126 cases where fruit bud clusters of six to eight blossoms each of Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early Harvest, Golden Russett, Hurlbert Sweet, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan and Rhode Island Greening were bagged so as to protect them from other pollen only two fruits were obtained. These were Baldwin. In 389 trials with the same varieties when the bloom was hand pollinated with pollen from the same tree only three fruits that matured and formed seeds were obtained. These were also of the Baldwin variety. In 40 trials with about half the above varieties where the pollen was obtained from other trees of the same variety not a single fruit was obtained.

That the pollen from different trees of the same variety had no greater potency in fruit production than the pollen from the same tree is not at all surprising. This would naturally be expected for it is to be remembered that all of the trees of a given variety are of common origin, all having been propagated from one original seedling. These results are striking testimony to the relative stability of buds and the trees which grow from them.

The results obtained in the work by the Maine station led to the examination of the literature to see what records had been obtained in other states and under other climatic conditions. It was found that in many hundreds of trials with 119 varieties only about one-third are known to have ever self-fertilized and set fruit. Only 15 varieties set fruit in any number. Of the commercial varieties the Baldwin showed itself to be self-fertile to quite an extent in Maine and elsewhere. The Jonathan, Early Harvest and Yellow Transparent are self-fertile to a limited extent. The Northern Spy, Esopus, Spitzenburg, Ben Davis, Fameuse and Oldenburg were very slightly self-fertile. Of the other leading commercial varieties the Rhode Island Greening, Golden Russett, Tolman Sweet, Twenty ounce, McIntosh and Gravenstein proved to be self-sterile in all tests made. That is, so far as known these well known varieties have never produced an apple when fertilized by their own pollen.

It takes a large number of tests before a negative conclusion can be surely reached. But these studies clearly indicate that with the exception of the Baldwin there is little hope of obtaining anything like a good set of fruit in a large block of any one variety of apples. This fact explains the small set of fruit obtained in the Ben Davis orchards at Highmoor farm. And seems to indicate that what fruit has been obtained has been due to the pollen that by bees, wind and other ways has come to the Ben Davis trees from the varieties that occur in the other orchards. — "New England Homestead."

SOWING IN FLATS FOR AN EARLY START.

Sowing seeds at this season in the North naturally must be done under glass and a start may be made some time this month. The end of February and early March is time enough for the majority of seeds, but when a hotbed is being prepared to start the early plants existing weather conditions may control the date somewhat.

All seed started at this season in hotbeds should be sown in flats—shallow seed boxes. By using flats the seed can be sown comfortably under cover, and, more important still, when the seedings are ready for transplanting the flats can be taken indoors. Here the spotting or pricking out of the little plants into other flats may be done without endangering the welfare of the other occupants of the hotbed by having the sash open while this is being done. Needless to say, it is also more comfortable for the gardener. A good supply of flats should be prepared in advance, making provision for the extras required when the seedings need transplanting.

They should not be too deep, though it is a common thing to see amateurs manipulating quite large boxes secured from the neighboring store. Sometimes these boxes would be one foot deep and filled with ordinary garden soil, lacking any "fiber." As no openings had been made to provide drainage, the soil was generally in a saturated condition and quickly soured, so the outcome was weak and sick-looking seedlings. Avoid a mistake by providing suitable boxes.

Success Depends on Soil

Flats are usually made about eighteen inches long by twelve to fifteen inches wide and three inches deep. It is well to have all one size, so that when placing them in the frames there may be no space wasted. An economical way to make the seed flats required is to purchase a few boxes from your grocer. Saw into four parts those that are one foot deep. In making bottoms put the boards on in strips, leaving a little space between each for drainage. Should the boards forming the bottom be close fitting several one-inch holes bored through will furnish a suitable outlet for water.

Much of the success in raising good plants depends on the soil we use, and the practical and experienced compost heap to depend upon. If we have to prepare a suitable compost for the seed flats it may be made by thoroughly mixing equal parts of leaf mold, well-rotted manure, and good garden soil. After mixing, pass it through a half-inch sieve. In making up the flats place a layer of broken pots or oyster shells at the bottom, on top of this some of the rougher compost which did not pass through the sieve, and fill up with the fine screened compost. The compost after being mixed should be just damp enough to crumble easily after pressing it in the hand. It must not on any account be wet and sticky, nor should it be too dry

After filling, level it off with the marking stick, and then press firm with the tamper. The latter is a board with a crosspiece nailed on top to form a handle. Shallow furrows or rows, one and a half to two inches apart, are made by pressing the marking stick into the soil to a suitable depth, according to the seed. When sowing in flats a safe rule is to cover the seed two to three times its diameter. The marking stick can be made with a piece of half-inch board, gradually beveled on one side, and cut so it fits easily across the flat.

Never sow thickly. Thick sowing, whereby the seedlings are crowded unduly, results in thin, spindly growth and, therefore, weakly plants. It is often the cause of "damping off." After sowing level the soil, filling in the little furrows with the marking stick or board, and firm the soil with the tamping block. Then water thoroughly, using a fine "rose" nozzle so that no washing of the soil may follow, and place in the hotbed.

When sowing an entire flat with one variety the seed may be broadcast, and in this case the most convenient and best way to cover the seed is to use a fine-mesh sieve, a few careful turns of which will distribute the soil evenly. Level off with the marking stick and firm as directed above.

To hurry, and, in fact, to insure perfect germination, it is a good plan to cover the flat with a sheet of glass, and then to cover the glass itself with paper.

It is not advisable to attempt to start all early vegetables under the same conditions as to temperature; but if we are using a hotbed with two or more sashes a partition of wood can be arranged at the intersection of a sash, whereby the temperature can be regulated. This may be done by giving more air to those which require less heat. In what we may call the "cool class" are included Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohl-rabi, lettuce, onions and beets. Those requiring a higher temperature are eggplants, peppers, tomatoes and celery. A suitable temperature for the former would be around 60, and for the latter 70 to 75.

The frame must be attended to regularly and be given ventilation every day except in blizzard weather, and it may be necessary to cover the hotbeds each night with mats, bags or other material to keep up the required heat. Watch the thermometer, raising or lowering the sash according to its indications, and in the event of cold winds raise the sash from the other end, so that the wind does not blow directly into the frame. For ventilating use a block of wood in which one-inch steps are cut, these steps running from one to nine inches. As the days lengthen the sun naturally becomes more powerful and much care must be exercised; otherwise, we may run the risk of practically cooking the little seedling plants or at least weakening them. This applies specially to the quick-growing kinds, such as cabbage and cauliflower.

Those seed flats which were covered with glass must be gone over every morning, but delay this until nine o'clock or even later, according to the weather. If moisture has collected on the glass turn it over; and at this time the frame will require a little ventilation. Any water required must be given in the morning, using it slightly tepid, so that the soil may not be chilled. As soon as the first of the seedlings begin to peep through the soil, remove the paper and glass covering on the flats. From the time the seedlings appear much care must be exercised in keeping the temperature of the hotbed as near as possible exactly to the correct figure. For instance, when the bed is looked over in the morning the weather may be cloudy and very little ventilation be necessary, but in the course of an hour or two the sun may come out, and at this season it is getting very strong. The temperature of the bed will rise rapidly, so much so as to endanger the welfare of the plants unless more air be admitted. Watering at all stages of growth must be done very carefully, and at this season always in the morning, so that the leaves may be dry before the sashes are closed down in mid-afternoon. Indiscriminate watering is one of the causes of the damping-off disease.

GROW SWEET PEPPERS.

The pepper is now used in so many dishes in the home that its popularity as a member of our garden family is rapidly increasing.

Generally speaking, its cultivation is similar to that of the eggplant, the seed being sown about two months before planting in the open, but it can be successfully grown in soils and locations not suitable for the eggplant. Although giving best returns in light, rich, warm land, yet first-class crops are grown on rather heavy soils when well enriched and properly cultivated.

All the large sweet varieties should be allowed two feet between the plants, and on good rich land they will, when fully grown, occupy that space. The smaller, hot-fruited sorts may be spaced fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Occasionally they are grown between the hills of melons and cucumbers, and where space is a consideration this is an excellent plan, setting two plants between each two hills. The vines act as a natural mulch to the pepper plants, keeping the soil cool and preventing too rapid evaporation of moisture.

The earliest large-fruited sweet pepper is the Neapolitan, and it should be relied upon almost exclusively in cool, late localities. Ruby King, although not quite so early, is a larger and better variety, while Sweet Upright and Bell or Bull Nose are also reliable. Chinese Giant is indeed the giant of the family, bearing fruit of immense size, but it is rather late in bearing and should therefore only be grown on early soils. The foregoing are all scarlet fruited. Golden Queen is the largest and best yellow sweet pepper.

There are now a number of Pimento varieties, offered under varying names, the finest of which I consider the Sweetmeat Glory. This type is somewhat pear-shaped, perfectly smooth and tapering to a blunt point and having very thick flesh. The color is bright scarlet.

Among the hot pungent sorts the Long Red Cayenne will satisfy, though if a very small-fruited variety is wanted for special purposes, Bird's Eye or Creole or Coral Gem Bouquet will be best.

Care of Green-Wood Cuttings.

When planting cuttings, the material of the propagating bed should be brought into close contact with the stems of the cuttings. No air spaces must be left to dry out, nor must any of the leaves of the cuttings be covered with the soil, sand or fibre, as the case may be. The roots cannot form in the propagating bed without the presence of oxygen, so that the bed must not be kept so moist as to exclude air from it. As the cuttings have not roots to take up soil moisture, they should be shaded from the sunlight until they are established, so as to reduce the amount of moisture transpired or given off by the leaves.

One of the principal troubles of green-wood cuttings is the disease known as damping off, which causes the cuttings to rot at the surface of the ground, and fall over. This is encouraged by too much heat, over-watering, insufficient light or air, and the presence of manure or other decomposing organic matter in the soil.

Cuttings should be potted off as soon as roots are formed. This stage of growth can be identified by the bright color the foliage then assumes. It is best to put them singly in small pots, and to treat them until established in these exactly as they were treated in the propagating bed.

Cuttings of geraniums and of similar woody plants should be chosen from half matured wood of young shoots of medium size; and may with advantage each possess two or three nodes or joints, though a single-jointed cutting can be used when the material for propagating is scarce. It is usual to cut the base of the cutting across immediately beneath a node, though this is not absolutely necessary. A mild bottom-heat is helpful in getting cuttings of this sort to strike.

STRIKE A HAPPY MEDIUM.

The culture of flowers may be said to be pursued in three different ways. Many amateurs in particular look upon them as a painter does upon his pigments; to him they are little more than so many whites, yellow, scarlets, etc. Like convicts, they have almost lost their names, and have to answer, if not to a number, at least to a color.

The flower-fancier or florist, again, worships those of his own creation. In general he cares little about showy borders, combinations or contrasts of colors, except in so far as they occur in individual flowers. His longing is to effect some improvement, and the many instances in which he has been successful entitle him to all honor and respe

The next class is represented by those who love variety and want to grow everything. In their case one would often like to suggest a little less ambition and a little more discrimination. They visit friends, who load them up with all they fancy. They go for a holiday and collect the pretty wild things that come in their way, and their garden becomes overloaded with alpines, herbaceous and all kinds of hardy things from every part of Europe, many of which being unsuitable, spoil the look of those that would otherwise feel at home and give them certain pleasure.

Don't be a crank of any kind but strike a happy medium getting beauty, use, and knowledge from your gardening.

ARABIS ALPINA.

Arabis Alpina, or Rockcress, the better known common name given to this plant, is one of our earliest blooming hardy herbaceous subjects.

After the snow has finally disappeared and the first warm days of April give an impetus to growing things, a slender stalk from a dense carpet of foliage slowly pushes its way up to about six inches in height and terminates in a flat rosette of snowy white flowers.

Where verdant dwarf subjects are in request, either for edgings, borders or rockwork, this plant is one of the most reliable, both for effect and vigor. In the last named quality it proves useful all the year round, but care should be taken that it does not overgrow less rampant rock plants.

When a mass effect is in bloom it is a very beautiful sight, and might be looked upon as a herald of the other good things to come when the long sought for spring opens.—Robert A. Giblin, Namuet, N.Y.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS.

SOY BEANS.

W. McD.—In demonstration work covering nearly 200 acres planted with Soy beans, either alone or with corn in Winsor County, Vermont, the following results were observed: Soy beans planted with corn at rate of four quarts beans to eight quarts corn per acre made a growth varying from 3 to 5 feet in height. Planted in this way they were gathered by the corn harvester without difficulty. No difference was noticed in the growth of corn on account of the presence of the beans. The beans grown alone made a much heavier growth than when planted with corn. Beans planted without inoculation made a good growth, but did not develop nitrogen-bearing nodules on the roots, as did the inoculated beans. They are less susceptible to frost injury than corn. Seed was developed to full size in the case of beans planted alone. Stock eat soy beans greedily. Farmers trying them were well pleased. The variety grown was medium green, which seems to be the best variety for the county. Soy beans are especially rich in protein as well as carbohydrates and fat.

WORMS IN FLOWER POT.

Anxious.—Get a handful of quick lime, put it in a bucket, add a gallon of water, let stand for 12 hours, drain off the clear liquid, and place the worm infested pot to above the brim in this for a few hours.

SCARLET SALVIA.

D. M.—Yes, the Scarlet Salvia lives through the winter with a temperature of from 45 to 50. You can increase your supply by cuttings made now from the fresh young shoots.

FLOWERING BRANCHES.

Pearl.—Your branches have perhaps been kept in too hot a place.

Within a very few days after the branches are put into water both leaf and flower buds will be perceptibly swollen. In a few days more they will begin to show color, and in an incredibly short time the branches will be in full bloom. As a rule the blossoms will nearly all open before the leaves make much of a showing, and the branches, bare and brown except for the delicate blossoms, have a decidedly Japanese appearance.

Not too many branches should be placed in a jar while they are in blossom, and the best results are obtained when the different varieties are kept separate. The most effective way to arrange them is to keep the large jars in which they are forced in a cool room with a sunny exposure, and to bring the branches to the living room one or two at a time, where they can be displayed to the best advantage. One beautiful branch in a vase, not crowded, is much more attractive than a mass. Branches brought into the warm living room develop rapidly, while those in the cool room come on very slowly.

In every case the blossoms are smaller than when grown in the natural way, but are perfect in form and have all the exquisite fragrance of the outdoor blooms. Usually pear and apple blossoms are pure white, and purple lilac has only a tinge of color, hardly enough to distinguish it from the white variety. Wild crab apple blossoms have a pinkish tint, and peach blossoms are well colored unless the flowers open during a stormy season when there is little sunshine.

When pussy willow is forced in this way it is well to remove the stems from water as soon as the catkins have reached the perfect stage. They will then keep in perfect condition for a long time. If left in water they will continue to develop.

Branches of elm, maple, box elder or any tree that flowers before its leaves are developed also make beautiful bouquets when forced in this way. The long strands of delicate blossoms are more beautiful when grown in water than when grown on the trees, as each tiny blossom remains in perfect condition.

ARE YOU EQUIPPED FOR SPRAYING?

Every "Witness" reader knows the value of spraying; knows too that it is too late to prepare for it when the spraying season is on. Now is the time to get a catalog and study the question. That at least costs nothing and brings to you much important information. In answering advertisements mention the "Witness." It will identify you.

WHERE BY-PRODUCTS ARE ALL IMPORTANT.

Have you ever noticed trade paradoxes? A singularity of the meat packing industry is that the particular part of the steer or hog to turn the scale between profit and lose in the manufacture may not be meat at all. The so-called "by-products" of meat packing have grown to such importance within the last twenty years that they have now to be treated with the same minute care against loss at every turn of the process as meat itself. They require nearly as detailed a system of checking and accounting as a banker gives his notes.

The trade is altogether done on such a narrow margin that it is often difficult to say whether any one of the numerous meat cuts or any one of the many subdivisions of the by-products is making or losing money in the handling.

By-products are purchased by other manufacturing firms to be further processed into anything from glue and fertilizer up to the finest cosmetics and toilet articles. The prices paid for them therefore, are closely cut. They depend on conditions so far from the packing house that they cannot be foreseen or provided for with certainty.

In a 1000 lb. steer there are about 18 lbs. of bones that are removed from the meat cuts; 9 lbs. of blood when dried; 2 lbs. of sinews; 5 lbs. of non edible fats and grease and 12 lbs. of fertilizer. Apart from these and the hide there is an actual waste of material never recovered amounting to 260 lbs., equal in value to 25c on every dollar paid to the farmer for the live animal.

In a 184 lb. hog the cleaned hair weighs 3-4 lb., casings 1-4 lb.; grease 1 1-4 lb, and fertilizer just over 6 lbs. The actual waste, as distinct from recovered by-products, is 42 lbs., equal to 22c on every dollar paid to the farmer. Several of these by-products are produced in two or three grades and qualities.

But even this is not enough to show the complexity that governs the trade. The total returns to the packer from the by-products of a hog may not amount to more than $2.00. Yet on the varying receipts from a dozen items making up this $2.00 the net profit or loss on a live hog costing $30.00 may have to be based. A fraction of a cent will sometimes turn the scale not merely of profit and loss on the actual by-products but of profit and loss on a whole shipment of live animals.

Were it a matter of selling the by-products in bulk, just as they are taken from the carcass of meat, it would be an easier matter But they have to be divided into nearly two dozen classifications and each class has to be treated as the raw material for a later manufacturing process entirely different from that of the others, though they may be originally taken from within the same five or six inches of the carcase. Each of these classes has, moreover, from the moment it arrives in the live steer or hog, to be traced all the way down the packing plant until it finally leaves as a separated product, either crude or already partly manufactured. One month a certain part of these by products may return a profit; the next month it will be losing money and the burden of profit will have shifted to some other by-product. They are almost as sensitive to the movement of market demand as stocks and bonds.

It has, therefore, become a principle in packing house accounting that the closest watch for leakages must be kept on the by-products for on them way depend the success of the business as definitely as on the profit made by the meats which reach the consumer's table.—Industrial & Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF MEATS.

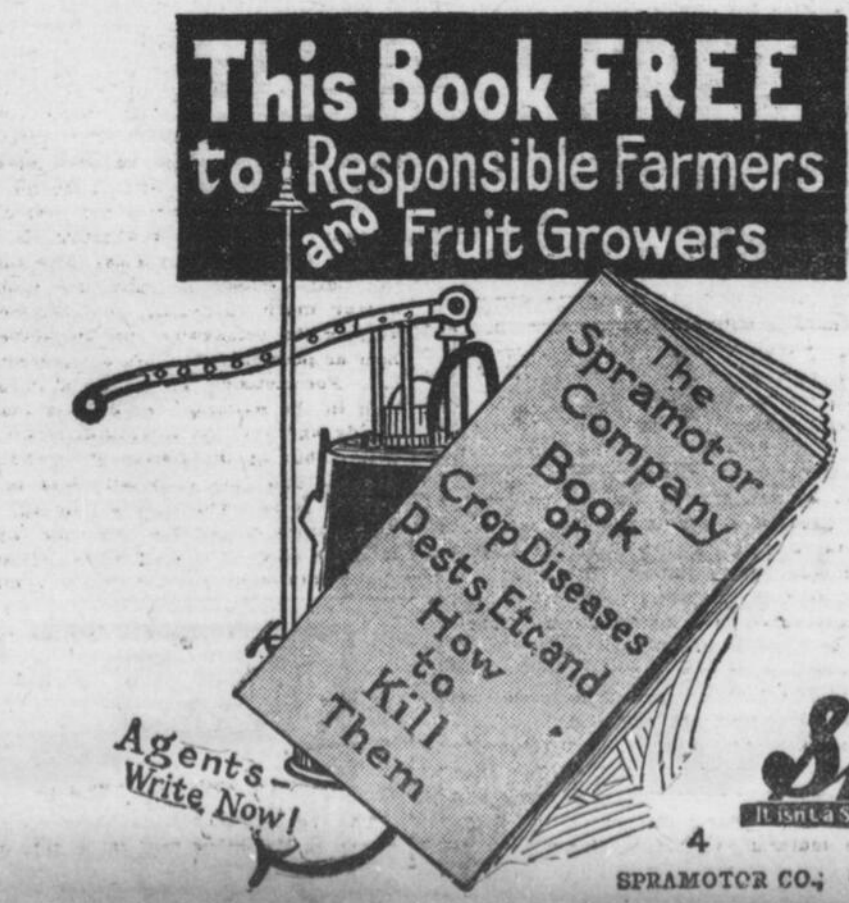
It is estimated that the world requires fifty billion pounds of meat annually and that while the population increased by 85,000,000 (that is from 510,000,000 to 595,000,000) between the years 1901 to 1914, cattle, sheep and hogs combined only increased 40,000,000 (that is from 1,065,000,000 to 1,105,000,000). This, of course indicates that there is not only a shortage of meats in the world now, but that as the years go by it must become greater and greater. Dealing with this subject in an illuminative article in the "Agricultural Gazette of Canada", Mr. P. E. Light, chief of the Markets Intelligence Division, Ottawa, points out that general economic progress as well as the increase of human population and the status of living in the consuming world, makes fresh demands upon available lands and tends to bring about a relative decline in the output of animal produce. This decline must be offset by an extension in live stock production sufficient to meet increased consumptive demand. Any great augmentation of population in Canada at the present time would find us in a situation where we would either be severely taxed to provide for the total domestic demand, or else compelled to curtail our export trade.

THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE.

The farmer of the future must be a mechanic rather than a day laborer, remarks D. D. Gray, Superintendent of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in the December number of the "Agricultural Gazette" of Canada. This, of course, must not be taken in a literal sense, but rather as suggesting that the fuure agriculturist must combine with a multitude of other things he requires to know a greater knowledge of mechanics than he has formerly had. Accepting this suggestion as his text, Mr. Gray tells of records that have been kept at the Central Farm on the cost of operating three makes of tractors. The cost of operating the smaller tractor is shown to be greater than the cost of operating the larger, that is in regard to horse power. The cost of discing with the smaller is shown to be less due to greater speed possible than with the greater. The cost of ploughing with the smaller is more than with the larger. The lighter machine burned gasoline at a cost of 45 cents per gallon and the heavier machine, kerosene at 28 1-2 cents per gallon. Cylinder oil cost 85 cents per gallon.

The breeder of good live stock is invariably a good farmer. His pride and work in producing a good animal will be extended to the farm where it will show in well cultivated land, clean crops and successful agriculture. The man who is content with any kind of stock, so long as it has four legs to walk about on, will be a poor farmer.





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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

IDEAS IN SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING

By Franklin Page, of Hamilton, North Dakota.

The practical dairyman measures his success, not by the number of pounds of milk or fat that he can secure from a herd regardless of cost, but by the number of dollars profit left at the end of the month after paying feed bills, etc.

Thus practical dairymen would rather have a cow that would produce 1,000 pounds of milk and 50 pounds of fat on 10 dollars worth of feed per month than one that would produce 3,000 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of fat at a cost of $900 or $300 per month.

The most of us that keep dairy herds keep them as a side line. Anything that I have to say on the question of shelter, will be from the standpoint of the wheat farmer, that is keeping a few cows as a side line, selling the cream to a near-by creamery, and using the skim-milk to feed calves, pigs and chickens.

I want to say that you cannot dairy in the winter, where the temperature is from 4 deg. to 40 deg. below, and expect the sunny side of an old straw stack to furnish the milk cows with both feed and shelter.

Temperature of Barn.

The feed that a cow eats goes to furnish body heat first, and any surplus that is left after supplying this need will go to make milk if she is a real dairy cow, or body fat if she is of the reverse temperament. So the more feed a cow has to eat to keep warm the less there will be left to make milk and butter. There is a limit to the amount of feed that a cow can eat and digest in a day. The better shelter we give her the less she will require to keep her body temperature, and a larger percentage of her feed will be left for her to manufacture into milk, the greatest of all human foods.

On the other hand it does not require an expensive and elaborate dairy barn for winter shelter to make a reasonable success of the dairy business if you start out with the right kind of cows.

The dairy barn does not have to be real warm, but the temperature should be kept somewhere near constant at all times. The barn should be free from draughts and have plenty of light and ventilation. These three factors are more important by far than having the barn warm.

I would much rather have a barn in which the temperature was near freezing, or even below freezing at all times, that was well lighted and ventilated, than a real warm barn, not lighted and without plenty of fresh air.

The barn we use for the winter shelter is not a dairy barn, and the conditions in it are nowhere near the ideal that I have just described. It is just a plain farm barn built at a time when about the only thing that we considered of any importance was shelter for the farm work horses. A place in one corner was fixed up for a few cattle, and a pen for calves. At a later date it was remodelled a little, and stanchions put in for a few milk cows.

There is no water in the barn, and the cows have to go out in all kinds of weather to drink. Water in the barn would be a great labor saver, and would no doubt materially increase the milk yield, but it is not at all necessary to secure very good results.

Some Herd Records.

Just to show you what can be done under these very ordinary conditions, when real hardy northern grown dairy cows are selected to start with, I will give you the records of our herd for January, 1920. These cows produced from 781 pounds of milk to 1,172 pounds, and from 43 pounds of fat to 71 pounds in that month.

All these records were made on only two milkings a day, in January, 1920, the worst month of the worst winter that we have ever had.

So you can see from these figures that special and expensive dairy barns and equipment are not an absolute necessity, in order to secure very good results from good dairy cows, even in the winter.

Another question of shelter that is of as much importance to successful dairying is the question of protection from heat and flies in summer. Strange to say it is a problem that very few of us give any thought or attention to whatever.

As soon as the weather is fit for our cattle to be out on pasture, they are never in the barn except at milking time, until the weather gets too cold to stay out in the late fall or early winter. The only shelter they have in the summer is a small grove of trees in the barnyard, which is over a quarter of a mile from the pasture proper.

May and June are almost ideal for the dairy cow, and she can get along very nicely with little or no protection. In July the heat and flies start to tell on the milk flow and the fat test. The month of August is the worst. In September conditions start to improve a little again, but the lost milk flow can never be recovered.

If we want to get the most out of our cows in the hot summer months we will have to provide some means of protection and shelter from the heat and flies. For this purpose we should have barns that are well ventilated, equipped with fly-tight screen doors and windows, and curtains, so the barns could be darkened in the day time. The cows should then be kept in away from the burning sun and the torment of the flies during the heat of the day. At night they should be allowed to graze and rest in the pastures. But without this ideal shelter for either summer or winter protection, good dairy cows, given good ordinary farm feed and care, can and do make very credible production.

We can grow an abundance of the best dairy feed in the world, sweet clover and alfalfa for hay and corn for silage. For concentrates we have oats, barley, bran and oil meal. These feeds fed in various combinations are all that dairymen will ever need.—"The Nor'-West Farmer."

:: The Advantage of Liming Soils ::

(From "Otago Witness," New Zealand.)

There are two general methods of liming soils—namely, by working in and by top-dressing. The former is preferable where possible. It is evident that since lime cannot of itself become evenly distributed throughout the soil it behoves the farmer to accomplish this artificially. What is wanted is that every square foot of soil should receive the same quantity of lime, and the ideal for maximum results would no doubt be assured if the main root zone was equally treated. The lime should be evenly spread. If left in heaps and scattered by means of a shovel we have a spotted effect, and the benefits per lb. of lime are less than if the lime was spread by a fertilizer or lime spreader. The lime should be mixed with the soil uniformly to as great a depth as is practical, say, from three to five inches—that is the ideal to be attained in liming. So, too, is it important that the lime be mixed with soil immediately with harrow or disc before rains can puddle it.

We are often asked what is the best time to lime? The logical time to use lime is after ploughing and before seeding. Several reasons are involved. (a) Generally the need for lime is vital at this time, as it is common practice to utilize manures and crop residues then. By the decay of organic materials available plant food is created. In the absence of bases, such as lime, soil acids exist which depress bacterial activity, with consequent curtailment in the nitrate supply for crop use. Unless lime is provided to correct this unfavorable condition the crop suffers. Here the use of lime is timely. (b) In the case of a cultivated crop such as corn the cultivations aid in mixing the lime with the soil, and thereby add to its effectiveness. (c) Furthermore, adding lime at ploughtime is timely, as it comes just at the point in the rotation to nicely pave the way for the clover crop following. Especially is this true with corn, wheat, and oats to be put in clover. In this way action is well started by the time the sensitive crop is seeded.

Another consideration is worth mentioning. When potatoes are included in the rotation the lime ought to be applied immediately after that crop. This order of sequence is advisable, as potatoes are well known not to relish close proximity to lime, and the maximum time should be allowed between the liming and the next potato planting. As a general policy it is not advisable to mix lime and manure before or after application. If the two are hauled as one load and spread together the spreading should be done promptly and worked into the soil, and preferably the carbonate form of lime should be used and the soil in acute need of lime. Better, perhaps, to plough under the organic matter alone, so that it will rest on the lower part of the furrowslice, and the lime can be distributed above. Such a procedure would certainly be advisable on open sandy soil if not much with opposite types of soil. In general the mixing of lime with commercial fertilizers might be avoided and the risk lessened of releasing and losing the valuable ammonia nitrogen if the lime and fertilizers were added separately to the soil, especially if a few days elapsed between the liming and adding of fertilizers. In respect to cases of acute need of liming, like mossy land, which are intensely acid, the application of lime might well be made in two dressings—one preliminary to ploughing and the balance in the ordinary way. Then, if the land is well worked, there is a likelihood of quicker results.

Finally, top-dressing of permanent pasture or grasses may be advantageous at times. There may not be the greatest efficiency possible, but it is not always convenient to plough up grass. If lime is applied in the winter or early spring and advantage taken of the natural processes of freezing, thawing, and settling to distribute a portion of lime to the immediate surface, or by working in lightly with a harrow if applied in early spring or late autumn, great good may result. The latter procedure is applicable to lucerne, clover, and grass lands as well as to permanent pastures. If the soil is sandy the penetration of the lime will be more pronounced and the results quite satisfactory. Very good results have often come from surface applications of lime. In any event the main thing is to lime and hope for future benefits—but lime.

THE VALUE OF SOME LITTLE USED GRASSES.

(By M. O. Malte.)

On several occasions, particularly through the medium of "Seasonable Hints" issued by the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, attention has been called to the usefulness of several grasses which at present are little appreciated in Canada. The grasses to which in the past particular attention has been called as valuable adjuncts to hay and pasture mixtures are Orchard Grass and Meadow Fescue. The former is considered as one of the best for dairy farms in Denmark where, as is well known, dairying has reached a height of perfection unequalled by any other country. The latter grass is also considered extremely valuable in hay and pasture mixtures wherever intensive farming is practised. Our experience is that, in Canada, these two grasses would, if added to the standard and often stereotyped mixture of "Clover and Timothy," materially help to increase the value of the hay crops and of the pastures.

But besides these grasses there are several others, the introduction of which into Canadian farming would no doubt prove most beneficial provided that they are used under conditions in which they can prove their real value.

We have especially in mind the use of some grasses which, although of little importance for hay, yet are very valuable as pasture grasses, that is to say may be advantageously put in as bottom grasses in hay mixtures and pastured when the hay has been removed. Among these grasses are the Kentucky Blue grass, suitable especially for loamy soil, the Sheep's Fescue and the Red or Creeping Fescue on light land, the Red Top especially under wet conditions, and the Crested Dog's Tail under similar conditions.

In our opinion it would pay to add these grasses in small quantities to grass mixtures seeded down with the taller growing grasses primarily looked upon as hay producers. Indeed, the experience of countries where the farms are small and where consequently the highest possible returns are imperative to make farming a living proposition, strongly points to the advisability of including four or five or even more grasses in hay and pasture mixtures so as to make it the more remunerative.

WEAK FETLOCK JOINT.

A. S. asks:—I have a young horse that has a weak fetlock joint. He comes up on joint when worked. Seems like a knuckle. Is bandagin hurtful? Can you tell me anything to do?

This is a case where it would not be wise to perscribe without an examination of the horse. I would advise that you have the horse eamined by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

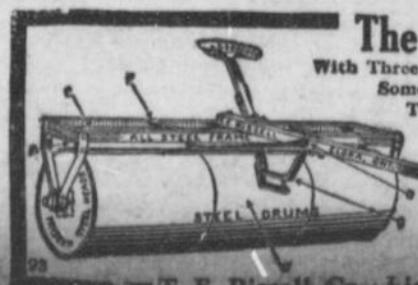
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GIVE THE HOG A CHANCE

By W. F. Stevens.

The bane of the swine grower in Alberta is weak or hairless pigs. During twenty years of study of the question, scientists have arrived at the conclusion that the immediate cause of this condition is a derangement of the thyroid gland, and it is believed that this is due largely to malnutrition. This gland is situated in the throat and derangements result in a great variety of ailments. A common derangement in the human being is goitre. This is also common amongst calves and lambs, particularly at birth. Amongst pigs the derangement is accompanied by a general weakness and the partial or total absence of hair at the time of birth. The pigs lose the natural instinct to take nourishment or to remain in the nest with the dam; they flounder about, get out of the nest and soon perish. Although this conditon is caused by a derangement of the thyroid gland, the question is, what causes the derangement in the gland and what remedy, if any, can be found for it.

All of the causes have not yet been discovered. This much has been definitely determined. It very frequently follows the feeding of the dam with frozen wheat. If there is any one rule in connection with the feeding of swine that I would emphasize more than another, it is that of refraining from feeding a pregnant sow with grain of this kind, but cases have occurred in which the sows were supplied with little or no wheat of any kind and they still farrowed hairless pigs. This is proof that there are other causes which contribute to this result, and naturally the swine grower asks, is there not an antidote for it, no matter what the cause may be?

Feeding Tankage.

On this point we would say two remedies have been found, both of which should be made use of by every grower of swine. One of these is digester tankage. Tankage is a packing-house product. It is made of the sweepings from the packing-house floor in which there are mingled particles of meat, and of bone and of hair. These are dried by being subjected to heat and then ground into a meal. This feed is rich in two important elements, namely, proteins, or flesh-forming food, and lime and phosphate or bone-forming material; fed with care it is a very valuable food and the only hesitancy I have in recommending it, is that so many people are careless in the use of it. It is a highly concentrated food, consequently the reckless or ignorant use of it may be followed by serious digestive troubles. It can be mixed with chopped grain and fed in the form of slop; when that is done no more should be supplied than the animals will clean up immediately. If allowed to remain in the trough in a wet state it will ferment and cause digestive troubles. When fed in connection with corn, which consists very largely of starch, as much as ten percent of tankage can be supplied, that is, one pound of tankage to ten pounds of Indian corn; but as the grains grown in this country contain a larger percentage of proteins than is found in Indian corn, a smaller percentage of tankage should be combined with them. A safe proportion to use is one pound of tankage to twenty pounds of ground oats and barley; fed in this manner and under such conditions as will compel the dam to take a large amount of exercise, healthy active pigs will, as a rule, be the result.

A good system to adopt is to supply the brood sow with a warm drink shortly after sunrise; into this warm liquid stir a mixture of ground oats and barley in equal parts with digester tankage in the proportion indicated. The amount of food thus supplied should not be more than one-half of what the animal will clean up. Her additional food should consist of whole oats thrown broadcast on the ground during mild weather, or on a feeding floor in an enclosed building during inclement weather. Under this system of feeding there is no danger of an animal over-eating and becoming too fat. This is doubly true if the grain is properly scattered about, nor will the sow suffer because of a lack of proper nourishment. The exercise she takes in the open air will result in that physical condition which imparts strength and activity to the offspring, which are prime requisites to a successful start in life—or to use the vernacular of to-day which results in an animal which is 100 per cent pig. Exercise in the open air is also a preventive of [illegible]

which we hear a great deal, and which is on the increase among swine in Alberta, namely, tuberculosis.

The Use of Iodine.

In an investigation which was made some eight years ago in which every portion of several hundred hairless pigs was analyzed, it was found that the only part of the body which was not normal was the thyroid gland. This gland was deficient in iodine and subsequent experiments seem to have proven that administering a very small quantity of iodine to the dam corrects this condition in the offspring. The amount required is ridiculously small, namely, five drops twice per week. The easiest way to administer it is in the drinking water. The writer had an excellent opportunity of testing the efficacy of this system of feeding. During the winter of 1917 and 1918 he was directed by the Minister of Agriculture to purchase and breed upwards of 300 sows which were to be sold to farmers who desired to contribute to the greater production of bacon, which at that time was greatly needed for the maintenance of our army in Europe. Oats were difficult to secure and he was driven to the necessity of purchasing a carload of wheat screenings. Most of these screenings consisted of unripe wheat kernels; a considerable amount of wild oats, barley and wild buckwheat. Knowing as he did the danger of feeding pregnant sows largely on wheat he experienced no little uneasiness lest there might result a large number of hairless pigs, and that, should this occur, he would cause no small amount of loss to the farmers who bought these animals. Not that alone, but fail to contribute to the cause of greater bacon production, for which the work was undertaken. He adopted the practice outlined above, namely that of feeding ground grain in the form of slop early in the morning. When whole oats were obtainable these were fed either scattered on the ground or on the floor of a building and the building was swept out daily. When the whole oats were not obtainable the ground grain was scattered on the floor of the building instead. Whenever the ground grain was used a five percent addition of tankage was mixed with it. Twice a week an amount of iodine was added to the drinking water which supplied each animal, if equally distributed, with five drops of this chemical. The result was that we did not learn of a single instance in which one of these sows farrowed hairless pigs.

Hogs That Eat Their Young.

Another condition which results in great losses to swine growers everywhere is that which causes the dam to turn cannibal and eat her young. This is usually looked upon as a vice; but it is less a vice than the result of an ailment. It is due to improper feeding, which in turn may be referred to as a failure on the part of the attendant to think and take note of one of the commonest facts of creation. The pregnant sow, in order to properly develop her young, requires a large amount of bone-making material. If this is not supplied her by the attendant or if she is not given an opportunity of seeking such material herself, she will rob her bones of it. Nature then sets up a craving for food that is rich in lime and phosphates. If she succeeds in obtaining it, all is well; if not, her craving may become too strong for her to resist when the opportunity to satisfy it presents itself, and she will proceed to eat her young soon after they are born.

I have known men, when they caught a sow in the act of eating her young, to fly at her with a club and proceed to give her a beating. The only comment I have to make on such a proceeding is that the wrong hog was beaten. When given a considerable amount of freedom, a brood sow will usually "rustle" what bone-making food her system requires, but when confined in a pen she has no chance of doing so. Tankage supplies exactly the material that is necessary to satisfy this craving, although it may profitably be supplemented by an occasional pailful of coal slack. It is a good practice to throw a handful of salt over the slack. This will induce her to eat more of the slack and it will also satisfy her craving for salt and reduce the danger of eating too much of it should she by any chance get access to salt that has been put out for other stock. An over-feed of salt will kill the unborn pig and instances have been known where the dam herself died from this cause.

Another very important thing to observe is that of supplying the sow with a warm dry nest in order that she may not contract rheumatism or pneumonia during the winter months, and in order that she may have a comfortable place in which to care for her young when farrowing time comes.—"Agricultural Alberta."

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INCREASING THE MILK YIELD.

(From Otago "Witness," New Zealand.)

Every dairy farmer should wake up to the idea that a poor milker in his herd is likely to produce once a year only one poor calf, but a poor bull will get a whole crop of poor calves in the herd in one season, and the longer this "scrubb" bull remains at the head of the herd the quicker will production go down. That is bad enough, but although the "head of the herd" should be an animal well worth showing to visitors there are other causes which go towards affecting the milk yield. There may be possibilties in the animals the dairyman already has grazing in his fields. It is possible, perhaps, to improve the milk flow of all classes of cows provided the proper methods are employed. It is not to be inferred, of course, that by feeding or different management a bad cow can be transferred into a good milker. Every cow has her limits, and no amount of additional feeding or external treatment will make her surpass herself, except for a very short time, but in many instances animals can yield more milk than they do.

In not every herd is the extreme sensitiveness of a cow appreciated. As with humans, so with cows. If external circumstances are pleasing then our task is done with a good grace. The aim of the cow-keeper should be to please his cow, to humour her little peculiarities as far as is reasonable—in the feeding line particularly. Variety in the diet suggests itself. No human being will thrive very well if fed on a set diet for any great length of time, and a little ingenuity in the growing and providing of some palatable foodstuff is recommended.

Kindness is, of course, a highly paying virtue. Be sure that in the management of the highest yielding herds you will find few that are harshly treated. True, one can be kind to a cow that is filling the bucket twice a day and is easily milked, but it is quite possible that a cow's milk flow may be very appreciably diminished as a result of thoughtless cruelty. The supposedly poor cow, the hard milker, may not give a great lot of milk, but it may test 4.5 percent fat, and the cow may milk for a long period in the season.

There is not a doubt that the greatest means of attaining heavy yields is by feeding. It is the basis of successful milk production. A cow requires more feed than is necessary for her physical upkeep. An in-calf cow, for instance, giving two gallons of milk per day will need a mixed foodstuff containing, say, 2.5lb. of digestible albuminoids, 12.5lb. of digestible carbohydrates, and 0.5 lb. of fat per day, and yet to feed a cow and a horse similarly would cause trouble. The reason is found in the complex nature of the cow's stomach, so different from the horse. Unless a cow gets a certain quantity of rough foods, hay straw and the like, she will assuredly develop digestive troubles. Not so the horse, which is soon content to view the fibrous feed as good enough for bedding, perhaps, but he wants something concentrated, and palatable—oats, for instance.

In order that a farmer may discover and dispose of his poorest and unprofitable milkers it is essential that the practice of milk recording should be generally adopted, while a careful study of methods of feeding may result in a better yield from the same expenditure on food but to maintain a herd at a high average it is essential that the heifers reared to replenish the herd shall milk as well or better than their dams. To attain this result the utmost care must be given to the choice of the sire and in the selection of cows which are likely to produce heifers of the desired type and qualities.

DEHORNING CALVES.

For twenty-five cents you can dehorn twenty-five calves. Go to the drug store and get a stick of caustic potash. Have the druggist put it in a bottle and cork it. The time to use the caustic is when the calf is about ten days old at which age you can feel a button where the horn will grow. Lay the calf down, part the hair away from the button; moisten slightly; take the caustic from the bottle, being careful to wrap it in cloth so that it will not burn the fingers. Rub the would-be horn until the skin begins to peel. Do not rub a spot larger than a penny. If these directions are followed there will be no horn and no harm done the calf.—Reader, Sask.

The more unfavorable the weather conditions the more essential it is to feed and attend the flock properly. Keep the birds stirring: keep them from loafing on roosts and in the cold corners; encourage exercise; tempt the hens to work in the litter.

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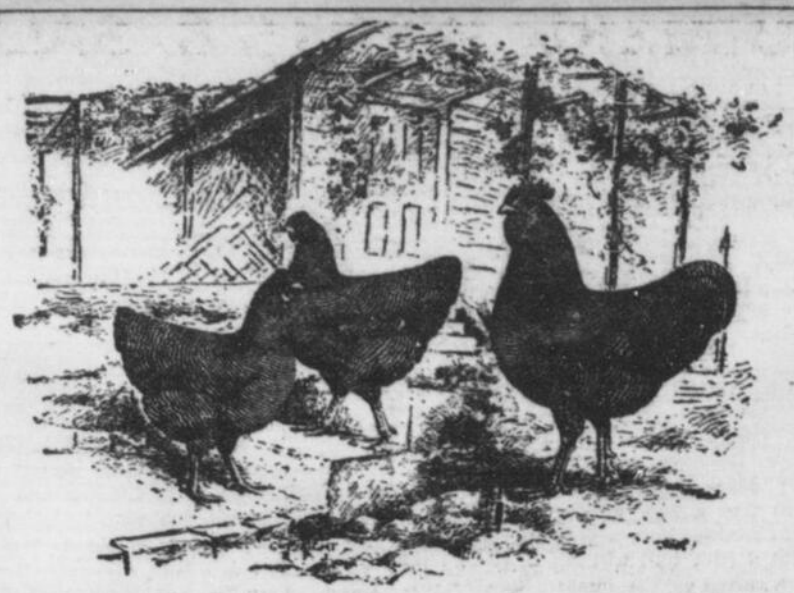
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Probable Losses In Rearing Chicks

By H. Armstrong Roberts.

The probable mortality in a brood of chicks is rather a disheartening subject to contemplate, yet if the poultry raiser wishes to lay plans for a certain number of layers for next season he must consider the subject.

Experienced poultrymen have long since learned to figure on it, quite as definitely as feed bills and other expenses. Losses in the brooder are to be expected, just the same as losses in the incubator, in the shape of infertile eggs and unhatched eggs, are to be expected. The sooner the poultry raiser is reconciled to this fact the sooner he will be spared disappointment and discouragement.

In a measure, it is possible to "count your chickens before they are reared," provided you discount them at regular stages. Following is a reliable guide to the average allowances:

If you have fixed on the idea that you want 100 pullets, and you expect to do your own hatching, you should set 500 eggs. If you expect to start with baby chicks, you should buy 300 chicks. In other words, five eggs equal one pullet, or three chicks equal one pullet. Here is about the way it works out:

Usual Losses in Incubator.

You start with 500 eggs in the incubator, from which a 60 percent hatch is made, or 300 chicks. This is considered a good average on commercial farms for the entire season. Some hatches will run better, of course; others may not run so good; in a discussion of this sort, one must deal in averages. The writer has obtained 90 percent hatches, but they were rare, indeed.

From 10 to 15 percent of the eggs are almost sure to be infertile; another 10 percent are likely to start development and subsequently expire; while the balance of the 40 percent are likely to complete their incubation, but fail to break through the shell at hatching time.

Thus, 300 chicks are placed in the brooder. As a rule, two-thirds of them survive. A mortality of from 25 to 35 percent is to be expected where chicks are raised in large numbers. Hens themselves seldom do better than this, unless conditions are especially favorable.

Then, of the 200 chickens which reach maturity, approximately one-half of them can be counted on to develop into cockerels which leaves 100 pullets for the laying house. Hence the rule: five eggs equal one pullet.

The foregoing estimate may sound discouragingly low to the beginner, and it is low; but it is conservative. If you are fortunate, you will do better than this. The point is—don't expect to hatch 95 percent of the eggs set, and then rear 90 percent of the chicks hatched, from which you hope to secure 80 percent pullets; because you are certain to be disappointed, extremely disappointed.

In the bitterness of your disappointment you may feel that the farm which furnished you with the eggs or baby chicks gave you a bad deal. Such complaints are quite general, and injure all concerned.

Diseases Are Not Rampant.

Assuming that the normal mortality is 25 percent, it would appear that young chicks must be fair to about every disease under the sun, or that they are exceedingly frail and weak.

Not at all. Chicks are delicate in a sense, as is the case with young of all creatures, but they are in no way difficult to rear, so far as disease is concerned. The greatest mortality is due to accidents rather than disease, and over which it is a hard matter to exercise control. By this is meant the unexpected happens.

Let us review some of these probable losses, commencing with the period when the chicks are still in the incubator. It is not uncommon for chicks to be injured at this time. Some machines are fitted with nursery drawers located under the egg trays, so arranged that, as the chicks hatch and subsequently crawl toward the glass door, attracted by the light, they fall through an opening in the egg tray to the nursery drawer below. It is a convenient arrangement, because it relieves any congestion on the tray and serves to get the chicks away from the tangle of empty shells and unhatched eggs.

The distance between the tray and the bottom of the nursery drawer may not exceed eight inches; it may not be more than six inches; but if the chicks happen to fall in some unfortunate way they are apt to injure themselves.

Nursery drawers are not to be condemned, but they should be fitted with a piece of burlap in such a way that the chicks are made to roll into the drawer and not fall like a plummet. It is easy to contrive a suitable device to break the force of the fall.

Chicks Are Easily Ruptured.

On the twentieth day of incubation the embryo absorbs what remains of the yolk of the egg; it is drawn into the body at the umbilicus or navel opening, the abdominal wall closing over the opening. This section of the body is then very tender for several days, or until the cord has had an opportunity to heal. A shock or bruise is likely to start bleeding, and though only a drop of blood is lost, it is almost certain to prove fatal.

That is why it is so difficult to have any success in assisting chicks from the shell; the operator invariably ruptures the umbilicus and the chicks die within a few hours.

Chicks should remain very quiet for the first twenty-four hours; they should be encouraged to sleep as much as possible. The exertion required to liberate themselves from their shells is rather weakening, from which they must have a chance to recuperate.

Under the sitting hen newly hatched chicks are as still as death; in fact, one might suspect that they were dead. In the incubator the chicks are in a state of forced restlessness, unless certain precautions are taken. And it is this restlessness which makes for rough-and-tumble treatment.

A good plan is to darken the interior of the incubator by covering the glass door with a curtain. If there is no light to attract them, there will not be that crowding toward the door. Instead they will spread out freely over the bottom of the nursery, and the darkness will encourage them to remain quiet.

There is no better place for chicks to remain for the first twenty-four hours than in the interior of the incubator, provided it is sufficiently ventilated. Remove the empty shells and unhatched eggs at the completion of the hatch, to prevent bad odors, since this debris is equivalent to so much decaying animal matter. Then ventilate the interior by keeping the front door slightly ajar. A temperature of from 95 to 100 degrees, at a point level with the chicks' backs, is correct.

In removing chicks from the incubator to the brooder be careful not to drop them; do not handle them roughly or with cold hands, and do not permit them to become chilled in transit. Injuries are seldom recognized at this time; the operator may be entirely unaware of any ill-treatment. A few days later, however, the chicks die mysteriously, and the real cause of the loss is never ascertained. Remember, newly hatched chicks show very few symptoms of illness, until they are so far gone that remedial measures are practically hopeless.

Chicks Handle Best at Night.

Wherever possible chicks should be moved at night, when they are quiet. Carry them in a basket or shallow box, covered with a cloth, and do not crowd them unnecessarily. From fifty to one hundred chicks, according to the size of the carrier, is about right.

The little fellows are much easier to handle in the dark, and when placed in their new quarters they are not so likely to wander away from the warmth of the brooder and become chilled. By morning they are partly accustomed to the source of the heat and should soon learn to return to it when tired or cold.

Hover breaking, a term applied to training the brood to seek the hover or brooder stove for warmth and comfort, is the paramount issue in artificial brooding of chicks. They must be taught to seek the hover or base of the stove for warmth. Until the attendant is absolutely assured that this instinct is firmly established, he must adopt special means of confining the chicks within, or very close to the stove. Small mesh wire netting, twelve inches high, which is rigid enough to stand by itself, is useful for this purpose.

With proper training, two or three days is usually sufficient to break a brood to the hover. The attendant must be as patient as possible, for the success of the chicks later on depends in a large measure on this early discipline.

Special attention is required toward evening when the chicks start to retire for the night. Instead of gathering round the hover, they may take a notion to crowd into the far corners of the brooder, and there trample one another to death in large numbers.

This business of trampling is one of the most distressing circumstances with which the attendant must deal. In some broods it is virtually unknown, while in others it amounts to a mania, and severe losses result. The writer has seen 10 or 15 percent of a brood, all fine, healthy chicks, destroyed in a single night by trampling, which is another way of saying that the chicks were suffocated. — Philadelphia "Ledger."

HAVE YOU AN INCUBATOR?

(By a Poultryman.)

A mother hen seldom starts to lay a month after she has weaned her brood, due to the fact that she is usually so run down in flesh and out of condition as the result of her maternal responsibilities that she must first rebuild her vitality. These stages of nonlaying represent from 75 to 100 days, a long period of non-production, and the time lost is usually during April, May, June, the months of heaviest laying.

On a conservative approximation from five to six dozen eggs are lost for each hen that brings off a brood, assuming that the hen comes from a flock that averages 145 eggs per bird per year. This means a loss of $2 or $3 for each brood. Assuming that the hen reared ten chickens, half of which are pullets, the cost of rearing each pullet amounts to about thirty cents, not including feed, the original cost of the eggs, labor and all other charges.

These facts have always been of importance; to-day they are vital to success. The hen must be kept on the job laying. Her work of rearing young should be left to the machine, because it is cheaper.

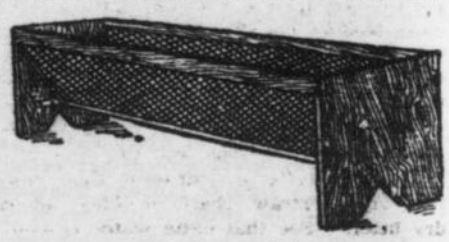
The incubator hatches hundreds of thousands of eggs, while the hen hatches a dozen or fifteen. The machine is attended by one man, and only a portion of that man's time, while the hens required to hatch an equal number of eggs would require the attention of three or four men. The incubator can be run on a few gallons of oil, or a ton of coal, while the hen's energy measured in the eggs she fails to lay by reason of her maternal cares would run into hundreds of dollars.

There is still another factor, and a highly important one. When you deal with hens, you deal with mighty perverse creatures, as any one who has had experience will testify. And the sitting hen is particularly obstinate. She will sit when it pleases her, where it pleases her, and as long as it pleases her, and no amount of coaxing will alter her views in the matter. You may find some broody hens sitting on nests in some obscure places, and when you try to make them sit on a setting of eggs in the place you provide for them, they will have none of it. Or, they may accept the proffered eggs and sit on them for a week, then abandon them. If there is no other hen to take the eggs promptly, the partly hatched eggs must spoil.

Hatching is never under the poultryman's control when done by hens. It can be controlled with the incubator, barring accidents and mismanagement. Give it reasonable care and good eggs and it is the most obliging thing in the world.

A HOPPER FOR GREEN FEED.

"Thinking perhaps some of your readers would be interested in a green feed hopper for poultry, I send you accompanying picture," writes F. C. Vall, in "Rural New-Yorker." "I have found this hopper very practical. Hopper can be made any size;



Wire Mesh Hopper For Poultry Feed.

all that is needed for making is a small amount of two-inch mesh wire, a few staples, boards and nails. For a small flock hopper is made 24 in. high over all, 18 in. wide, 4 ft. long, which is a handy size. The wire is put on in V shape, so bottom of V is about 6 in. from floor. Any kind of green food can be fed in this hopper. The fowls pick food through wire netting."

Cabbage makes a convenient winter green food and stimulates egg production. Very often it can be bought from the growers at a very reasonable price, inasmuch as the poultry man can make use of split, irregular and loose heads, which are not suitable for market.





For Poultry Pets or Plants

BUGS, moths, fleas or lice, wherever they collect, can be exterminated by

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Sure death to all insects on the plants in your garden. Instantly kills moths or bugs on clothing, carpets or furs. Protects your live stock and poultry from fleas or lice.

Pratts is harmless to use. It will not irritate fowls or animals, but drives out all kinds of vermin.

Sold in Handy Sifter Cans at your dealer's.

Spray quarters and roosts regularly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Guards against disease. Kills mites and germs. Use it freely and avoid trouble.

Made in our own Factory in Toronto.

Expert Advice Free. We help solve your poultry problems. Write. Ask for FREE Booklet—worth dollars to you.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited
332-M Carlaw Ave., Toronto
Ad. No 11.

pratts

FEEDING THE YOUNG FLOCK.

(By "Cockerow.")

In securing a healthy stock, the matter of diet is a prominent factor. If the new birds fail to feather up properly, the trouble is generally traceable to lack of sulphur in the foods used. If they contract bone deformities or leg weakness, then the trouble arises from foods deficient in lime salts. If the foods used are deficient in protein or albuminoids, the chicks will be weak and poor in flesh. Much that goes towards the building up of robust chickens is to be found on the range during the spring and summer months. Such, however, is not available now, and the little ones will suffer more or less in health, according to the nutritive values of the foods served to them. Consequently an intelligent appreciation of food values and the quality of the meals given to the birds must be possessed by all breeders who would prove successful.

It is generally admitted that too much bread is not good for fowls. Bread scraps provided they are good—stale, but not mouldy, nor sour—may be used, however, with discretion. For adult fowls damp the bread with the gravy or soup from the stock pot, squeeze out as much water as possible, add minced meat or good dripping, and some minced and boiled greens. Damping the bread with milk will do if pot liquor is not handy; but, in any case, see that it is given with some other food, and not as the sole diet. In no case supply it in a sloppy state, but always thoroughly mixed. Of course, the great objection to bread is that it is a dear way of supplying wheat product, but when scraps can be had for "next to nothing" this difficulty is, of course, removed, and is a policy of economy which is highly commendable in these difficult times.

Points to Remember.

When giving soft food to your fowls see that it is not thrown on to the ground to get trodden upon and fouled, but placed on clean feeding boards. A little fine, sharp grit should be sprinkled daily on the feeding board, as without grit the chicks will be unable to properly digest their food. Should bad weather prevent the cooping of chickens in the open, see that the little ones get exercise by scattering their grain food among straw, chaff, or other short, dry litter. See that clean water is available for the birds at all times.

Of course, in the case of young chicks the use of bread is very desirable; in fact, there is nothing like bread and milk in cold weather for the youngsters' breakfast. To prepare this meal soak the bread in boiling water, and allow it to stand for a few minutes, then squeeze out the water and add cold full milk, so that by the time the birds get it, it is just warm. Much of the white bread has been robbed of a great deal of phosphate of lime and gluten, but by drying off the bread with bran and sharps the very constituents which the white flour lacks are restored; if meat be added you will have a mixture hard to beat, and will secure good results in the way of eggs. Needless to say, vegetables should be added to every diet, on account of the salts and minerals they contain, and that imponderable and evasive property to be found in "live" vegetables, and known as the "anti-scorbutic principle."

POULTRY POINTS FOR MARCH.

Don't feed chicks till they are 48 hours old. Use sour milk or buttermilk if available. A good chick feed: 100 lbs. fine or corn, 100 lbs. fine or wheat, 100 lbs. cracked hulled oats. Chick mash: 2 parts bran, 1 part corn meal, 1 part oat flour, 1-2 part wheat middlings, 1-2 part fine beef or fish scrap, 1-2 part bone meal.

Don't neglect the layers. They should never be out of mash, grit and shell. Feed about the same amount of grain as dry mash consumed. Give plenty of green feed, particularly to the breeders. Winter rye makes a good green feed at this time.

Remember growing chicks should be allowed outdoors when one week of age. Supply plenty of drinking and feeding utensils. Keep the breeders and layers in good condition by giving 1 lb. Epsom salts to every 100 birds. Best method is to dissolve and mix with wet mash.

Watch your incubator for high temperatures, the cause of crippled chicks and poor hatches. Read temperature 4 times daily, morning, noon, evening and last thing at night. Turn eggs at least twice daily, starting 24 hours after setting and continue till morning of the 19th. Always turn eggs before filling lamps, as they dirty hands. Run incubators full capacity from now on, as April chicks are the most profitable.—"Farm and Home."

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

We still lead as the Largest Poultry Exchange and Intermediary in Our Province.—We can be of extraordinary help to you all. If you have anything to offer or want anything in Pure Bred Land, Water and Fancy Fowls. Also Rabbits, Hares, Pigeons, Pea Fowl, Pheasants, Guinea Fowls, etc. Write us first, giving full description of your stock, full age, weight, strain, and the last, but not the least—Your Rock Bottom Cash Price. Don't ask us to price your goods. We can try and tell what they are worth when you fully describe them—as requested above—but as we get numerous inquiries every day, and our good King George wants to be paid first, always enclose stamps speedy reply. Ask for our book, History and Origin of All Breeds of Land and Water Fowls, with its 196 Natural Color engravings. $2.00 a copy, postpaid; also book on Care and Cure of Maladies of Rabbits, 25 cents per copy. Few pairs domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; also few pairs of Old and Young Pea Fowl. We need all chicks, 4-10 weeks old. You have also your breeders, if in good health, let us know what you have. Write us first. We will save you lot of both and trouble cheerfully. Yours, YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. t.f.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISSING RELATIVES

John Primrose Annan, native of Mull, Scotland. Last heard of Ashcroft, B.C. Sister Mary asks. Address, JNO. MacINNES, Berwick, Ont. 6 6

FOR SALE

Heaven and Hell—Swedenborg's great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 25c. postpaid. F. W. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 9 6

Fanning Mill Wire Screening, zinc riddles; all sizes. For price write J. A. GRAHAM, Distributor, 201 Langlois Ave., Windsor, Ont. 10 6

Twelve Size Lever Jewelled Elgin Watch, Fortune case, used three months, $15; O si ze fifteen jewelled Swiss, silver case, used six months, $10. Would exchange for poultry. ISAAC COLLINS, Sheguindah, Ont. 10 6

Modern Priscilla Fancy Work Books, 25c.; also packages of silk pieces, 25c; embroidery floss included. BOX 142, Station B, Montreal.

PRINTING

Farmers, Stockmen, Poultrymen.—Samples of printed envelopes and letterheads for your business, postpaid, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebe, Que. 43 24

STAMPS

Stamps—100 Different Foreign Stamps, Catalogue. Hinges, Album, 15 cents. Large Packet, Album, with War Stamps, 25 cents. Ask for Bargain Approvals. We buy stamps, large lots, for spot cash. MARKS STAMP COMPANY, Toronto, Canada. 41 20

Try my approvals, cheap but good. I also have good Penny approvals, try these; free packet of stamps to every applicant. C. MARSHALL, Pinant, Alta.

HONEY

Honey—Light Amber, 30 lb. tins at 20c.; Buckwheat, 10 lb. (sixty pound lots) and 30 lb. tins at 18c. A. J. GARDNER, Howick, Que. 6 6

Honey for Sale—Clover, $15.00; fruitbloom and clover, $12.00; buckwheat and clover, $10.00 for 60 pounds. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont. 3 11

SITUATION WANTED

Position on Farm Wanted by Englishman, ex-soldier, good carpenter, smith and fitter. Accustomed to machinery and building repair work. Address EWART, Moes' River, Compton Co., Que. 50 14

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographic Enlargement—Size 11 x 14, from photo or film, nicely mounted and artistically finished, $5; oilpaintings a specialty. ISAAC ANDERSON, Sudbury, Ont. 6 6

SEED

Choice White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed cheap. Will double your hay pasture and fertility of farm. THOMAS MORRISON, Bateau, Ont. 7 6

Select Seeds—Sweet Clover, $7.00; Danish White Oats, 75c.; O. A. C. 21 Barley, $1.10; Bags 65c., or mail your own. HENRY BOYES, Meaford, Ont. 10 6

Sweet Clover Seed for Sale, unhulled, best for sowing on the surface, $8 per bush. with bags at your station, 70 lbs. allowed for one bushel. ALFRED T. VANGESEN, Picton, Ont. 10 2

Sweet Clover, high quality, won second place white variety Guelph, Ottawa shows. $10.50 bushel, your station., FRANK MURDOCK, Durham, Ont. 8 6

Choice Tested Seed Corn, all varieties, Dents and flints, germination 95 percent, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Any Dent variety $1.25 per bushel; flint, any variety, $2.25 per bushel, shelled. Also a few cars feed corn. GEO. B. WRIGHT, Wheatley, Ont. 9 6

O. A. C. 72 Oats, Improved Seed, 75c.; White Blossom Sweet Clover, $6.00 bushel; bags included; all seeds Government tested. F. H. WESTNEY, Pickering, Ont. 9 6

The Greatest Bargain in Seed Corn ever offered to the public. We grow our own corn and kiln dry it on our own farms, it is the only way for good seed corn. We guarantee satisfaction and quality or money refunded. We sell direct to farmers only and ship C. O. D. CASE & SONS, Tilbury, Ont. 7 6

Wanted—Horse Radish Root; large or small quantities; state price; we pay the best price. M. B. KING, 47 Ossington Ave., Toronto. Ont. 10 3

FLOWER SEED, BULBS, ETC.

20 Gladiolus Bulbs—the flower beautiful—once grown always grown; one dollar, postpaid. J. KENNEDY, Mornington Rd., Stratford, Ont. 11 6

CANARIES

Hen Canaries, Breeding Cages, Books, etc.— Write for catalogue. The largest reliable Bird Supply House in Canada. MORGAN'S LIMITED, London.

RECORD PRICE FOR HENS.

John S. Martin, of Port Dover, Ont., has sold to T. E. Quisenberry, of Kansas City, president of the American Poultry Show, five white wyandottes, which won prizes at a poultry show in Kansas City about two months ago—a first prize cock for $1,000 and, first, second, third and fourth prize pullets for $2,000.

This is said to establish a new record price for Canada in any breed of hens, and a new record for the continent of America in white wyandotte.

GUIDE TO FEED CONSUMPTION.

As a guide in estimating the probable cost of maintaining a flock of poultry for a year, one should count on supplying the following materials for each hundred birds: Two tons of scratch grains, two tons of dry mash, one ton of mangel beets or other green food, one ton of straw and litter, 100 pounds of oyster shells and grit.

If the birds are of the right sort—bred for egg-production, they should be counted on to deliver one ton of eggs during the year, which is at the rate of about 150 eggs per hen, with each egg running a trifle over two ounces in weight.

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 40c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (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.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

S. C. Anconas, two pens containing only winners in either exhibition or bred to lay classes. Pen 1 exceptionally fine exhibition females headed by a $50 cock bird; eggs $10 per 15. Pen 2 contains both exhibition and imported English bred-to-lay stock from winners English egg-laying contest; eggs $5. Baby chicks 50 cents each. F. D. BOOMER, 28 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont. 11 6

BARRED ROCKS

Hollyplace Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cockerels all sold. Order your hatching eggs now for March and April delivery. $2.50 per setting of fifteen. G. F. HOLLINGTON, Brockville, Ont. 9 6

Try Collins Barred Rocks and win your share of the prizes. Eggs fifteen for $2.00; fifty for $6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. ISAAC COLLINS, Sheguindah, Ont. 10 12

HAMBURGS

7 Silver Spangled Hamburgs—2 cockerels, price $35.00. This pen first pen at Garden Show, Toronto. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

LEGHORNS

Single Comb White Leghorn Hatching Eggs from Imported Trap-nested Bred-to-lay Stock. Low prices. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Box 1, Keene, Ontario. 11 6

S. C. White Leghorns—Have a splendid laying strain; booking orders for early delivery; $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30; fertility guaranteed. Have a few Regal Strain White Wyandotte cockerels for breeding purposes; splendid birds worth $10.00, sacrifice at $4.00 each; satisfaction guaranteed. G. P. LE GRAND, New Carlisle, Que. 9 6

Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00; cocks $8.00. JOHN TOUGH, Islay, Alta. 7 6

13 Buff S. C. Leghorns, good hens, laying, $35.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, $3 and $5 each; large vigorous stock. WM. ENGLISH, Ingersoll, Ont. 6 6

MINORCAS

Eight Black S. C. Hens, 2 Pullets, A1 hens, 1 cock. Price $35.00 pen; worth $50.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. tof.

S. C. B. Minorca Cockerels; Pape's continuous bred-to-lay strain imported stock; $5.00 each. Eggs in season. D. C. COOK, R. 5, Orangeville, Ont. 11 3

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rock Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs; large, vigorous, free-range, heavy laying strain. Inquire price. WOODYCREST FARM, Perth, Ont. 9 6

Cockerels — show and utility birds — Barred Rock, R. I. Red, S. C. and Rose Comb Black Minorcas; every bird on approval. $5. Why pay more? HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Purebred Single Comb Reds, splendid layers, good color, healthy stock, fifteen eggs $2.00, thirty $3.75. GEO. WHITE, Strathroy, Ont. 11 12

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—My birds have been prize-winners for years. More prizes last year than ever before. A few good cockerels still at five dollars, fifteen eggs for three dollars, thirty for five dollars. REV. W. H. STRATLAS, Bredenbury, Sask. 11 6

1p Rose Comb R. I. Red hens—Tompkins birds, and 1 show cock 2 year old. A nice breeding pen for quick sale, $40.00. Every bird worth $3 to $5 apiece. Need the room. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

Rose Comb—Splendid winter layers, high class stock, Original strain. Eggs only $3.00 per fifteen; $5.00 for thirty. Pleased customers. J. WESLEY BEAN, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont. 10 6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs for hatching, selected Laying Strain Plymouth Rocks, at low price of $1.00 per setting of thirteen. RV. H. WOOLEY, Utterson, Ont.

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandottes—One pen White Wyandottes—four pullets; one cockerel; good type and well mated. For quick sale $20.00. These are real good ones. D. S. BINNING, Listowel, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching — Regal Dorcas, White Wyandottes. Regal strain, trap-nest stock, good layers; also White Leghorns, Ferrier strain, good layers, and White Rock, good layers, all good healthy stock. 2-year-old hens and 1-year-old cockerels. Eggs from either pen, $3.00 for 15. L. TURNBULL, Pt. Colborne, Ont. 10 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Ferris White Leghorn Cockerels, $5.00 up. Martin's Regal Dorcas Cockerels, also a few good Buff Orpingtons. 30 years a Judge and breeder. Buy from me and get breeding and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN C. LONGMORE, 11825, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 2 19

Trapnested White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns, hatching eggs and baby chicks, reasonable prices. J. GERBIG, No. 93 Walter St., Kitchener, Ont. 7 6

Baby Chicks, 240 Egg Strains, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Martin's White Wyandottes, 30 cents; Barron's S. C. White Leghorns, 25 and 30 cents. Fifteen eggs, any breed, $1.50 and $3. WESLEY SHANKLIN, Ilderton, Ont. 10 6

I have eggs for hatching in Singe Comb White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Silver Pencilled and White Wyandottes, Black Hamburgs. $3.00 per 15. Stock for sale. ROBERT HOUSER, Canboro, Ont. 11 2

Hatching eggs from high class bred-to-lay B. P. Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas and R. C. White Wyandottes. 15 eggs $1.50; 30 $2.50; 108 $8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES B. BALLARD, Myrtle Station, Ont. 11 6

Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of Selected Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets $2.50 each; Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of heavy laying strain, $3.00 each. Alo one mated pair of extra good Toulouse geese, coming two years, $16.00. HARRY GARDNER, Cayley, Alta. 11 6

FARMS FOR SALE

$1,400 SECURES 210 A. WITH HORSE, 25 DAIRY CATTLE, AND

Modern machinery, produce, etc.; buildings estimated worth $8,000; income last year $5,000; wood and timber to nearly pay for all; convenient, all advantages; 100 acres machine-worked; 3 tons hay, 350 bu. potatoes, 125 bu. corn to acre; apple orchard; equipped sugar grove; fine 9 room house; 100-ft. barn, etc.; prosperous owner wishing to retire, sacrifices; $6,500 gets everything; easy terms. See Page 32 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. Just out. FREE. STROUT AGENCY, 206E, Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada.

Temiskaming Farm in Well Settled, Progressive locality, 320 acres, good clay, well improved. Two houses, buildings, etc., 2 1-2 miles from town. Pulpwood bush. C/o BOX 28, Witness Office, Montreal 11 6

480 Acres—225 cultivated; new 8-roomed house with hardwood floors, furnace, bath, etc.; large barns with water in same; all well fenced. Price $20,000. This is one of the finest homes in Manitoba. H. A. DANGERFIELD, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 11 6

125 Acres—On suburban highway, only 4 miles from city limits, best of soil, well watered by creek and 3 wells, 100 acres can be cultivated; has 6 room roughcast house, frame barn, stables, etc. Price $14,000. Owner will accept $4,000 down, and accept balance yearly. This is a decidedly good farm. Full particulars on request; possession arranged this spring. Apply C. W. ROSS, 49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

For Sale or Rent—150 acres. Grain and pasture land. Good buildings, abundance water. Village on farm. A. KIRKPATRICK, Lefroy, Ont. 11 6

100 Acres—Choice farm consisting of 100 acres, well built, also farm adjoining 84 acres; close to church, school and cheese factory, and about 1 1-2 miles from railway station. Will sell separate or en bloc. Apply to JOHN T. NESBITT, Lochaber Bay, Que. 10 6

200 Acres, T. P. Laurier, sandy and clay loam, fair buildings, 60 acres under cultivation, 50 acres mixed timber, balance easily cleared. Beside Grand Trunk road, near school. Price $1,000; reason for selling. HECTOR HENDERSON, South River, Ont. 9 6

38 Acres—Unusual opportunity to acquire in the pink of condition and fully equipped, 15 acres in peaches, grapes, pears, raspberries, etc.; ten room brick house, bath, electric lighht; tenant, packing and ice houses; horses, cows, chickens and implements; price $33,000; some terms. Address L. J. CORNEY, 45 Ontario St., St. Catharines, Ont. 9 6

Want to hear from owner having farm for sale. State cash price and full description. JOHN J. BLACK, Witness St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. e w t f

For Sale or Rent for term of years—good half section near Marengo, Sask. For price and particulars write KENNETH EASTMAN, Denholme, Sask. 7 7

125 Acre Dairy or Grain Farm in the New Jersey peach belt, good buildings, $7,500, easy terms. HARRY VAIL, New Milford, Orange Co., New York. t f

Quarter Section, good buildings, painted, lots good water, town half mile. Enquire, RUTLEY, Denholm, Sask. 6 6

Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of Selected Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets $2.50 each; Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes of heavy laying strain, $3.00 each. Also one mated pair of extra good Toulouse geese, coming two years, $16.00. HARRY GARDNER, Cayley, Alta. 11 6

For quick sale 320 acres of choice chocolate clay loam, slay subsoil, 2 1-2 miles from two towns. All prairie. A bargain for somebody. M. O. JANTZIE, Biggar, Sask. 7 6

LIVE STOCK

Registered Herefords; bulls fit for service, $125; also a few heifers. ERNEST READHEAD, Milton, Ont. 11 6

DOGS

Fox Hounds—Pups bred by the first prize dog at Toronto Exhibition, 1917. L. J. ELMHURST, Hastings, Ont. 11 6

Female Newfoundlands wanted. L. S. DELANEY, Lawrence, Mass. 6 6

Foxes—For Sale, silver black, cross and red foxes, for immediate delivery; enclose stamps for particulars. TODD & MOORE, St. Stephen, N.B. 5 12

RABBITS

Rabbits—Black Siberians, all ages, eligible for registration, for sale at all times. Also Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. BEATTIE BROS., Comber, Ont. 6 6

Rabbits—Three Adult Siberian Hares, two does and one buck, bred from pedigree pair (fine stock), for quick sale, $15.00, as am giving up breeding. N. LUSH, 599 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont. 10 2

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 7 52

EDUCATIONAL

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

Learn Latin by Correspondence—the easiest, latest, best method. No text books required. Apply BOX 180, Arthur, Ontario. 11 6

MACHINERY

Kerosene Tractors—One 12-25 Beaver, One 12-25 Waterloo Boy and One 12-20 Cleveland, all refitted and repainted, good as new, cheap. New Tractors—10-20 to 22-40 Refitted Gas Engines—13, 8, 5 and 4 h.p. All high grade stationary engines at a bargain. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. 10 6

MOTOR SUPPLIES

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

Engines, 30 of Various Sizes, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. t.f.

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. 5 6

Sunday School Lesson

Sunday, March 27th.

"THE LIVING CHRIST"

(Mat. 28:1-20.)

Golden Text.—"I am with you always, even unto the end of the World."—Mat. 28:20.

We have five different records of the appearances of Jesus to His disciples after His resurrection, and, as usual, no two of them agree with each other in detail, and it is quite impossible to construct a record which will fully harmonize all the different accounts. But, as in other cases, that only proves that the writers did not copy from each other, but each told the story as he remembered it or had learned it from others. If it had been a made-up story the different writers would have taken care to tell it in such a way that there would not have been any apparent contradiction between one account and another.

Without trying to explain the divergent views of the facts which the different narratives give us it is well to get as comprehensive a view of the facts as we can. Each narrative adds something to the force of the evidence that the resurrection of Jesus was a physical fact. It is evident that there was some difference in His outward appearance, because Mary did not readily recognize Him, neither did the two with whom. He walked to Emmaus, but after they had recognized Him, none of His friends had any doubt of His identity and He took care to convince them that He was not a mere spiritual apparition by eating and drinking with them, and showing them the marks of the nails. (See Luke 24:37-43; Acts 10:40, 41.)

The following list is merely an attempt to record the different appearances of Jesus in the correct order:

Mark (Chap. 16:9) tells us that Jesus appeared first to Mary Magdalene. John (Chap. 20:1) tells us that Mary came to the tomb "while it was yet dark." The other women came as day began to dawn. Mary found the sepulchre empty and ran to tell Peter and John. She had not yet seen Jesus, for she said to them, "They have taken away the Lord, and we know not where they have laid Him." Peter and John ran to the sepulchre and Mary followed them. When they had departed she remained, and saw Jesus.

Either then or between times the other women came and found the sepulchre empty, and on their way back to the city Jesus met them. (Mat. 28:9.)

At some time on the same day Jesus appeared to Peter. (Luke 24:34.)

Then He walked with two disciples to Emmaus. (Luke 24: 13-31.)

Then He appeared to all the apostles, except Thomas. (Luke 24:36.)

He appeared to some of the apostles at the sea of Galilee. (John 21.)

He appeared to the apostles again in Jerusalem, Thomas being present. (John 20:26, 27.)

He appeared to over 500 of His disciples on a mountain in Galilee. (1 Cor. 15:6; Mat. 28: 16.)

And lastly He met the apostles in Jerusalem, led them out to Bethany, and there ascended visibly into the sky; blessing them with uplifted hands as He left them. (Luke 24:50; Acts 1:3-11.)

A good while afterwards Jesus appeared to Saul of Tarsus on the road to Damascus, and again in Jerusalem. These were visionary appearances, but none the less, real. (1 Cor. 15:8; Acts 22:6-8 and 17-21.)

It was necessary that Jesus should thus leave incontestible evidence of His resurrection, because if He had not risen again we could not have had that supreme proof that He is Lord of life and of death. His resurrection and His visible ascent into the sky were God's testimony to the fact of His divinity. Other men had worked miracles; other men had taught great truths; other men had lived great lives; other men had been restored to life; but no other man that ever lived worked so many miracles as Jesus did; no other man ever possessed the matchless wisdom which Jesus showed; no other man ever revealed the character and will of God as He did; no other man ever revealed the deceitfulness of the human heart as He did; no other man that ever lived could defy the world to find a flaw in His character and claim to be a perfect manifestation of the character of God without exposing himself to ridicule, and no other person has left any record of His sayings and doings after having been raised from the tomb. The Holy Spirit took care of that. Tennyson imagines the sisters of Lazarus asking him,

Where wer't thou, Brother, these four days?
There lives no record of reply:
He told it not, or something sealed
The lips of that evangelist.

Jesus had claimed to be one with the Father, the visible embodiment of God: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father, He said. (John 14:9), and His resurrection and visible ascent into Heaven were God's testimony to the truth of that claim.

It is God's testimony also to the fact that Jesus is still alive and is seated at the right hand of God, triumphant over all the powers of evil, and is abundantly able to fulfil all His promises to those who put their trust in Him.

The death of Jesus was the crucifixion of sin. The believer who accepts the death of Jesus as an all-sufficient atonement for his sin is looked upon by God as having been crucified with Christ, and having thus been legally put to death, and as having been restored to life in Christ. But this restored life is not the renewal of the old life. The "old man," as Paul calls him—the self-assertive self—the child of sin, who lived under bondage to sin, is legally dead, and from his tomb there has emerged a "new man," a spiritual man, a child of God; freed from bondage to sin and brought into full fellowship with God, and into a life of perfect liberty.

That is the Christian's legal condition; to what extent it will become his actual condition depends upon himself. The passions and weakness of his physical nature are still with him, the desires which open the door to temptation are still present, and he must be continually on the watch against the danger of being overcome by temptation.

The Tempter is always on the watch for opportunity to lead the disciples of Christ into sin, and he knows the weak spots in the armor of every Christian. Indeed, the Christian would have no chance of coming out of the conflict victoriously if it was not that the Holy Spirit is always with him, to warn and to guide and to strengthen him. If He will only yield himself to the guidance of the Spirit, but even with the Spirit's aid the conflict will be long and severe. "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." (Gal. 5:17.)

Read thoughtfully Rom. 6: 2: 23 and col. 3: 3.)

But in spite of this perpetual conflict and of many falls and failures, we are children of God, reconciled to Him by "the blood of the cross." (Col. 1: 20.) And "there is now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." (Rom. 8: 1), "and because we are sons God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, Abba, Father." (See Rom. 8:14-17 and Gal. 4:6.)

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY

Life in Peru.

Dr. Ross of the Wisconsin University in his book, "South of Panama," says that if he were compelled to make a choice of any one country in the world in which he should have to spend the rest of his life it would be in Peru. He explains the reason of his choice to be in the fact that Peru has all the extremes of life and living conditions. One can sit on the sea shore in the morning and by sundown of the same day be at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea, and behold fields of snow and ice in the still greater highlands. You can be in the flat desert along the coast where it has never rained and never will, but if you go inland you will find a country of almost daily rainfall. Again you can see the great cathedrals in Lima where thousands of people worship daily, where priests never cease to chant their nasal monotonous words of religious ritual and rites, while around the corner one can find the rankest heathenism, where religion is almost a word unknown to their vocabulary. Many parts of Peru have not been explored by white men. It is a little world of itself that does not have as many ideas of the outside world as the average man does of the planet Mars. There is a great deal of satisfaction in comparing things as they are to what they used to be. It was never possible to take for granted that a Protestant church could be established until the last few years. Now there is a demand for our institutions. As for the school work, every Methodist missionary school is filled to its full capacity all the time.—M. L. Morley, Callao, Peru.

Saving Africa.

Stalled in the very heart of Chopiland, some seventy miles from nowhere, waiting for the daily express that will never come; no donkeys, no mules and no carriers; we are waiting for a big sailing boat that plies up and down the Inharrime river for produce. It may be ready to-day or next week and no power this side of the pearly gates can hurry the crew. A short distance away I see a woman gathering peanuts, with a tiny baby tied to her back, exposing its head to the tropical sun. Here is the land of peanuts, a bushel of peanuts for ten cents; but to get them to market takes six days of travelling through a tropical sun and passing through the territory of another tribe. As I sit here under a tree and look over this mighty continent of Africa, with its hills and valleys, its lakes and rivers, its wealth untold and its millions of people in appalling darkness, the continent that had a place for the cradle of our Saviour, the continent that furnished the bearer of the cross to Calvary, there is one great desire in my heart that some of you might feel the thrill of saving Africa for Christ.—C. J. Stauffacher, Inhambane, Africa.

To Help Famine Sufferers.

The "Honan Messenger" for February gives an interesting description of a school Christmas entertainment at Hwaiking, the principal attraction being a cantata "The Light of the World," prepared by Mrs. MacGillivray, of Shanghai.

A Chinese friend introduced a good deal of local color, the beggar's tale being such as might be told any day by a famine refugee from Chiyuan, the stricken county of Hwaiking. Here the word-play, to which the Chinese language lends itself almost too readily, was very clever and witty. Voraciously and audibly Grief devoured the bowl of millet porridge brought in by the Agreeable Brother and in his great haste he repeatedly choked. How he shovelled the porridge into his mouth with a pair of chopsticks only one who has seen such a performance can visualize. So greatly did he appeal to the audience that cash, coppers and dollars were thrown to him—all to help Chiyuan sufferers. One of the prettiest sights was the fourteen characters at the close of the play, each holding a lighted lantern, and singing, "The Light of the World is Jesus." The Canadians provided the round wooden bases, whilst the big pupils and their homefolks at night made the lanterns of paper, dyed pink and green, and fashioned to resemble lotus blossoms.

Russia's Awakening.

That there is a great and growing heart-hunger for the Word of God throughout the world is clearly indicated from many sources. The return of God's own children to the devotional study of the sacred page, the appeals which are reaching us from such Catholic communities as Belgium and Bohemia for thousands of copies of the Scriptures, can indicate but one thing—people are realizing the emptiness of all that the world offers and are seeking some eternal standard by which to guide their lives, even "the Word of God, which abideth for ever." It is, therefore, not unnatural that Russia, still in chaotic confusion on account of the many convulsions which have shaken her, should send forth a mighty cry for the Gospel which alone is the power that can make the storm a calm. The work of the Russian Bible and Evangelization Society is greatly to be commended.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN, FAILURE?

What do those rather numerous people want when they say that the church has failed? Do they want to abolish the church? or stir it to greater effort? If the church is not always functioning efficiently, neither is the government. Shall we then abolish government?

The thing that astonishes us is that such good people do not see where their queer logic is leading them.

Everything is a failure by this rule.

Marriage is a failure, as the divorce court proves, if this logic is to be applied.

Our courts of justice are failures, for justice often miscarries.

The press is a failure.

Christ is a failure, if we measure Him by His followers.

The home is a failure.

The family is a failure.

The hospital, the school, the college, the Sunday school, are failures.

We are all failures, since we all come far short of the ideal. Humanity itself is a failure.

Are we to abolish failures, or try to make them successes? When we are told that Christian Endeavor is a failure and ought to be superseded, we object to the logic. In that case all our institutions ought to be superseded, and Bolshevism would be right.

This cry of failure is a child's cry, unless it is a call to more strenuous service. Nothing is perfect. We can improve everything human. Let us labor to that end.—"Ripple," in "Christian Endeavor World."

GOOD STORY OF DR. WHYTE.

One of the best stories attributed to Dr. Alexander Whyte, the great Scottish preacher who has just passed away, concerns a Highland minister who visited Edinburgh in order to secure funds. Dr. Whyte gave him a number of suggested contributors, and he immediately took up the quest in a dogged, determined manner. One of the men on the list was a rich merchant, who evidently had more gold than grace. The Highlander put his case tersely, but with little tact or cleverness. Very soon he was arguing heatedly, and the rich man asked indignantly, "Who do you take me for?" Quick as thought came the reply, "A hell-deserving sinner like myself!" That, of course, was the end of the appeal. Returning to Dr. Whyte, he told the tale. "You never said that?" queried the preacher. "Aye," replied the Highlander. "Well, well," said Dr. Whyte, "I've often wanted to tell him the same thing myself. Here's £5 for you!"

RHEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Main-a-Dieu, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement to bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about on crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WILL THE CHURCH SURVIVE?

By Rev. J. Leroy Rice, Emmauel Church, Montreal.

II.

"Now ye are the body of Christ."—1 Cor. 12:27.

If the Church is to survive it must not only be an emancipated and a regenerated Church, but it must in the third place, be a prophetic Church, a Church that has the courage to cry out against sin as did the stern prophets of Israel. And let me say here that we cannot have a prophetic Church until we first have an emancipated Church and a regenerated Church. The need of the hour is for some prophetic voice to call us back to the old standards of right and of honor and of honesty. We have gotten out of the way. We used to believe that it was wrong to steal. It is now considered quite all right if one steals in the right way and from the right people. I met a very good man the other day who said he thought it was quite all right to steal from some people. It is right, we think, to steal from a corporation, or from the government, or from some one who has stolen from us. The old ideal of honesty is gone, and we need a prophetic Church to call us back to right and honesty.

A Prophetic Voice Needed.

There is a most illuminating article in a recent issue of "World's Work" by Mr. Eric Hopwood, editor of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," in which he speaks of this moral let-down on the part of the American people. He says, "Directly or indirectly the war is responsible for a distinct breaking down of American morale. A marked but subtle change has taken place. The variable of human conduct is at the low point of its swing. We need to accelerate the upward movement." And then Mr. Hopwood goes on to speak of our ideas of honesty as revealed in present-day profiteering, or in political campaigning, or in the strikes of policemen and firemen who when they took office were sworn to guard the life and property of their fellows even with their lives. And over and above all this is a kind of false standard of success, an inordinate love of money, a debauch of extravagance, and a perversion of tastes as seen in present-day fashions. Says Mr. Hopwood: "We need more than anything else a new conception, or the revival of the old conception, of the sound and wholesome things of life—a reconsecration to the family fireside, new yardsticks to measure worth, more contemplation and less cylinders under the hood, more bread and milk, and less mushrooms under glass—more of mother nature's pink on the cheeks and less out of a box—more sweetness and simplicity and dignity and lovingkindness, and less of the haunting hectic race against time and money, a race which run to the end brings neither profit nor peace." Yes, we need some prophetic voice, a prophetic church to cry as did Amos of old, "I saw the Lord with a plumbline in his hand." "Behold, I will set a plumbline in Israel, saith the Lord." Christ's church must be a prophetic Church. It must fearlessly and patiently call the world back to right standards of living and conduct. It must hold God's plumbline up to our social and industrial institutions. It must teach men that the law of honesty and justice is just as much a law of God as the law of gravity, and that if we swerve from the perpendicular, then the structure that we rear will in the end come tumbling down about our heads. The Church that will survive must be a prophetic Church.

Unity of the Spirit.

And finally, the Church if it is to survive must be catholic in spirit and outlook. By that I mean that there must be a greater consciousness of unity in the body of Christ, a willingness on the part of the members of that body to work with and recognize the worth of the other members. Viscount Grey has said that if Germany and the nations associated with her could have been held back for forty-eight hours longer, the world war, with its attendant miseries, could have been averted. But the Christian Church throughout the world could not speak with a united and restraining voice. The body of Christ was divided. Must we go forward perpetuating our sins of division and of schism? Must Catholics malign and suspect Protestants, and Protestants pronounce their anathemas upon Catholics? Must Nonconformists sit in judgment on Anglicans, and Anglicans look down with contempt on Nonconformity? O men and women, do you not see that we have divided the body of Christ, and thereby hampered the free expression of His life and spirit in the world

"Ye are the body of Christ," says Paul, and in this epistle to the Corinthians he stresses the unity of that body. It is not a divided body, not a body where one member wars upon another. "But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased Him. And if they were all one member, where were the body? But now are they many members yet but one body. And the eye cannot say unto the hand, "I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you. Nay, much more those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary—that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another. And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it. Now ye are the body of Christ."

Paul is here pleading for a catholic Christianity. He is stressing the unity of the body of Christ. He says very directly and plainly that there should be no schism in the body, and in the light of this great teaching we should strive most earnestly for a united and catholic church where each member of the body recognizes the part and place of every other member.

The Threshold of a New Day.

In his closing chapter in that book, "The Outlook for Religion," Dr. Orchard makes a plea for a new catholicism, and urges that we should try to understand one another. Protestants should seek to understand the meaning of the mass and the historic continuity of the Roman Church. Catholics should seek to discover what Protestantism stands for and why the Reformation took place. Nonconformity should make a sympathetic approach to Anglicanism, and Anglicanism should seek to understand Nonconformity. Dr. Orchard's words would seem in a sense to have been prophetic, for already there has been a very definite approach on the part of the Anglican body toward the Nonconformist bodies. Why should we spend our time in decrying one another and in heaping our execrations on the heads of one another? I doubt not but that we might learn something even from Christian Science. Paul says that there be some that have the gift of healing. "The eye cannot say unto the hand I have no need of thee, nor yet the head to the feet, I have no need of you." We are standing on the threshold of a new and better day when the body of Christ will no longer be torn by schisms and division, but when there will emerge a new Catholicism of spirit and outlook, when the Great Church of Christ will bear one common witness to His saving Power and Grace, and we can sing with a new meaning, "Like a mighty army moves the Church of God. . . We are not divided, all one body we." For only a Holy Catholic Church can meet the demands that will be made upon the Church in this new age.

Will the Church survive? Yes, if it be an emancipated Church, unfettered and free to utter the living word of the living God. Will the Church survive? Yes, if it be a renegated Church. Spirit-filled and purified. Will the Church survive? Yes, if it be a prophetic Church, fearless in its denunciation of wrong and injustice, holding up the plumbline of God's righteousness to our social and industrial institutions. Will the Church survive? Yes, if it be a Holy Catholic Church, one and undivided, swayed by a common spirit, bending its energies towards a common goal. Such a Church will survive the convulsions of a world that is war-weary and sin-cursed and will at last usher in the Kingdom of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

PRAYER.

We thank Thee, O our Father, for all the blessings of salvation: for union with Him who has redeemed us, and for the promise that a Home is prepared for us when our work here is finished. Help us to set our affections on the things which are above; to run with endurance the race set before us. So may there be an abundant entrance for us into the everlasting Kingdom of our God. We ask it in Christ's name. Amen.

PRAYER AND POTATOES.

(Of the following poem—a fragment of a charity sermon, preached in Dorchester, Mass., thirty years ago—John G. Whittier wrote: "It is more valuable than some epics. I am not sure but it is more to the Master's purpose than any learned theological poem which has been published since it was written.")

An old lady sat in her old armchair,
With wrinkled visage and dishevelled hair,
And hunger-worn features;
For days and for weeks her only fare
As she sat there in her old armchair,
Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good
Not one was left for the lady's food
Of those potatoes;
And she sighed and said: "What shall I do?
Where shall I send and to whom shall I go
For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way,
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,
Whose cellar was full of potatoes,
And she said: "I will send for the deacon to come;
He'll not mind much to give me some
Of such a store of potatoes."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way;
He was more accustomed to preach and pray
Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;
So not hearing, of course, what the old lady said,
He rose to pray with uncovered head;
But she only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience, and wisdom and grace,
But when he prayed "Lord give her peace,'
She audibly said: "Give potatoes;"
At the end of each prayer which he said,
He heard, or thought that he heard in its stead
The same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled—knew not for what;
'Twas very embarrassing to have her act so
About "carnal potatoes."
So ending his prayer, he started for home,
But as the door closed behind him he heard a deep groan:
"Oh, give to the hungry—potatoes!"

And that groan followed him all the way home;
In the midst of the night it haunted his room—
"Oh, give to the hungry—potatoes!"
He could bear it no longer; arose and dressed,
From his well filled cellar taking in haste
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut;
Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut;
But there she sat in that old armchair,
With the same wan features, the same sad air!
And entering in he poured on the floor
A bushel or more of his goodly store
Of choicest potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy;
Her face was haggard and wan no more.
"Now," said the deacon "shall we pray?"
"Yes," said the widow, "now you may!"
And he kneeled down on the sanded floor
Where he had poured his goodly store;
And such a prayer the deacon prayed
As never before his lips essayed;
No longer embarrassed, but free and full
He poured out the voice of a liberal soul,
And the widow shouted aloud "Amen!"
But said no more of potatoes.

And would you who hear this simple tale,
Pray for the poor, and praying, prevail?
Then preface your prayers with alms and good deeds;
Search out the poor, their wants and their needs;
Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual food.
For wisdom and guidance—for all these are good;
But don't forget the potatoes.

SOCIAL SERVICE

THE VALUE OF ASSOCIATIONS.

"Let us take the case of a typical citizen and notice some of the associations to which he belongs," writes Conrad Gill, in "Government and People" (Methuen and Co.) "In the first place he is now the father of a family, and the family is the most important kind of association in the world. It was in the family circle that our citizen as a boy first learnt the meaning of life in a community. The rule of his parents was his earliest lesson in obedience to law. In the common pursuits and pleasures of the family he experienced the benefit of living and co-operating with others. His fondness for his relatives and his pride in the family traditions first aroused in him the sense of loyalty.

"The second association of which he became a member was the school. Here he found himself in a wider community and met with new kinds of law. Most of them—such as rules made by the headmaster and the rules of grammar—he frequently broke; but one code of laws the school etiquette gradually built up by the boys themselves, he observed fondly and faithfully, thus showing quite unconsciously the value of democracy.

"Now he is, let us say, the owner of a drapery store, and in the course of his daily business he is constantly in touch with wholesale markets, each of them a great organization for distributing goods to the places where they are needed. His receipts are regularly paid into a bank, a branch of another great association; and his savings are invested through the Stock Exchange, which is a marvel of elaborate and delicate organization. The drapers in his town have a society of their own, of which he is a prominent member. And apart from his business he is interested in several societies, the work of which occupies a large part of his spare time. He belongs, for instance, to a church and a church institute, a friendly society, a bowling club, a political party. Various of his fellow-townsmen are connected with other organizations. . . Some may be doing social work in guilds of help, schools for mothers, boys' and girls' clubs, or children's care committees; some doing educational work in Sunday schools, adult schools, or the Workers' Educational Association. Many will be members of the Y. M. C. A. A very large number will belong to a co-operative society. A smaller proportion are members of musical, dramatic, literary, artistic, or philosophical associations. Most of the children belong to various societies connected with their schools or churches. .. Unless a man deliberately makes himself a hermit a great part of his activity in business, religion, recreation, study, or public service will bring him into touch with one and another of these organizations. The truth is that such organizations are the chief means by which society is held together.

"Not only has organization led to increased control over Nature, but growing power over Nature has meant more production, more specialization of trades, more travel, fuller and more frequent intercourse among men, more education, a more elaborate life in every respect, and, therefore, greater scope and need for organization: so that now the whole civilized world is covered with a network of associations, and every man is bound to his fellowmen by their common membership of societies, some temporary and informal, others lasting and carefully designed, some local, others national or international in

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LITERARY REVIEW

A FAMOUS BOOK.*

(Manchester "Guardian.")

"It is not comfortable," says Colonel Lawrence in the introduction which he has contributed to this new edition of Doughty's great work, "to have to write about 'Arabia Deserta.' I have studied it for ten years, and have grown to consider it a book not like other books, but something particular, a bible of its kind." This is the opinion of all who have known Arabia, and the greater their knowledge of the Arabs and their arid lands the greater their admiration of one of the most wonderful books of travel ever written, amply justifying the author's hope that if its words, "were rehearsed to them in Arabic, there might every one, whose life is remembered therein, hear, as it were, his proper voice; and many a rude bystander, smiting his thigh, should bear witness and cry 'Ay Wellah, the sooth indeed!' "

The original edition, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1888, has long been out of print and hardly obtainable even at a high price; the present excellent reprint, long overdue, will therefore be welcomed not only by all lovers of the East and of adventurous voyages, but by all who can appreciate the beautiful English in which it is written, and which, in its author's opinion, outweighed in value the unique material embodied in it. Colonel Lawrence, in his very interesting introduction, bears witness to the lasting impression left by Doughty on the Arab mind. After a lapse of forty years and more "they tell tales of him, making something of a legend of the tall and impressive figure, very wise and gentle, who came to them like a herald of the outside world. His aloofness from the common vexations of their humanity colored their imagination. He was very patient, generous, and pitiful, to be accepted into their confidence without doubt."

* "Travels in Arabia Deserta." By Charles M. Doughty, with a new preface by the author. Introduction by T. E. Lawrence, and all original maps, plans, and cuts. London: Philip Lee Warner and Jonathan Cape. Two vols. 9 guineas.

A COMMUNIST MILLENNIUM.

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

If it is possible for a great scholar and distinguished publicist to write a big book filled with facts and expressed in an admirable style and yet to come to a conclusion for which there is slight if any basis in reality, H. M. Hyndman has done it in "The Evolution of Revolution" (Boni & Liveright). Scanning the scene from 'the immense antiquity of Communism" to the present day, he sees a series of revolutions, none of them made by any one man or body of men, but growing. Also he sees them becoming more and more intelligent; that is, less likely to flare up as the result of religious hatred and more likely to be the result of a determination on the part of the lowly to get their due. He sees a new Communism as a result of which exhausting toil will be unknown; there will be none "of the sordid and degrading drawbacks due to the dire poverty or extreme riches of our day." Everybody will be enjoying art and travelling and surveying the riches of the natural world. And "when all this is achieved, as achieved it assuredly will be within a calculable period, death itself will be nothing more than a sigh of satisfied content at the close of a charming and well ordered banquet of life." This is a pleasing prophecy. Mr. Hyndman is on firmer ground in his historical narrative. He has a highly readable chapter on the League of Nations.

BRITISH RAILWAYS AND THE GREAT WAR.*

The records of the work done by British railways during the world-conflict of 1914-18 have been carefully compiled by Edwin A. Pratt, and are being published by Selwyn and Blount, Ltd., in ten fortnightly parts. The first part to hand is introductory, and deals with the problem of national defence as it began to take more elaborate shape under the war-clouds of 1911. There is given a complete history of the pre-war organization that enabled the railway companies, at a few days' notice, in 1914, to carry out the mobilization and embarkation of the British Expeditionary Force, with a smoothness, a secrecy and a success that made all men marvel. The volumes when completed should be well worth preserving, and cases for binding will be obtainable from the publishers.

* "British Railways and the Great War." By Edwin A. Pratt. Selwyn and Blount, Ltd., London. Part I. Price 3s. 6d. net.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.*

The importance of training in citizenship can hardly be over-estimated in these days of community consciousness, and books on the subject, as well as capable leaders, are urgently needed if the masses are to be prepared for the work of self-government. The authors of this volume, which is devoted primarily to the present mode of government in the United Kingdom, aim at demonstrating the value and necessity of law and community life, and its study here, as much as in Britain, will be likely to stimulate a healthy interest in public affairs. While the subject is treated in a way to make it suitable for use in continuation and secondary schools, anything like prosy enumeration of economic facts and principles is avoided, and the book will be read with pleasure and profit by the citizen who has to economize his leisure time.

A critical account is given of special features in the British constitution which are attracting attention in the light of recent political developments, and the authors advance thoughtful conclusions as to the true purposes of government, which should command the approval of every unprejudiced reader. We give the following paragraph on "Natural Rights" as a sample of the good things in the volume:

"Until quite recent times it used to be imagined that all men had 'natural rights' which belonged to them merely because they were men, and had always belonged, and would always belong, to the whole of mankind. The 'rights of man' were looked upon as bound by laws as ancient and invariable as the laws of motion or the principles of mathematics. The business of government, as the great agent of justice, was to ascertain these laws and put them into force: in so doing it would be carrying out the ideal of justice. We understand to-day that this idea of fixed natural rights, although it was firmly held for many centuries, was mistaken. If the rights in question were so primitive and so simple that savage men could recognize and adopt them, then civilized men must have far outgrown them. If, on the other hand, they are ideal rights, which will still hold when civilization is much more advanced than it has ever yet been, they must be impracticable for us and utterly impossible for savages. For ideal justice implies an ideal state of society. The rights which any government can admit and put into practice are those which suit the standards and outlook of the people to be governed. They are not natural or ideal, but conventional.

* "Government and People." By Conrad Gill, M.A., and C. W. Valentine, M.A., D. Phil. Methuen and Co., Ltd., London. Price 7s. 6d. net.

TRANSPLANTED CLASSICS.

It is possible to live a long time in French literary circles without hearing a reference to Jules Verne or Alexandre Dumas, whereas these authors are almost standard works in English. For some strange reason, every one who learns English in France or Germany seems to have read Florence Montgomery's "Misunderstood" and Beatrice Harraden's "Ships That Pass in the Night" —they are regarded as important contributions to English literature. Dante is an author whom the Italians regard as difficult, yet it is quite a common thing for readers of Carey's translation, or Longfellow's, to turn over the pages of the original text and to assert that they can read it, although they have never studied the Italian language. English critics who know not a word of Russian have discoursed learnedly about Dostoievsky and Chekhov. Evidently literature is essentially a national creation, which cannot be exported or translated without suffering a decided sea change.

"Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing that so beautifully furnishes a house. A little library growing each year is an honorable part of a man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life."—Henry Ward Beecher.

The magic words, "Open Sesame," so the pretty fable goes, once unlocked untold hidden treasures. Books are the real sesame to the treasuries of the highest and most lasting happiness. Books are the real philosopher's stone which turn the baser faculties and sterile and leaden moments into larger life, splendid opportunities, and golden achievements. Therefore to place a great book within reach of a child or a friend is one of the greatest services man can render another. There is no finer sight in the world than a small, faded, and well-worn shelf of good books, scrawled by the pink fingers of childhood, underlined by youth, and annotated by old age, and playthings of infancy, texts for adolescence and consolations for maturity. —Lorne Pierce.

"Rudyard Kipling is on the eve of completing a work to which he has devoted much of his time for many months past and which has been a real labor of love," writes Hayden Church from London. "He has been writing a history of the Irish Guards, the famous regiment in which his only son, John, was serving when he lost his life in the war. I hear that Kipling will soon be paying a visit to France. It is a pathetic circumstance in this connection that the grave of his own boy never has been located."

A MAN ON "THE WIFE'S SHARE."

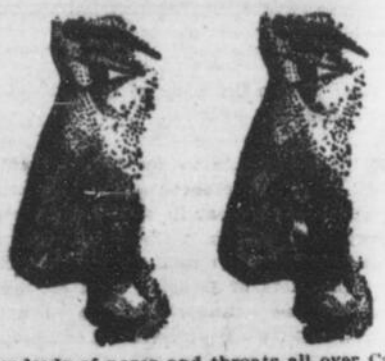
This talk about the wife's share seems to be wholly wide of the mark. The wife or husband should have no share. The whole belongs to each. The union of man and wife is like no other on earth, and the idea of making it a relation degrades it. My wife and I have been married more than 30 years. We have never been poor, and have not become rich, but have had no doubt our share of the really good things of earth. We never had any question of shares. We trust each other to the utmost. We own our property jointly, our bank account is one which either or the survivor may draw. Should any large deal be contemplated we discuss it freely with each other. In minor matters we spend our money without any fear of discovery or fault-finding. Should my wife wish more money than she has by her, she either requests me to give it to her, which I always do without question if I have it, or she draws on our joint account. I know she will make no foolish use of it and will not exceed our income. She knows the same of me. This trust and confidence is founded on an affection not possible in a mere partnership, and this ought to be, and usually is, the case with most married couples. When the wife must have a "share" or an "allowance" marriage is mighty close to a failure. Share and share alike. My wife has, as most wives have, by economy, hard work and good sense, contributed as much as I at least to our modest competence, and if she wants it she is entitled to the whole.—W. L., in "Rural New Yorker."

LADY STRATHCONA ARRIVES.



Lady Strathcona and her son Arthur J. P. Howard arrived at New York, on the Imperator, from Southampton and Cherbourg on March 7th.

Noses and Throats Freed of Catarrh!



Hundreds of noses and throats all over Canada and the United States have been freed from Catarrh with all its annoying features. These noses and throats were pretty bad—some of them. They had bothered their owners for long periods. The noses had been stopped up—crusts formed—mucus gathered and made discharges which had to be constantly blown out on handkerchiefs.

Some of this purulent mucus dropped into the throats belonging to the above noses and made them raw and sore, with an annoying constant tickling sensation.

Little wonder that the eyes accompanying these noses and throats became watery and weak—the breaths foul and the sense of smell gradually disappearing.

But what a change has come over these same noses and throats through the Method of treatment originated by Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston. They became once again the clear, sweet, useful portions of the body their Creator intended. All the loathsome mucus disappeared, because there was no more inflammation and Catarrh germs to cause it. The eyes, the nose, the throat became free and clear. Those stupid dull feelings vanished and the happy individuals meet their friends frankly grateful they need no longer worry over what serious thing their Catarrh is going to develop into.

Free Consultation About YOUR Nose and Throat.

Wouldn't you like to know how your nose and throat might be freed of its Catarrh? Then just answer these questions, jotting down the necessary yes or no as you go along. Sign your full name and address, and mail to Specialist Sproule's Office.

This Coupon entitles readers of this paper to consultation free on Catarrh.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a great deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have a discharge from the nose?
Does mucus drop in back of throat?

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Specialist Sproule has been in the business of ridding noses and throats of this inflammation of the mucous membranes called—Catarrh—for 30 odd years after studying and graduating from Dublin University, Ireland. Any man who works at a trade for more than 30 years knows whereof he speaks, and he says with all earnestness—"if your nose and throat have fallen a victim of the Catarrh germ get advice and help speedily." You may regret delay.

When your answers to the above questions arrive, you will be sent advice Free as to just what you may do to rid Your nose and throat of Catarrh. Find out if there is any reason why YOUR nose and throat may not belong to a happy person, rid of Catarrh as well as hundreds of others.

Don's delay but write right now for advice. Take pity upon that Catarrh infested nose and throat of yours and see if they cannot be made the healthy comfortable parts of your body they should be. Answer the questions now and mail to

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE
286 Trade Building Boston, Mass.

A HOME MADE GRAY HAIR REMEDY

You Can Make a Better Gray Hair Remedy Than You Can Buy.

Gray, streaked or faded hair is not only unbecoming, but unnecessary.

Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half-pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and ¼ ounce of glycerine.

These ingredients, can be bought at any drug store at very little cost, or the druggist will put it up for you. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger. It is easy to use, does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.

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By ELIOT H. ROBINSON

"SMILES"

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CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

And, although the Superintendent said nothing to Smiles, she noted with secret appreciation that her new pupil possessed, in addition to her sustaining enthusiasm, a no less valuable thing—the innate ability to use her hands by instinct and without clumsy conscious effort. Had not this girl, who was scarcely more than a child in years, for a long time been both a homemaker and an ever-ready nurse to all those who became ill within the confines of the scattered mountain settlement?

The second milestone was reached at last. Rose was one day summoned alone into the Superintendent's sanctum, and the door was closed to all others. A little later she came out with tears adding new lustre to her shining eyes, for the talk had been very earnest and heart-searching; but they were tears of happiness, for upon her gleaming curls now sat the square piqué cap which was the visible sign that she had safely traversed the first stretch of the long, hard road. To be sure, she knew well that even this, the so dearly desired cap and pale blue dress which went with it, did not make her fully a pupil nurse, yet that afternoon it seemed that life could never hold for her an honor more precious.

The afternoon on which this momentous event occurred was one of liberty for Rose, and she hastened with the news to her dear Miss Merriman, the precious cap smuggled out under her coat; but, after they had rejoiced together, and she had admired its reflection in the glass, she suddenly became doleful, and wailed in mock despair, 'Oh, doesn't it seem as though I'd never, never be a real nurse. Why, now I've got to leave the hospital" —the tragedy in her tone almost caused her friend to break into laughter—"and study all sorts of awful Latin things. She opened a catalogue and read aloud, " 'Physiology, bacteriology, chemistry, dietetics,' and goodness knows what else over at Simmons College, for four whole months. I shall simply die, I just know that I shall!"

Miss Mrriman gently explained the necessity for each of them; but wisely refrained from further frightening her by adding that a full year's course was to be crowded into those sixteen weeks.

In due time these, too, were over, the awe-inspiring examination passed, and Smiles was accepted as worthy of a place among the pupil nurses. Like an athlete she had finished her preliminary training, and was ready for the long, gruelling race toward the goal, two and a half years distant.

Hard work though it was, Rose found all her days sunny ones, and only one cloud partly obscured their brightness. Donald she saw on rare occasions only, as the demands upon his time doubled and redoubled, and of course their brief meetings at the hospital demanded strict formality of intercourse. Deeply as he felt for her, he was a physician first, last and all the time, and as uncompromising in his own ethics as he was in his requirements of the nurses.

Yet, if she saw him seldom, there was another whom she saw increasingly often. Dr. Bentley's attitude towards Rose was also strictly professional; but he never failed to bow and speak pleasantly when he met her in the corridors or wards, and she instinctively felt that in him she had found another real friend.

Rose was too much a child of nature to be given to thinking much about men; but there were minutes, just before sleep came at night, when her mind would visualize Donald's strong, kindly face, which seemed to look down at her with an expression almost fatherly, and she would whisper a little prayer that she might help him as she had resolved to, that night on the mountain top. And at such times another face, light, where his was dark, came not to supplant, but to supplement it.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Call of the Red Cross.

Despite the enthralling interest of her new work and surroundings, it seemed to Rose, during the year after she gained entrance to the temple of her desire, that her life was standing still, while all things else were speeding by her at a breakneck pace.

It had never been so before. Even in the isolation and simplicity of her former home she had felt that she was a part of it all. It had seemed to her, somehow, as though her existence had been patterned after her own turbulent mountain stream, which danced along through sunshine and shade, with here and there a ravine and cataract, here and there a rapid or impeding boulder in its course; but always moving, moving. Then, suddenly, it was as though that swift little river had fallen into a broad, quiet basin, walled in, where it moved forward almost imperceptibly. True, it was daily gaining greater depth and fulness as it gathered to itself the tributary waters of knowledge and experience, and Smiles was not insensible to this fact. But it was difficult to remember it always, for the outer world of

The very day upon which her probationary period came to an end and, with a smile on her lips, a song in her heart, she placed the cherished cap upon her gold-brown curls, there came, from the heart of the swiftly piled up, lowering clouds, the blinding flash which shattered the peace of the world and started the overwhelming conflagration into the seething, bloody-tongued vortex into which nation after nation was sucked irresistibly. The world had become the plaything of the Gods of Wrath.

Black days passed, shuddering things of horror to Rose, when she had time to allow her mind to dwell upon them, and her keen imagination to picture the atrocities which the fiend was committing upon the helpless babies of Belgium and France.

Then, in answer to the cries and lamentations from overseas, the banner of the Red Cross was shaken forth anew, like a holy standard, and, like crusaders of old, doctors and nurses flocked beneath it for the battle. From her own hospital home went physicians and graduate nurses to dedicate themselves afresh to service. The call reached and wrung the heart of Rose. She could not go as a nurse, she knew; yet the need was so great that it seemed to her that somehow she must answer; but she resolutely closed her ears to it and fixed her eyes the more steadfastly upon the rocky, shut-in path which she had set forth to climb.

It was a raw, bleak evening in late November when she made her final resolve. At noon Donald had met her in one of the corridors and stopped to speak with her. His face, she thought afterwards, had appeared unusually serious and determined even for him, as he said, "This is your afternoon and evening off duty, isn't it, Rose? I want to talk with you, if you haven't made any other plans."

As it chanced, she had been eagerly anticipating a visit to the theatre with Miss Merriman, who was home for a few days between cases; but something about his manner caused her to tell a white lie without hesitation.

"Good," he said. "I'll call for you in my car and take you to Ethel's for dinner. Be ready at six o'clock."

All the rest of the day Donald's presence had been strangely close to her, and she found herself wondering what it portended; but not until the pleasant family meal was over, and he was taking her home, did she learn.

When they came out of the house they found a baby blizzard sending the first snow of the season, as light and dry as tiny particles of down, whirling and eddying through the broad street. As Rose stood in surprise at the top of the brownstone steps, a dry vagrant, left from one of the trees which was tossing its gaunt arms protestingly, came tumbling down to become stem-entangled in her hair. With a laugh, she dashed for the motor car and, when she had sprung inside it, she was panting a little, for the thieving wind had taken advantage of her lips being open in laughter to steal away her breath, so that Donald was sensible of her quickened heart beats as she leaned against him while his big but deft fingers removed the leaf almost tenderly from its imprisoning mesh.

"Doctor Bentley would make a pretty speech about getting caught in my hair," challenged Rose with a teasing pout.

The next instant she drew quickly back, for Donald's arms were almost about her. He as quickly recovered himself, with the words, "But you can't expect pretty speeches from a brother."

"You have been a dear big brother; I don't know why you have been so good to me, Donald. Do you know what this snow reminds me of? That awful night on the mountain when I went down to Fayville to telegraph for you—and you came." For a moment they both sat in silent memories, then Rose added, "Dear little Lou, I wonder how she is getting along now . . . and Juddy, too. Isn't it a strange thing, Donald, that one can forget the old things so quickly—no, not forget, either; but have them forced into the background of the mind by new surroundings and new friends. Sometimes, all those years on the mountain seem to me like a dream. I used to see the people there, Grandpap, Mr. Talmadge, Judd and all the rest, every day, they were a part of my life, and now they have been completely withdrawn and who knows if I shall ever see any of them again? They hardly seem real to me."

"Yes, strange, perhaps, but it happens many times in the course of a life." He paused, then added hurriedly, "I suppose that in a few months you will be saying the same thing about me—'I used to see him every day, he was a part of my life, but now he is only in the background of my memory, and doesn't seem real."

There was a note almost of bitterness in Donald's voice; but Rose was too stunned by his words to notice or attempt to analyze the manner of their utterance.

"Donald, what . . . what do you mean? You're not . . ." She gasped, and laid her hand with an impulsive clutch on his arm.

"Look out! Don't interfere with the motorman," he laughed more naturally, as the car swerved almost into the curbing. "Yes, I am. I'm going away . . . almost immediately."

"Away? Where?"

"To France."

"Oh, Don, you mustn't; you can't. You're needed here so much."

"They need me over there more, little Smiles. I've realized it, and felt the pull, for days; but it didn't become insistent until yesterday, when I received a letter from a chap whom I have known for years. He's always had a good deal more money than was good for him, and been a sort of social butterfly. I liked him, although I didn't believe that he had a serious thought in his head, didn't think that he was capable of one, but . . . here, read what he has written me," he concluded abruptly, as a temporary block forced their car to a stop beneath an electric light on Massachusetts Avenue. "The first page doesn't matter; it merely contains a description of how he happened to be caught in Paris by the outbreak of the war, and got mixed up in volunteer rescue work through a spirit of adventure."

Rose turned to the second sheet and, holding the pages close to the glass in the door, through which came enough snow-filtered light to illumine them, read:

"I am beginning to understand, now, something of what you meant when you used to talk so enthusiastically about your confining, and, as it seemed to me, often thankless work. I never knew what real satisfaction was until I began to get mixed up with this volunteer Red Cross work. Coming from the source that it does, you will probably be surprised and amused at the statement that, when I look back on the old, superficial, utterly useless life that I formerly led, I actually thank God for the foolish whim that brought me to Paris in the fall, and the equally whimsical decision that led me to volunteer my services as an auto driver. The work has stirred something inside of me that I didn't know existed, and, if I come through this scrape (we're working in villages pretty close to the front a good deal of the time), I'll come home 'poorer, but wiser. Yes, they've touched my pocketbook as well as my heart.

I suppose the papers give you some idea of conditions here; but no verbal description can begin to do it justice; the need is simply overwhelming and hourly growing greater. Think of it, old man, there are thousands upon thousands of babies and little kiddies of Belgium and northern France homeless, many of them orphaned, most of them sick and all helpless and with their lives—which have every right to be carefree and happy—filled with sorrow and suffering.

France has been glorious in the way she has met the staggering, almost insuperable difficulties which everywhere confront her, but how could she be expected to meet this incidental problem when she was so overburdened with the crushing pressure of the battle for her very existence. It has been a mighty lucky thing for her that the Red Cross was ready to take it off her shoulders, and she has turned to us (How does that sound? Can you imagine me doing anything useful)) with tears of appeal and gratitude. That isn't a figure of speech. I have actually seen the Prefect of this Province, who would rank with the governor of one of our states, and who is a brave, capable man, cry like a woman over the seeming hopelessness of the ghastly problem. I have heard him say that he—that France—was helpless, and beg us in the name of common humanity to do what we could.

Believe me, we're doing it. You used to make fun of my vaunted ability to stay up half the night, and be fresh as a daisy the next morning. It's serving me in good stead now. I can't begin to tell you about the work we have done already and are doing: it is a task to overwhelm the courage, but we are 'carrying on,' as the Tommies say.

New children, by the scores and hundreds, are brought into the hospital bases daily, and many of them have been living for weeks, and even months, filthy in cellars of Hun-shattered villages which are almost continually under fire. They are generally sick, naturally, indescribably dirty and, in fact, mere wraiths of childhood. It gets me when I imagine my own nephews and nieces in their places!

We clean 'em up, give them help and something to live for. We have already established hospitals, schools and nurseries in —— and ——— and our ambulances and 'travelling baths' go out daily to give aid to the less needy in the neighborhood. Can you picture me acting as chauffeur for a magnified bath tub for Belgian babies? That's what I'm doing, now!

Get into the game, old man. We need you over here, and the kids of the disgustingly rich at home will be the better for not having a doctor to give them a pill every time their noses run a bit. Pack up your saws, axes and other trouble-makers in your old kit bag and climb aboard a ship for France."

Donald saw that there were tears in Smiles' deep eyes as she silently folded the pages, and replaced them in their envelope.

"Of course you ought to go," she said simply. "I spoke selfishly. But oh, Don, I don't know what I shall do without you; you're the only 'family' I've got. I don't see you very often; but I know that you are here in Boston, and I guess that I have got the habit of leaning on you in my thoughts. You know I called you a tree, years and years ago."

"Yes, I remember, an 'oak,' wasn't it? I thought that you meant that I was tough," he laughed. "The idea of you leaning on any one is funny, Rose." Then he added, with some hesitancy, "I've been thinking . . . Would you like to go over there, too, Rose? I could take you . . . that is, I am quite sure that I could arrange for you to do so, not as a Red Cross nurse, of course, for they have to be graduates; but as a volunteer helper in one of those base hospitals. It would be a wonderful experience, and you would be performing the kind of service that you like best. It would not be time wasted, by any means."

She started, and her lips parted eagerly; then the light slowly faded from her eyes and she shook her head slowly.

"I would love it. It would be glorious, Don, and I should be working with you, perhaps, but . . . No, I must keep on doing as I have planned. I can't falter or fail now, Don. There is going to be greater need every day, not for helpers, but for trained workers. When this awful war is ended and the weary, weary world turns back to peaceful pursuits, its hope and salvation will lie in its babies. Won't it, Don? I would like to help those babies over in France; sometimes I dream of being a Red Cross nurse and helping the poor, wounded soldiers; but I am sure that it is better for me to keep on making myself ready to serve the coming generations to the best of my fully trained ability. Don't you think so, too, Don?"

Her words had rung firm and true until the last question, when there crept in a note which seemed to his ears to carry an appeal for him to disagree, and argue with her; but the man answered, "Yes, dear. You are dead right, and I felt certain that you would say what you have said. You have got to stay until you are trained; I have got to go, because I am. You see that, don't you?"

"Yes. Oh, I shall miss you awfully, Don; I can't tell you how much. But I want you to go. And I mean to pray for you, and the poor little babies over there, too. I'll write you as often as I can; as often as you want me to."

"That's fine," he answered heartily "But, as I told you once before, don't feel hurt if I answer only occasionally. I have a suspicion that there will be plenty of work for me to do over there."

"Yes, I'll understand. Besides, you will have to write to . . . to Miss Trevlle more than to me. Are you . . . are you going to get married before you go?"

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS FROM SCIENCE

The Comet's Tail.

The announcement that the earth may pass through part of a comet's tail this year may cause a feeling of alarm in the ignorant. But a little knowledge of the nature of these heavenly bodies should allay all fears. A comet consists of a small head centred round a more or less solid "nucleus," and a very large tail. What would happen if the head of a comet were to come into direct collision with the earth is uncertain. It would probably depend on the degree of solidity of the "nucleus." There is no record of such an encounter in the world's history, and the smallness of the two objects in comparison with the immensities of space makes the chances of it exceedingly remote. But even if the earth were to sustain a "direct hit" in this fashion it is likely that the result would be nothing more disastrous than some brilliant displays of "shooting-stars." A comet's tail, however, may stretch across many millions of miles of space, and the earth must have passed through part of one thousands of times in its existence. It has done so at least twice in the last 100 years. The effect of the passage on these occasions has been practically nothing; at the most a few attractive meteoric showers and a slight luminosity of the night sky. There is nothing to fear from the coming return of the Pons-Winnecke comet, for which astronomers are now searching the sky. It is moving north-eastward through the region between the constellations of Leo and Bootes.

A Disappearing Comet.

Another famous comet expected this summer is the Encke Comet, which was first seen in 1786, and returns to perihelion every 3.3 years. Each time this comet sweeps round the sun it is in advance of its time-table, based on the law of gravitation, by a small, but definite, interval, and its orbit is consequently being progressively shortened. At one time it was suggested that this was caused by its having to pass through a resisting medium in space, but more recently periodical encounters with meteoric systems have been assigned to encounter for its acceleration. Whatever the cause, the slow contraction of its orbit, peculiar to this comet alone, must inevitably result in its final disappearance from the solar system by falling into the sun.

The Mystery of Flight.

Some birds can and do fly for thousands of miles without flapping their wings, but not without muscular exertion. They alternately raise the body and allow it to fall (by force of gravity), but the wings do not go up and down with the body. Comparatively speaking they remain stationary. They do not flap. The wings are very large, and present so much resistance to the air that while the body is going up and down they remain apparently unmoved. When the body is rising, the front edges of the wings are slightly depressed, but immediately the body begins to descend they (the front edges) are slightly raised. This keeps the bird at one average level above the surface of the earth, by gentle and widespread undulations, which are hardly perceptible to a spectator. In reality the wings have a slight up and down movement.

Supremacy of the Air.

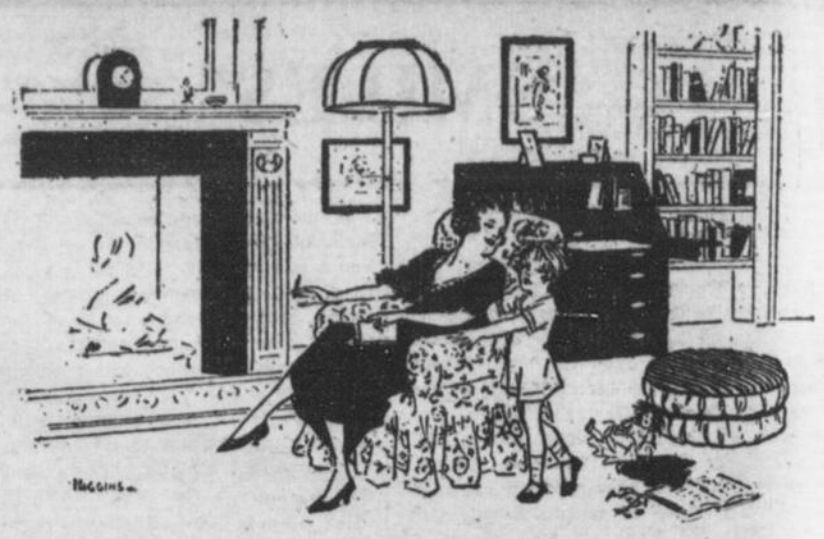
That the future supremacy of the air is with the country which discovers and manufactures the lightest metal, is the opinion of General Duval, former chief of the French aeronautic service. The study of light metal, he declares in an interview, is essential to any progress, and he foresees the creation of something practicable to aviation and yet lighter than aluminium. The Germans are already at work on the problem, the general says, and he sees Germany beating France in airplane construction unless systematically the study of air problems is carried further in the country.

Coffee Adulterants.

As everyone knows, the commonest adulterant in coffee is the wild endive or chicory, a plant belonging to the same great group as the daisy or dandelion. There is a legend how a certain famous personage entered a store and informed the storekeeper that he wished to buy all the chicory he had in stock. The chicory was brought forth accordingly and placed on the counter. "Are you sure this is all?" came the query, which was answered in the affirmative. "Then," said the great man, "I want a pound of coffee." One has nevertheless, after some experience in these matters, an uneasy feeling that the laugh may still have been with the merchant, for there is a whole list of other possible adulterants in coffee—turnips and ground dandelion roots, flour made from beans, pease, and rye—even, terrible to say, condemned ship's biscuit, baked and treated with burnt sugar. The presence of such impurities, which happily are not very common, may be detected by microscopical examination. Chicory, showing the characteristic structure of plant-root cells, is also detected by the microscope. The actual quantity of chicory present can be determined by making a decoction, of known strength, of the coffee under examination and finding its specific gravity.

What Jam May Contain.

Jam is often subjected to treatment with foreign substances, added either as absolute adulterants or to produce the proper thickness. For instance, certain jams, when prepared pure, do not attain the requisite consistency, and to produce this, the maker may add apple juice or gooseberry juice, and sometimes—what is less agreeable to the consumer—mangel-wurzels or carrots. The addition of the juice of apples or gooseberries has been justified on the ground that no cheapening of the jam was thus attained, but this plea is untenable, for there are not infrequent cases where substances such as cider-press refuse are utilised. The limits of the consumer's digestive apparatus are not always taken into account; for example, alleged raspberry jam has been found to contain pips made of wood. Other devices of a similar kind are practised from time to time. Many of the substances used to stiffen the jam, such as apple pulp, mentioned above, and agaragar "moss" (really a seaweed) can be detected, after proper treatment, by microspical examination; other stiffeners, like gelatine, are recognised by certain chemical reactions.



Little Girl.—'Mother, George and I are engaged"
Mother.—"But you can't be married for another fifteen year!"
Little Girl.—"Well, by that time we migh t find a house."
—London "Opinion."

POLYNESIAN.

Dean Inge commonly, known as the "Gloomy Dean," has a quality of real humor. When Lady Lugard was voyaging round the Pacific, she met with a Polynesian of high birth, who gravely told her, when asked about his proposed career in life, that he had not yet decided whether to enter the Church or join a circus. When this story was told to Dean Inge he remarked genially that many of the clergymen he knew appeared to have mistaken their vocation.

A STUDENT OF SCIENCE.

"My wife has been studying geology, and the house is so full of stones that I can't find a place to sit down."

"What will you do about it?"

"I've induced her to take up astronomy."

"Is that any better?"

"Of course; she can't collect specimens!"

THE IRISHMAN'S NAME.

An Irishman applied for and obtained a situation on some railway works. "What's your name, my man?" asked the timekeeper.

"Patrick O'Callaghan," was the reply.

"How do you spell it?" asked the other.

Pat scratched his head. "Indade, an Oi don't know sir," he said. 'Oi never shpelt it; an' me father, he never shpelt it, either. Faith, an' Oi don't think it was ever intended to be shpelt at all. Put it down without shpelling, sorr."

TAKING CARE OF THEM.

The old lady sat on the hotel verandah, watching the children play. Presently a boy came up to her. His hands were full of walnuts. "Can you crack nuts?" he asked. The old lady smiled sadly. "I'm afraid I can't," she said, "I lost all my teeth years ago. I do so wish——" "Then hold these while I get more," said the boy.

USE OF THE REINDEER.

The teacher had been giving a lesson on the reindeer—its haunts, habits, and uses. One little urchin was not paying the slightest attention, so the teacher pounced on him.

"Now, what is the use of the reindeer?" she asked him.

The startled urchin looked up, paused, and then replied, "It makes things grow, teacher."

A stranger from Mars could easily pick out the civilised nations. They are the only ones that know how to make poison-gas.

"I cannot understand ze English language," said the despairing foreigner. "I learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia,' and zen I learn zat ze doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal!"

In a rural district a Scottish minister was out taking an evening walk, when he came upon one of his parishioners lying in a ditch. "Where have you been the nicht, Andrew?" "Weel, I dinna richtly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wadding or a funeral, but whatever it was, it has been a maist extraordinary success."

IN A MENAGERIE.

Brown was a testy fellow, and if there was one thing more than another that he hated it was to be caught. As a consequence, he was very suspicious of any deed or word the exact meaning of which he could not grasp. Some time ago he visited a menagerie, where he had an interesting chat with one of the keepers.

As Brown was about to leave the keeper turned to him and said: "By the way, sir, have you seen our black-faced antelope?"

"Ah!" thought Brown, "he's trying to make a fool of me. No, sir," he replied, stiffly, "I have not. May I ask with whom it was your black-faced aunt eloped?"

NOT QUITE OUR WAY!

The following is a translation of a rejection-slip used by a Chinese editor in returning unsuitable contributions:—

"We have read your manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we revelled in such a masterpiece. If we printed it the authorities would ordain us to take it for a model, and henceforth never print anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within ten thousand years, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow, to return your divine manuscript, and for doing so we beg one million pardons."

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

A STRIPED KIMONO.

A country vicar's daughter called on an old lady and, by special request, read to her a letter just received from her sailor son.

"What a nice letter, Mrs. Smith!" said the visitor, as she returned it to the proud old woman. "And the present he is sending you sounds awfully good. But what will you do with a striped kimono?"

'Well you may ask, miss!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith in despair. "I dunno, I'm sure. I s'pose I can chain it up in the yard, or keep it in the pigsty. But what I'll feed it on goodness only knows!"

First Dealer: "What! Fifty pound for a 'orse like that?"

Second Dealer: "Ah—and cheap, too. This 'orse can jump!"

First Dealer: "Jump! Not 'im. If'e could jump 'e'd 'ave jumped when 'e 'eard you ask fifty pounds for 'im!"

"LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB."

William Dean Howells, the author, went one day into a bookshop in America, and said to the man behind the counter, "I want the 'Letters of Charles Lamb,' please." "Post office right across the street, Mr. Lamb," said the assistant, briskly and politely.

NOTHING ELSE.

Smoke and flames began to issue from the top-storey windows of a house. A man ran over to it, and rang the bell. A lady who was a little deaf opened the door. 'Madam, your house is on fire," said the man. "What do you say?" "Madam, your house is on fire." "What's that?" "House on fire!" "Oh, is that all?" "Well," said the man, "it's all I can think of for the moment."



Irish Driver—"G'wan, shake yersilf, ye moth-eaten ould curmudgeon! (Confidentially to his passenger). It was the 'orse I was spakin' to, mum!"
—"The Passing Show."

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE GALICIAN PUZZLE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I see a complaint by "Reader" in "Witness" of Feb. 15, and as misery likes company I will join and tell that last spring the trustees (two Russians, one Galician from S. D. 24, Sask.), hired a local teacher for a month and she commenced. Then the Department sent a qualified teacher. She was put on duty at once, so the first one demanded pay for a full month, and was paid. This one could have been hired by the day. The whole proceeding at last annual meeting was contrary to the School Act. One trustee was elected who was in as chairman three years ago, and hired a Galician, who said he had a permit to teach, and after a month the big scholars reported he could not teach handling figures. Then he was asked to show his permit and could not. Still they paid him over $100 per month. Then a complaint was sent to the head of the R. M. Police, Regina, to have this money returned. The answer came—five taxpayers sue the trustees. But there were not five English families in the district, and others would not act. The Department was notified, but in vain. About the same time this chairman trustee put in a claim for money earned by his daughter 11 years old in the school garden, but failed to get it. Now he is elected again, and complaint by three persons has been sent to the Department, Regina, in regard to the last annual meeting, and a dozen other unlawful doings by trustees in the past five or six years. The secretary-treasurer lives 16 miles from the school and is a Galician. The trustees have not signed the declaration of office yet. Still those conditions are to continue for a time (see enclosure.) At last annual meeting taxpayers demanded a vote taken to decide if an official trustee should be appointed by the Department of Education, but the secretary would not allow it, and there was no chairman on duty. At one annual meeting two years ago taxpayers wanted to appoint a chairman for the meeting according to the School Act, but the trustees and the secretary would not allow it.

J. R. BELLAMY.
(Voted in as Trustee.)

Note—We know nothing of the alleged facts. Probably many another school district could bear more or less of the same sort of criticism. It is certainly wholesome that school trustees should realize that their acts of administration are open to public discussion.

RECRUITING FOR THE MINISTRY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In the note at the foot of my letter "Recruiting for the Ministry," you have made this statement that in a well-ordered world every one will have an equal chance of an education according to his natural capacity. Your theory as regards that I think is not a very sound one. Let us look at the fellow who is born under good circumstances, and has everything he desires to supply his wants. He has education, but nature has not provided him with a bright intelligence; and when he has acquired education his natural intellect is not great enough; and so therefore he is not able to use his education to any great advantage and becomes of little service to the world.

Now let us turn to the other fellow born in Poverty Street, who is not blessed with having enough to supply his needs. Nature has provided him with a far brighter intellect than the other fellows, yet circumstances prevent him from ever being able to use his intelligence to any extent. Why not give such a better chance? Some of the greatest men and women past and present were born in Poverty Street. Opportunity has been theirs and they have become great. But there are hundreds of others who pass by unnoticed who never had a chance. Why not give such a brighter outlook and help to make this world of ours all the better by doing so?

A. K. ELMER.

120 Ashdale Ave., Toronto,
March 8, 1921.

Note.—The writer will note that we said "each according to his natural capacity," which seems to be what he is arguing for.

RIGHT EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—A parable or allegory often teaches a truth more clearly, more forcibly and more convincingly than the mere statement of that truth. Let me tell you the story of the leaking dam situated at the head of a large valley thickly populated with people. Guards were placed on this dam to watch for any leaks that might endanger the people below. Now it so happened that these guards, in tending to their private business, or doing unimportant and unnecessary work on the dam, forgot to watch for leaks and, unknown to them and unheeded by them, small leaks had formed along the bank. As the small streams flowed down the valley, they greatly alarmed the people below and they immediately started to build small dams to keep this water back. The higher the water rose in these dams the higher and stronger they had to build. These, too, began to leak and flow over, and where formerly there was only one stream there were now two or three. The harder they worked and the more dams they built the worse conditions got. There were dams everywhere, and water everywhere, and the water was gaining the victory. Things were getting serious. The leaks in the big dam above had by this time enlarged, and presently the big dam gave way, and the waters of destruction swept down the valley.

"Foolish people," you will say. "They should have worked on the big dam." Yes, they were foolish, but not a bit more so than what we are doing to-day. Let me explain the parable. The big dam is humanity. The water above is human weakness. The guards are the ministry or the priesthood. The leaks and streams are vices and evils. The small dams are prohibitory laws, which are increasing continually. These laws can never stop the evils they are meant to. All evils have their origin in the mind. What we do outwardly is the reflection or the result of our inward ideals, and prohibitory laws cannot and do not change these.

The only remedy for existing conditions is education, moral training, character building, etc., and the establishment of the reign of justice and righteousness as taught by the Prophets and the Master of Galilee. These alone can and will bring on the millennium which all the world seeks. But we must not confound the teachings of the prophets with those of the priests, or the science of Jesus, with the theology of Paul. They are as different from each other as the day is from the night. One teaching is built upon rock, the other upon sand, and it is because we have followed the teaching built upon sand that we have developed the present lamentable conditions. A tree is known by its fruit.

ALEXANDER.

Note.—There never was a life more filled with Christ than that of Paul. To him Christ was everything; he was in Christ; He taught naught else. He certainly had new conceptions about the Saviour that those who companied with Him had not. Jesus promised that "the Spirit shall receive of mine, and shall show them unto you."

An interesting indication of the activity in one line of business was the arrival the other day of twenty carloads of tea for the Salada Tea Company. It consisted of 4,000 chests brought to Halifax by the steamers "Castellano," "Corsican" and "Canadian Planter."

FOUNDER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I confess I am not a regular reader of your paper, and I must thank you for the "Sample Copy" which came to hand this morning. I am particularly grateful for that copy for the opportunity it gives me to attempt to clear up a misunderstanding that still prevails in some quarters that Robert Raikes was founder and originator of the first Sunday School.

In the issue mentioned (March 1) there is an article under the caption, "The First Sunday School," in which the writer unequivocably states, "It was the editor of a newspaper who started the first Sunday School and originated the modern Sunday School movement." There are two claims in that sentence. First, that Raikes—for he is the editor referred to—started the first Sunday School. I thought that no one in these days would ever make such a claim for Raikes; certainly, it is not based on history. The second pretension that Raikes started the modern Sunday School movement is open to serious question; but I do not discuss it at any length.

If you would be so kind, sir, as to publish the enclosed article which the "Presbyterian and Westminster" printed some time ago I think that it will help to solve the question as to the real founder of the Sunday School. Its statements were not challenged in Canada.

C. L. COWAN.

Fort Frances, Ont., March 6, 1911.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

(By C. L. Cowan.)

At the General Assembly in Hamilton 1919, I was fortunate in many respects, and, not the least, in a great book "find," namely, the "Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie, D.D., and Memoir" by his sons, the Revs. D. K. and C. J. Guthrie. It is a book of 781 pages, all packed with intensely interesting facts, and for over a month, in my spare time, I have revelled in its humor and pathos, its descriptions of stalwarts of a bygone age, and in the profoundly stirring events which it realistically describes. I have walked with Chalmers and Candlish, been once more amazed at the Strathbogie Interdict, gone through the throes of the Auchterarder cases, watched, on that famous 18th of May, 1843, the procession "bursting from the doors of St. Andrews Church, Edinburgh, with Chalmers at its head. . .. giving God's people, occasion to weep tears, not of grief but of joy, as they cried, 'They come! They come! Thank God they come!'" I am an Auld Kirk man myself, born and reared within its conservative pale; but the Disruption scene of over 400 ministers refusing to acknowledge any other save Jesus Christ as the King and Head of His Church, has always thrilled me. Well it might, for the sufferings which many of the ministers afterwards endured, as related by Guthrie were moving in their pitifulness. Through other events of that epochal period I have gone and all for the sum of 12 1-2 cents! I do not regret that scores of other ministers passed it for more modern work left by Dr. Lyle.

But I wished to draw attention to what Dr. Guthrie says in regard to the founding of the Sunday School. I have had pleasure in presenting to children who merited the honor, the Robert Raikes Diploma. Since the "Autobiography" came into my hands, the question as to the propriety of the "Robert Raikes" designation has bothered me. Dr. Guthrie says: "It is recorded on Blair's (a former Parish Church minister) monument, in the Church at Brechin, that to Him belongs the honor of instituting Sabbath Schools; he having commenced one in my native (Brechin) town several years before any were opened in England by Raikes of Gloucester, to whom the honor is generally assigned." That sentence is significant, and if this article should result in an inquiry the time spent in writing it would be justified. If to Blair belongs the honor of inaugurating the modern Sunday School let him have his due.

I know nothing of Blair save what I have read by Dr. Guthrie. Apparently, he was a brave and worthy man. An incident illustrates. While preaching one day two Highland officers, followed by a band of rebels, with claymores and kilts, entered the Church to the consternation of the people. Mounting the pulpit stairs, each laid a pistol on the cushion and ordered Blair to stop, threatening to shoot him dead if he didn't. The Provost, observing this and trembling for his life, rose from his chair in the opposite gallery, and commanded Blair to desist. But Blair deemed the Provost's order as unlawful interfering with his spiritual office. Laying an arm on each side of the Bible, he pushed the pistol to the floor and said, "No, sir, I will not stop though the devil and all his angels were here." The officers and the rebels made off, and to the preacher belonged the field.

Fisher speaks of Raikes as the founder of Sunday Schools, not even hinting at former attempts. Williston Walker, however, of Yale, whose excellent "History" will no doubt supplant Fisher's as a text-book, tells of earlier efforts; but no mention is made of Blair. He gives 1780 as the date of Robert Raikes' splendid beginning, on a systematic and large scale, on behalf of the poor children by means of paid teachers, on the Lord's Day. And yet it is by no means improbable that to neither Raikes nor Blair belongs the honor. A woollen card-maker, by name William King, first put the germ of the thing in the mind of Raikes. King had established, before the supposed founder had even thought about it, a Sunday School at Dursley. Later King visited Raikes at Gloucester, and seeing ragged children engaged in various sports in one of the lowest parts of the city, said to Raikes: "What a pity that the Sabbath is so desecrated!" "But how," asked Raikes, "is it to be altered?" And King answered: "Sir, open a Sunday School as I have done at Dursley." It is freely admitted that King had not the success that Raikes had; but there can be no doubt that his school must be given priority of inception.

But before—long, long, before—Blair's or King's time there was a Sunday School. Years ago I remember reading that Cardinal Charles Borromeo, somewhere around the middle of the sixteenth century, drew about him, in Milan Cathedral, children from the streets and taught them. He had them bring copybooks and slates to aid his teaching. In the work he had his priests' help. Dr. Samuel Smiles relates that in the spring of 1870 he saw the children collecting in the Cathedral with slates and books to receive instruction. It would appear that for more than 300 years the work had not ceased, and, for aught that I know, it is still continued. It likely is.

"Honor to whom honor is due." Raikes did a great work in developing the idea; but it is certainly an open question as to who is the founder of Sunday Schools. There is more than one claimant!

P.S.—An American publication challenged the above by claiming that the Sunday School was founded in America, and in telling us that John Wesley has the honor. The proof adduced is to be found on a bronze tablet in Christ Church in Savannah, Ga., which reads: "To the glory of God, in memory of John Wesley, President of the Church of England; minister to Savannah, 1736-1737; founder of the Sunday School of this Church. Erected by the Diocese of Georgia." Here is quite clearly shown a Sunday School

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that ante-dates the Raikes School by nearly forty-five years. However, the honor belongs, so far as I know, to Borromeo.

—C. L. C.

CHRIST AND THE OLD TESTAMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—"E. H." in your issue of Feb. 22, appears to think that those who do not accept all the teachings of the Old Testament should not wish to identify themselves as Christians. Surely there are few who will agree with him. Nor do I agree with "E. H." when he says that Christ accepted and confirmed the Old Testament. We are told in Luke 24:27 that Christ expounded 'the things concerning himself." We are not to infer from this that he approved of the law "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"; or such as contained in Leviticus 21:17-23.

The Bible is very much misunderstood, and if we are to copy the example of our Master, we will not be too dogmatic in our answers to such momentous questions, lest the inexperienced take offence. According to the law of Moses the woman mentioned in John 8:5-11 would have been stoned, Christ could not agree to that, but merely "stooped down and with His finger wrote on the ground." In verse eleven He said: "Neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more." Can we infer, in this case, that Christ confirmed the laws of Moses? In John 7:22-24 Christ does not condemn Moses' law of circumcision, but, it seems to me, His intention was to show a great contrast in making the comparison he did. "If a man on the Sabbath day receive circumcision, that the law of Moses should not be broken; are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole?"—as much as to say, "Moses' law was cruel; mine is the reverse."

It does not seem to me of great importance how man was first created, by fiat or by evolution; he is the handiwork of the Creator, and it is not by knowing how it was done that is going to do us any good, but, by a witness of the Spirit. It is not by believing, but by accepting. It is not of works, for "In Him we live and move and have our being." Our dealings with God are spiritual, but we want something carnate, concrete, tangible. It was so with the apostles. They expected an earthly kingdom to be set up. "Jesus said My Kingdom is not of this world." Man never seems to fully realize this until on his death bed.

Yes, God created man in His own image—not physically but spiritually. He gave him a tabernacle to dwell in made from the dust of the earth, but, better still, He gave him love, sympathy and reason whereby he could enjoy life. According to Moses' law, a man born physically deformed was excluded from the privileges of the Church, Elizabeth Fry did not think so, and neither did Christ, and so I am not ashamed of His gospel. God moves in a mysterious way. The Bible to me is the best of books.

JOHN.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

THE CATHOLICISM OF CHRIST.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Had your correspondent and the writer's critic, M. J. McDougall, been more careful and deliberate in his reading of my letter on "Catholicism vs. Roman Catholicism" he would have seen what you evidently did see; namely, that there is a very pronounced difference between Catholicism and Roman Catholicism, and that any one whose conceptions of truth are essentially Catholic is justified in styling himself not only Catholic but Old Catholic, as against Roman Catholic. True, Catholicism is as old as Eternity itself, whereas Roman Catholicism is a development of far more recent date.

Again, had your correspondent shown a desire to be fair, he would not have failed to note that my letter put this question: "May we not wisely ask how far is the attitude of our (so-called) Protestant clericals removed from that of the Roman Catholic priests?" My criticism was that "according to their instructions and their practices, those who are not either priests or clericals are not competent to read the Scriptures understandingly." So your correspondent must excuse me for insisting that it is not the writer's letter but his own that is "both untrue and unjust," and it is so because his own mental vision is both prejudiced and very much biased. No wonder when he reads anything that does not meet his own convictions he allows what he calls his "temper" to rise. And in that he is not alone, but only a unit of many thousands who think that theirs' alone is the right to criticise and to question. As a matter of fact he is adopting the clerical or priestly attitude, and I would be inclined to place him as either a clerical or a priest were it not for his own words regarding himself when in speaking of himself he says "I am not a practical Christian." He has evidently been reading the Roman Catholic catechism, and possibly forms his judgment of Christ's doctrine from its teachings. I can assure him that I have two copies of Butler's catechism—the one in my possession for over thirty years, which I have read carefully word for word, and another of more recent acquisition. Both were acquired for the purpose of making myself familiar with Roman Catholic teachings at first hand. The copy of Cardinal Gibbons book, "Faith of Our Fathers" was sent me by a Roman Catholic priest in the hope no doubt that it would influence my judgment as against the Scriptures from which my faith and convictions were deduced.

The above somewhat personal remarks would not have been made only that my critic characterizes my article above referred to as "unjust and untruthful." However, they are very much in order as they serve to reveal how men disagree among themselves relative to Christ's doctrine: and also to reveal the reasons for their disagreements.

The Roman Catholic catechism in question is made up of questions and answers, and supposed to be supported by texts of Scripture to which the reader is referred. But we must not forget that in every case these texts are torn from their contexts to suit the immediate occasion, and that in this way not only whole chapters of the Bible, but the most of the Bible, becomes a sealed book to the Roman Catholic communion by virtue of the doctrine of its priests. I am not affording any criticism of the Roman Catholic people, for any or all of whom I entertain the most sincere respect. Nor am I even discussing them. I am trying to confine myself to the doctrines of Roman Catholicism, for which the general membership of that communion have no responsibility except their acceptance of them. At that, they were in most cases drilled into the child's mind in infancy—not in the period of full grown manhood when the minds of men are in the questioning attitude.

The writer happened to be in a Canadian town once when the Roman Catholic priest had extended cards of invitation to many persons outside that communion to be present at their services the following Sunday, the occasion of one of their anniversaries. The writer went along with a friend of his who had accepted the invitation. The front part of the Church was roped off for the invited guests. A Roman Catholic bishop was the preacher for the evening. He had a splendid, an unusual, opportunity for doing something to bridge over the chasm which separates the ritual from the evangelical; but instead of that his address was a tirade of abuse against all outside the Roman Catholic communion. And talk about "temper"—his talk was so vehement, his material so bitter in denouncing what must have been fully one half of his congregation (there upon invitation) it was a revelation of Roman Catholicism the writer has not forgotten.

It would be of universal interest to know just where the Roman Catholic priest or the (so-called) Protestant clerical gets any right to mentally abuse the rest of humanity. Certainly it is not from the preaching or the teaching of the Christ, nor from the prophets before nor the apostles after Him. But they are invariably finding fault from their various pulpits with men who are as familiar with Scripture as they are—if not more so—and who, knowing the truth, live up to it in the conduct of their business day by day, who are "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." (Romans 12:11.)

If there is anything that was impressed upon His hearers by the prophets, by the Christ, and by the apostles, it was the glorious truth that every man in the universe is a dual person: at once a spiritual being and a fleshly. The soul (or spirit) the child of God, the body of flesh the offspring of his earthly parents "Call no man your father which is upon the earth, for one is your Father, which is in heaven," are words of the Christ addressed to the "Spiritual" in man—the man that lives on when the body dies and stamps him as different from the beasts of the field. "I came not to judge the world but to save the world" is the joyful message of the Christ. (John 12:47)—to save mankind from error by proclaiming the truth, to enable him to understand the mind of God and live up to it, which is Holiness, and thus to eliminate sin from the universe. "He who hath this hope in himself purifieth himself even as He is pure." (1 John 3:1-3.) This may not be Roman Catholicism of the cathecism but a very brief study of the Scriptures should satisfy my critic that it is the Catholicism of the Christ.

OLD CATHOLIC.

Note.—We have always deprecated interdenominational controversy. It is so apt, as our correspondent points out, to sacrifice courtesy and so reveal unchristianity. It should be useful, if entirely good-natured and respectful. It should be remembered on both sides that those convictions in which one has been brought up are of necessity sensitively sacred to him if he has any religious nature at all. He will never be won by assaults upon his sanctities. The Saviour's way was to plant the seeds that would fructify with good. It was not Stephen's invective against the Sanhedrin that won Paul, but his vision of Christ, and his face as the face of an angel that Paul could never get out of his consciousness.

PULPIT AND PRESS.

Approach any man at random, no matter how materialistic he may seem, and if you are lucky enough to get into his confidence at all, you find that he is secretly looking for "something better." It is touching to contrast the great demand and the slight supply. There lies the opportunity of the churches to provide that 'something better." But it must be the real thing. No substitute will do. It must spell power and hope.—Minneapolis "Daily News."

There is indeed a great opportunity and consequent responsibility resting upon the church. But the ministers might well reply that, according to the verdict of the Cambridge College debaters, the influence of the press as a whole is bad. Many a paper includes a religious page or feature "for those who like that sort of thing you know." But the "all things to all men" kind of a paper, large and prosperous as it is likely to be, almost invariably is woefully lacking in high purpose.

The average reader is not very discerning and does not realize the editorial intrigues by which he is lead to think and vote according to his publisher's pleasure. There must be something better in papers as well as in churches, and in their own interest the people will value such when they find them.

SABBATH DAY OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Here is an item from one of our local papers ("The Daily Independent," St. Petersburg, Fla): "In an address delivered in the Presbyterian Church recently, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wiley declared that a concerted effort is being made to break down the Sabbath, to the end that picture shows may run on Sunday. He delivered a strong appeal for the preservation of the Sabbath."

In view of the open violation of the Sabbath it is high time for the pastors of every denomination to awaken to a sense of their duty, and earnestly exhort their congregations to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." There are so many temptations on every hand, it is surely true that Satan goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. In St. Petersburg we see stores open, men working in their gardens, and even building houses on the Holy Sabbath day. Instead of attending church services numbers of people go away joy riding, visiting, boating, fishing, etc.

How can people expect the blessing of God when they wilfully break His commandments? The Lord in His wisdom gave us the Sabbath as a day of rest from labor. On the seventh day we are to do no work. How few keep this commandment. All unnecessary work should be avoided. Both from a physical and spiritual point of view we should rest on the Sabbath day. We require one day in seven to rest body, and mind. Our lives would be short if we had no Sabbaths.

A true Christian met a man one Sunday who started to talk about real estate, and money matters. "Excuse me," said the Church member, "I never talk business on Sunday." This man lived his religion and could sing from his heart—

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or to defend His cause,
Maintain the honor of His word,
The glory of His Cross."

"Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me, and to him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God." (Psalm 50:23.) Certainly the Sabbath is or should be, a day of rest. Only acts of necessity should be performed. Meals for the most part should be cooked on Saturday, and all business talk, or planning for the next day's work should be avoided. The apostle Paul says, "Be thou an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in faith, and purity." (Tim. 4:12.) No business letters should be written. The Sabbath should be kept holy. We should attend divine worship, read the Bible, and praise the Lord.

No, the movies should certainly not be open on Sunday. What an evil example it would set; what a temptation, to the rising generation to have the movies in full swing on the Holy Sabbath day. Every pastor should denounce Sabbath breaking with all his God-given powers. If we refuse to obey God's righteous laws, how can we expect to escape punishment? Oh, may we all strive to do God's will and walk in the way of His Commandments, which leadeth unto life.

MRS. ANNIE RODD.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

ONTARIO LETTER.

Bribery Charges.

Toronto, March 12.—At last the worm has turned and the Ontario Legislature is going to make any utterer of words reflecting upon its honor and dignity either prove them or make retraction. While the United Farmer picnics were in vogue last summer there was a sort of epidemic of veiled allusions to attempts at bribing U. F. O. members of the Legislature, and Mr. Andrew Hicks, M.P.P., openly stated that "appalling sums of money were offered to sidetrack certain legislation." Mr. Hicks went so far as to state that the would-be bribers even entered the local Parliament Buildings in their hardihood. Later Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, told a picnic crowd that sinister things were being done to change the standing of the representative in the Legislature. Then came Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, President of the U.F.O., at another picnic, and charged that he himself had been offered a bribe of $1,000 for his influence to get a certain Government appointment for an applicant for the position. These picnic speeches were not taken too seriously, allowances having been made for political inexperience on the part of the United Farmers, but Ex-Alderman Ashplant, of London, capped the climax a few days ago, when he was quoted in the newspapers as saying that members of the Legislature "could and might be bribed." This stung the members of the Legislature into action this week, and Mr. Ashplant and some of the picnic sensationalists are to come before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Legislature to explain matters. The inquiry should clear the air, whether the alleged statements are slanderous or not.

Weathered the Storm.

A second time at this session of the Legislature the Drury Government has safely weathered the storm. At the conclusion of the long-drawn-out debate on the budget Thursday night a want of confidence resolution was moved by the Liberal Leader, Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., and was defeated 'on division." The Premier and the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Conservative Leader, as well as Mr. Dewart, spoke prior to the vote being taken.

The Referendum.

Considerable activity by the temperance forces in the referendum campaign is re-

MILLER'S WORM POWDERS
RELIEVE THE RESTLESS CONDITION BROUGHT ON BY THE PRESENCE OF WORMS AND RESTORE THE CHILD TO NORMAL HEALTH.
NO NARCOTICS—PLEASANT AS SUGAR

ported from various cities and towns in Ontario, but the activity is not as general as might be wished for. However, it is probable that the various sections of the Province will be galvanized into energy and enthusiasm shortly, and that the fight for prohibition will be waged in real earnest. Many churches are organized and working for the cause, especially in the cities. In London last Sunday the Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant, Secretary of the Ontario Referendum Committee, and the Rev. Ben H. Spence, Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, addressed large gatherings in churches, and they spoke at a mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. In Toronto, the Rev. Peter Bryce, head of the local Referendum Committee, addressing a Presbyterian congregation last Sunday, declared: "This vote on April 18 is a test for the organized forces of religion, for the liquor traffic throughout all the years has been one of the greatest enemies of organized religion, and if we fail it will be considered a defeat for the forces of religion, and there will be reactionary forces set into play at once."

"Science and Health."

The Ontario Medical Association has sent a memorial to Premier Drury, insisting upon all who seek to heal the sick having the qualifications of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, and opposing any legislation that would recognize the right of Christian Scientists, Chyropractors or Osteopaths to practice the healing art. "The Ontario Medical Association wishes only to be regarded as trying to safeguard the health of the people of this Province," the memorial states in justification of the Medical Association's action. With reference to Christian Science the memorial states: "A careful study of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' the textbook of this denomination, and other writings of the cult, reveals a deplorable condition of ignorance about disease, injuries, matter and therapeutics. The teachings on these subjects set forth in 'Science and Health' are a positive menace to the public."

Murders by Bandits.

With the conviction of Denton Garfield, of Toronto, for manslaughter and his brother Norman for murder in connection with the holding up and killing of Mr. Benjamin Johnston, a merchant of Woodstock, Ont., and the rounding up of a gang of dangerous gunmen in this city in the past few days, it is hoped that serious crimes in the western section of the Province may be very much lessened. In Toronto last Saturday night a druggist, Mr. Leonard C. Sabine, was shot and killed in his store by bandits, and a well-known citizen was pounded almost to death in his garage. On Monday evening a jeweller was beaten up by bandits because he resisted their attempt to rob his store. Citizens have become exceedingly nervous because of the frequent hold-ups and shootings, yet the police appear to be doing their best to put a stop to the banditry. The average age of the thugs is about 20 or 21, and in every instance they use a high-powered, dependable motor car in which to get away from the scene of the crime.

Churches United.

The formal union of Westminster Church and Grosvenor Street Church in this city last Sunday was an important event in local Presbyterian circles. The Rev. Dr Ballantyne, Moderator, declared the two church bodies united. The pastor, the Rev James Little, was assisted in the service by the Rev. Dr. D. McTavish, who was pastor of the Grosvenor Street Presbyterian Church for more than thirty years, and who has been granted by his former congregation a retiring allowance of $3,900 a year. The united congregations will worship for some time in the Masonic Temple, as Westminster Church was destroyed by fire last winter and the Grosvenor Street Church building is to be torn down to make way for the widening and straightening of a street.

Women Magistrates.

Ontario is taking a step forward in the matter of appointing women police magistrates. Attorney-General Raney this week introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for the appointment of women magistrates in municipalities of more than 100,000 population—if they want them. The appointment is provided for by a requisition of the municipal council. Western Provinces have women magistrates and Ontario is simply falling in line with the progressive West.

The "Liberty League."

The "Citizens' Liberty League" has come to life again and is trying to be an influence in the referendum campaign. It is advertising for new members and for subscriptions and for volunteers for campaign work against prohibition and urging the electors to vote "No" on April 18. What little influence the so-called "Liberty League" had upon the electorate died when Lieut.-Col. Machin, the founder, disgustedly withdrew from the presidency a year ago because he had lost faith in his fellow members.

The "Baker Heirs."

For forty years the "Baker heirs" have had dreams of some time coming into a rich inheritance in Philadelphia, and though they seem no nearer acquirement to-day than at the beginning they still pursue the phantom fortune. During forty years the prospective "heirs" in the United States and Canada have considerably increased, and each year sees numerous additions. About a hundred of them met in this city last Saturday night to hear "reports" from a Mr. Henry Baker, of Detroit. From press accounts of the meeting all the advance made was that the way was cleared for additional contributions toward the cost of proving the claims of the heirs. The Detroit representative of the Baker family informed the Toronto gathering that six or seven blocks from the City Hall in Philadelphia was a vacant lot surrounded by a brick fence and worth millions of dollars, and that this would yet be in the hands of the heirs. Inasmuch as the records of the supposed Baker property date back to the period before the Revolutionary War, and the "proving" of the estate has been going on for forty years without any success to the numerous claimants, it looks as if the Philadelphia Baker Estate might be in a class with the "Spanish Prisoner" wealth which has been offered to many Canadians. The Baker estate is supposed to have been left by a Col. Jacob or Col. Henry Baker.

OUR PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Labor Leaders in Parliament.

Winnipeg, March 10.—When the Manitoba Legislature opened at the end of January there was talk among the Labor members of trying to keep the debate on the Address going until the three imprisoned labor M.P.P.'s. were released at the end of February. These men were released ten days ago, but the debate is still dragging on, partly because of long speeches delivered by the labor men, and partly because the custom has been not to hold evening sessions in the early part of the session. It was found necessary a week ago, however, to start the evening sessions. The three released prisoners have made remarkable speeches, all condemning the trial at which they were sentenced for seditious conspiracy, and all advocating a socialistic state with the nationalization of industries and the elimination of the "capitalist class."

Nationalization of Industries.

The Rev. William Ivens said the Legislature should attempt a scientific advance from the chaos of the capitalistic and competitive system to one of production for use instead of for profit. The first step, he said, should be the nationalization of all necessary industries, these industries to be controlled by the people who work in them.

John Queen also advocated the "socialization of industries." The first problem of the workers, he said, was how to get hold of the factories and obtain social ownership of them.

George Armstrong, the third of the released men, said that he believed in the first plank of the Labor platform—"collective ownership of the means of wealth production"—though he might not support the other planks.

These demands for nationalization of industry are a more extreme interpretation of the first plank of the Labor platform than that given by F. J. Dixon, leader of the party, in his recent speech in the House. He said that it simply meant that "we are out to establish co-operation in industry to the uttermost limit—co-operation in distribution and co-operation in production." Some of the other Labor men are not likely to take the extreme position.

Education in Manitoba.

Replying to criticisms of the Government's educational policy, Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education, said that, since the election last year and the uncertain position of the Government because of its lack of a majority in the House, there had been more difficulty in administering the national school law than in the whole four years previous. People in some of the foreign settlements were hoping to see its enforcement relaxed so that their own language could again be used. There had also been an attack on the official trustees who had been appointed by the Government to look after the schools in districts where it could not depend on local trustee boards carrying out the law. Dr. Thornton said that there was no desire to take away local autonomy, but the official trustees must be maintained till it was evident that they were not necessary for the maintaining of the schools as required by law with the English language used as the language of instruction and with properly qualified teachers. Thirty schools already had been handed back to the local trustees.

Women Jurors.

A Government bill introduced in the Alberta Legislature provides for women sitting on juries in civil cases, but it is stipulated that no woman shall be compelled to so serve unless prior to the summons she signs a document as to her willingness to act in that capacity. Further provisions state that in actions relating to slander, libel, breach of promise, and such cases, if a woman be party to the action she may apply to have the jury consist of three women and three men; if all parties to an action be women they may apply to have all six jurors of their own sex. All the parties, however, may join in a notice to have all the jury composed of men only. Where any man fails to appear in answer to a summons as juror the penalty may be $50, and the same in the case of women who sign a consent to serve as juror. Any juror who divulges any of the secrets of the jury room will be liable to a fine up to $1,000.

Beaver Farming in Alberta.

Beaver farming is now beginning to be a profitable industry in some parts of Alberta. One of the largest beaver farms is at Eggerton, operated by F. F. Parkinson. A hundred or more beavers are being raised on this farm with confident expectations of providing a handsome yearly revenue as soon as it is believed they have multiplied sufficiently to justify trapping. This beaver farm is located on the bank of a small creek which has been the home of a colony of beavers for years. Government protection gave them an opportunity to increase in number to such proportions that they became a general nuisance, and the owner of the farm applied for permission to fence them in and breed them and sell the increase. This was given, and another line has been added to the diversified side of farming in this section of the province.

S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, also became interested in two colonies of beavers on his farm, set out to study them, and has become an expert on their habits and ways. When they commenced to overrun his farm he secured permission to fence in and "farm them," and is anticipating a substantial profit from his yearly toll. Three other farmers along the Ribstone creek have followed his example.

The "Dog Derby."

The 200 mile dog derby" at The Pas in Northern Manitoba for a purse of $2,500, was won by W. Wintertop, driving a team owned by C. B. Morgan of The Pas. The race was from The Pas to the famous Flin Flon copper mine and back. The winning team covered the distance in 32 hours, 46 minutes, and the second team was only five minutes behind. Goyne of Alaska, who won the dog derby last year, and was backed this year by business men of St. Paul, did not finish the race. He became exhausted twenty miles from The Pas and he and another driver camped out for the night. These two, at the beginning of the race, started out to beat each other, tired themselves and their teams, and the result was that both lost. Only the winning team came back with all the dogs in harness. The teams ranged from five dogs to nine. The three other teams that finished the race all had several dogs tied on at the back of the sleigh, played out with sore feet or exhaustion. The race was only the biggest feature of a week's carnival at The Pas which attracted great numbers.

The "Moderation" League.

The Moderation League of Manitoba, recently organized, is showing great activity and is carrying on an energetic propaganda. In the city of Winnipeg there is some sympathy and support for the movement, since, in the recent referendum, there was a considerable majority in favor of the importation of liquor. Premier Norris stated, however, in the Legislature in reply to a question from the Conservative leader, J. T. Haig, that the government had no intention of bringing down a measure to provide for another liquor referendum, and did not propose to introduce any amendments to the present Manitoba Temperance Act. The Moderation League recently had large advertisements in the Winnipeg newspapers telling of their object, and inviting all those to pay the fee and join the league who believed in a rational rather than an extreme policy in regard to liquor control and in a system under which liquor could be purchased in a legitimate way from government liquor shops. The churches are standing strong for complete prohibition, and there is much discussion both ways through letters to the press.

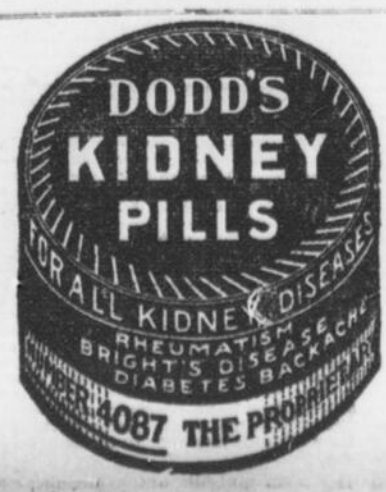
Church Union.

One of the leading Presbyterian ministers of Winnipeg said a few days ago that, if the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church did not definitely decide in favor of church union this year, the western Presbyterians were likely to break away and go in for church union themselves. There is no doubt that the sentiment for church union is steadily growing stronger. The Methodists are practically unanimous for it, and the Presbyterians are now rapidly becoming so. The growing spirit of union in face of the great work lying before the churches in the West, and also the need for united action in regard to social problems, is making the demand for organic union more insistent. On the practical business side, also, it would mean the ability to pay better salaries to the pastors of union churches and the release of much needed men for districts which have no church at all,—and there are scores of them throughout the Prairie Provinces. Every week brings reports of individual churches united in localities all over the West. At Creelman, Sask., the Methodists and Presbyterians have united, retaining the Methodist pastor, for the time being at any rate, at a higher salary. The new church comes under the supervision of the Melville Union Church Presbytery. At Phillmore, Sask., the Methodists and Presbyterians have also voted by an overwhelming majority to join forces. The formalities will be completed as soon as possible. The burning of the Presbyterian Church in the town of Estevan in southeastern Saskatchewan has made church union a very live topic there also. And similar reports are constantly coming from all parts of the West.

Farming Conditions.

Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, states that there is every prospect of a big influx into this province this year of American farmers. Word has already been received of two special train loads of farmers coming from the central states in the corn belt. They will arrive in time for the opening of the season's farming operations. An Illinois farmer has also purchased a section of land ten miles east of Winnipeg, paying between $90 and $100 an acre for it. He plans to make it a first class Manitoba farm. The Deputy Minister said that this influx of practical farmers from the United States, willing to pay big prices for Manitoba land, showed that there was no cause for pessimism about farming conditions here, but that they were on the up-grade. Prospects for the coming season, he said, were excellent.

The Hon. A. B. Crosby, Conservative senator from Halifax, died at Ottawa on Thursday. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1859, but came to Canada in his early youth, receiving his education at Cape Breton public schools and the Commercial College, of Halifax.



PRESS OPINIONS.

PRESIDENT HARDING A NEWSPAPER MAN.

(New York "Herald.")

For the first time in the history of our country the newspaper profession sees to-day one of its own inaugurated as President of the United States. All newspaper men may well have a just pride in the fact that in this trying period, the country has turned to their profession for its Chief Executive. Warren Harding is no hothouse newspaper man. He came up from the bottom. He began his newspaper experience at the typesetter's case. Supplementing a college training, he learned his English at the case, as so many distinguished men have done before him. It was at the case, and in the counting room, and in the press room, and in the reportorial room, and as owner and publisher of the Marion "Star," his then struggling newspaper, that he got the grounding of intensive thought, and the grounding of real business—sweated the sweat that congeals into substantial foundations.

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.

("Farm and Ranch Review.")

In spite of the obvious advantage of an organ to express the aims of an organization, unless there is in the same field an active, independent press, such a paper might easily constitute a serious danger to the movement it is designed to serve. . . . Apart from expressing the general policy of its party as contained in its platform, an official press obviously can never be anything but a megaphone of a limited group of men of presumably sound judgment, whose interests lie in advocating the official views. The independent press must be the watch-dog and organ of the rank and file of farmers.

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

(The "Christian Guardian.")

Away out in the western Pacific lies a rocky and picturesque little island, with groves of bamboos and cocoa and araca palms, which has suddenly acquired considerable international importance. The island is called Yap, Guap, or Wap, and it was discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, but was sold to Germany in 1888. When the Great War broke out Japan occupied the Ladrone, Pelew, and Caroline islands, and the Peace Conference finally gave her the mandate for these islands. It is said that Mr. Lansing, on behalf of the United States, made a reservation excluding Yap from the Japanese mandate, but there seems to be no official record of this. The United States has no wish to acquire Yap, but she insists that the island, as an important cable station, should be internationalized, and the United States Government has sent a note to the Council of the League of Nations claiming an equal concern and interest with the other powers in the disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany. This does not seem to harmonize very well with the claim that the United States must not allow itself to become entangled in European or Asiatic politics, but despite this apparent inconsistency the new government will probably insist on having its say in the League of Nations.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

(Los Angeles "Times.")

A woman will put on a fur cloak and then wander forth bareheaded to visit the neighbors, go to the store or drop in the movies. But if she is going where they are spending the afternoon pouring tea in a steam-heated flat she will put on a lid that weighs three pounds and smile through it all. She will wear a massive helmet in church or at a reception, but she will have her locks unbared for vaudeville or the evening walk. She dons her best hat for the public dining room, but journeys bald-headed to where the hot-dog merchant holds forth on the corner. If the men and women are now supposed to be equal they should learn to wear their hats at the same time and place. As it is to-day it seems as if a man took off his hat whenever the woman kept hers on, and vice versa. After six centuries of practice the sexes ought to be able to wear their hats together, anyhow.

GRAMMAR VERSUS EXPRESSIVENESS

(Chicago "Tribune.")

"It's me" probably will gain sanction before "it don't," but both will be taken in as respectable members of the language no matter how hard the purists strive to keep them out. They have too much vigor to be kept out. Even now the person who says "It is I" is conscious of a precise effort which exaggerates the ego. "It is I" the ceremonial "it is I" feels that he is sudthe person remembering in time to switch the locution from the natural "it's me" to the cermonial "it is I" feels that he is suddenly all dressed up with nowhere to go. He feels as if he were making entirely too much of himself, and as if his shoes pinched. Purists who flinch when the well of England gets a surface wash from the soil will stand aghast at the gradual change, but inasmuch as "me" walks on the ground and "I," in this connection, goes on stilts, people wishing comfort in their mother tongue will go by the line of least effort.

A TWO-POWER NAVY NOT ENOUGH.

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

A navy as large as that of any other country is good as far as it goes. But as Admiral Huse points out, it does not go far enough. A war between England and America, he declares, is "inconceivable." Hence we must be prepared to meet the strongest pair of fleets afloat, one of them being the fleet of England. The reader who has followed the Admiral's reasoning to this point, where the Admiral dropped it, will have no trouble in following it further. A two-Power navy would enable us to stand off England and Japan. But suppose France saw in the struggle a life-and-death contest between the Old World and the New. Is it not plain that we must have a three-Power navy? Suppose that Italy was persuaded that the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere must stand or fall together. It is only too evident that we have no right to sleep soundly until we have a four-Power navy. Meanwhile if England takes alarm and goes in for even a mere two-Power navy, it will take more mathematics than was ever taught at Annapolis to figure out how we can keep ahead of the game.

POLITICAL CRIME IN SPAIN.

(Washington "Star.")

Spain has been travelling a rough road for some time. The domestic situation has been extremely difficult owing to an unsound economic condition and a complete lack of cohesion between the classes of the people. A definite republican movement has been under way, checked primarily by the personal popularity of King Alfonso, who has occupied in this respect much the same position as King Victor in Italy.

The slaying of Dato is apt to cause reaction against the liberal movement in Spain, unless, indeed, it is the first act of a carefully planned revolution. There are as yet no signs, however, that it is more than an act of hatred. In itself it cannot change things for the benefit of those whom Dato so persistently antagonized throughout his career. Spanish politics is extremely complex and no single group actually controls. An ultra-liberal premier could not command a sustaining majority in the cortes short of an actual revolution. Thus it is altogether probable that Dato's successor will be a compromise conservative, whose task will be to keep the government running. Not much progress can be made in such a condition.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

("The Christian World.")

Unemployment in Scotland, says our Glasgow correspondent, is daily becoming more and more acute. Many of the shipyards, factories, and engineering shops in the Clyde area are working on short time; while in other cases full time has only been rendered possible by the discharge of hundreds of employees. Several have closed up altogether, in one case about 800 men being thus thrown idle. Aberdeen and Dundee are also having their full share of unemployed workers. Talking to a leading employer of labor this week in Glasgow, he told our correspondent that to a certain extent, in certain industries, workers had themselves almost entirely to blame for the present deplorable state of matters. Owing to the high wages ruling in many of the staple industries, employers have lost large and remunerative orders, which would have provided regular work for many thousands of men, because they are unable to compete with American and Continental firms. Whether this be so or not, industrial Scotland is this winter passing through a period of crisis the like of which has not been known for many years. Despite the unemployment crisis, places of amusement and entertainmen in Glasgow and other large cities are crowded nightly, the dancing craze has seized many people, and every form of so-called recreation and sport is being largely supported. Scotland needs a revival of religion, which would bring the people back to the things which really matter.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

("La Presse.")

A number of railway experts are of opinion that railway companies will inevitably accumulate new deficits unless they reduce the men's wages. Whether they are right or wrong, this is certain: Something must be done to prevent the national railways of Canada from continuing to be a crushing burden upon the Canadian people.

Fifty Russians were halted at the border at Port Huron, Mich., as they were about to cross into Canada without paying income taxes. A total of $1,184 was collected.

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Remedies Rheumatism; Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price $1.50.

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Pimples Have Now All Disappeared

WHY PORT HOPE LADY PRAISES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss May Luckey Tells of Her Experience With Dodd's Kidney Pills and Why She Recommends Them to Her Friends.

Trinity College, Port Hope, March 15th (Special).—"Dodd's Kidney Pills have helped me wonderfully." So says Miss May Luckey of this place. "For a long time I was troubled with pimples and blotches on my face," Miss Luckey goes on to state. "They were very bad and I did not know what to do.

"Then a lady friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using six boxes the blotches and pimples have vanished. I wish to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone who suffers with the same disease."

Pimples and blotches are caused by impure blood. The natural way to treat them is to put the kidneys in condition to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They have been in use in Canada for over thirty years and have made an enviable reputation in the treatment of such diseases as pain in the back, dropsy, urinary troubles, diabetes and heart disease.

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills for kidney troubles ask your neighbors about them.

GANDHI, THE MAN OF MYSTERY

Story of Firebrand Who Heads Anti-British Movement in India.

HINDU NATIONALISM.

(By George F. Authier.)

While the troubles of the British Empire appear to be centred in Ireland at the present moment, India presents a problem which is probably more far reaching in its effect upon the fortunes of the British Empire. News despatches from India are fragmentary, but they suggest a situation varying little in degree from the conditions of revolt in Ireland and more serious because the Indian situation suggests the activities of more than 300,000,000 people.



Gandhi, the anti-British Leader in India.

With it is connected the maintenance of Britain as a world empire upon which the "sun never sets."

Lord Reading, former Chief Justice of England and former Ambassador to the United States, has been chosen as the "strong man" to save the empire which was won for Britain more than one hundred and fifty years ago and where the exploits of Clive and Warren Hastings were enacted.

India is a small world in itself, with a background of history which promises little success for an experiment in democracy. With a population of approximately 313,000,000, the prevailing popular element is Brahmin, which in itself is divided into a number of castes from which escape or withdrawal is impossible. Its lowest rung is the large class of Pariahs, or "untouchables," who to the high caste Hindu is all that the description implies. The Moslem is a comparatively small portion of the population, but he exerts an influence greater than his numbers would warrant. The Moslems of India are approximately 60,000,000 in number, comprising one-sixth of the entire population.

Heretofore, nationalistic movements have been opposed by the Moslem and by the low caste Hindus, who have not relished the prospect of being subjected to the harsh and arbitrary rule of the high caste Hindu. It was from this rule that British control rescued them.

The appeal to religious prejudice has jarred a portion of the Moslem leaders from their opposition to nationalism, while the influence of Gandhi, leader in the movement against the British, has succeeded in developing a nationalistic sentiment among a portion of the low caste Hindus.

A Beguiling Tongue.

It is this strange influence which Gandhi exerts which makes him so dangerous an element, from the British viewpoint. Gandhi is 51 years old and is described as an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Although he walks about like a mendicant, with bare feet and the clothing of the humblest, his influence extends from the bottom strata of society upwards.

His philosophy prompts him to believe that modern civilization is a curse. In modern appliances, in modern machinery, in railroads and telegraphs he professes to see nothing but the works of an evil one. In the industrial city in which he makes his home he has developed a social cult which professes to find its chief satisfaction in primitive agriculture and in the simplest forms of industry. The machine is discarded and the hand is exalted in their ideal of industry.

Gandhi, the man of mystery in dreaming India, describes himself in this sentence.

"Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise; I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man."

While scorning modern inventions, Gandhi is understood to utilize railroad trains and automobiles in travelling about India, spreading his doctrines wherever he can, with the result that his popularity appears to have attained almost Messianic proportions.

"Through Oceans of Blood."

At a congress held in Nagpur at the close of last year, Gandhi, while pleading for non-violence, called for the destruction of the British Empire and declared that success of the movement might involve "wading through oceans of blood." This was but a sample of the utterances that were made at this congress, which declared loyalty to Great Britain optional and constitutional methods matters of expedience. The congress declared for non-cooperation with the British under any form, except in the case of schoolboys under 16 years of age.

This attitude suggests a resemblance to the Irish movement which is startling.

Ferment in India commenced before the world war and there were disturbances during the war. In spite of this the British, with the aid of its vassal princes, 112 in number, succeeded in quieting most disturbances. Indian troops were taken to Europe, resulting in another complaint on the part of the Indians on the ground that their soldiers should not be asked to serve outside of India.

The "Black Cobra" Bill.

In an effort to solve the situation the Montague-Chelmsford report was submitted to Parliament, providing a limited degree of self-government and envisaging ure became a law in 1919, eighteen months home rule as an eventual goal. This measafter the report had been submitted. During this period unrest broke out again, resulting in rioting and disturbances of various kinds, until the British Government was moved to adopt a stern repressive measure, known as the Rowlatt bill in England but described in India as the "Black Cobra" bill.

These repressive measures were vigorously enforced, finally culminating in the so-called massacre at Amritsar, where several natives were shot down by order of Gen. Dyer, and many more wounded. The British Government censured Gen. Dyer severely and recalled him.

In the meantime, the Indian Nationalist movement appears to be growing rather than diminishing, and the activities of Gandhi and his successes in creating unrest are increasing. With Russian Bolshevist influence pressing from the north, and with revolutionary activities working from within, the British authorities are confronted with a problem of tremendous difficulties.

The British position in India, however, has its supporters within India itself, and it is significant and a tribute to British rule that the poorer elements of Indian society, the Pariahs and intermediate low caste Hindus, appear reluctant to join the revolutionary move.—N. Y. "Herald."

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

Sydney R. Flanders, barrister, Winnipeg, died on Feb. 21 at Grand Bay, Alabama, where he had gone to recover his health. He was a son of the late Rev. C. R. Flanders, for fifteen years Principal of Stanstead College.

THE OLD HOME.

I'll ne'er forget the old home,
The home where I was born;
Where I was loved and nurtured,
So many years agone.
The home of happy childhood,
Where life was blithe and free;
Where love and peace abounded,
The home so dear to me.

I'll ne'er forget the old home,
Though plain it may have been;
Its humble architecture,
Could easily be seen.
But near the quaint old cottage,
The flowers were oft' in bloom;
The lilac and the roses
Diffused their sweet perfume.

I'll ne'er forget the old home,
Where prayer was often heard,
And where each morn and evening,
We read God's Holy Word.
Where mother loved the Saviour,
And did the best she could
To guard our lives from evil,
And teach us to be good.

I'll ne'er forget the old home,
The happy home of yore;
But now the home of strangers,
I'll see the place no more!
But in imagination,
My heart will often roam
Back to the days of childhood—
Back to the dear old home.

But there's another new home,
Which I shall someday see;
The home of many mansions,
Prepared in heaven for me.
The home that never changeth,
That never will grow old,
Where I shall live forever
With Christ in bliss untold.

—P. N. ESNOUF.

St. Lambert, Que.

INDIAN WAR MEMORIAL.



The Prince of Wales unveiling an Indian War Memorial at Patcham Downs, N. Brighton, England.

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I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I was so well I went to work again.

I look upon this fruit medicine, *'Fruit-a-tives,' as simply marvellous in the cure of Rheumatism*, and strongly advise everyone suffering with Rheumatism to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial."

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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



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We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

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SEEN IN PARLIAMENT

By "A Man in the Gallery."

Ottawa, March 12.—The estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year provide food for thought and also for a number of forceful speeches. They always do supply the opposition with a certain amount of ammunition to fire at the Government, and this year they contain much more than usual. During the war the Government might ask whatever sum it liked, and though at times the amount seemed to stagger the house, still the latter always came through without murmuring. But the war is over, and with it has gone the practice of handing blank cheques to the Government with the intimation that it might fill in any sum it thought necessary.

Battle Over the Estimates.

From present indications the Government will get the heaviest bombardment over the estimates it has ever had. Six Hundred Million Dollars, as the total will be, is a big sum to ask Parliament for in a peace year. Even strong supporters of the Government think that a pretty fast clip is being maintained, but they admit that there seems to be no help for it. A comparison of the estimates with those of other years show that much cutting has been done, both capital and current expenditure on public works having been shaved to the bone. The white elephants, in the form of railways, are of course, the cause of the trouble. Past doles had shown how ravenous are the appetites of these creatures, but that they should come along this year and ask for a cool $140,000,000 of new money, staggered everybody. If this were the last of it, the public would probably say with a sigh of relief, 'Well, the sum is big, but, thank goodness, it's the last." But no one can yet see the bottom.

No argument is required to demonstrate that $140,000,000 is a lot of money, but a few comparisons will the better help one to realize what it means. What is said is not in the spirit of criticism, but is merely a plain statement of the facts. This $140,000,000 of new money asked for the railways is within $4,000,000 of the total amount spent by the country for all purposes in 1904, and over three times as much as was spent in 1888. Blake and Cartwright used to raise a terrible howl over the $25,000,000 and the 25,000,000 acres of land granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway, but these worthies would have dropped dead had they been confronted by the demand of the white elephants now in the care of the Government.

What is the Outlook?

Add the $168,000,000 worth of loans provided for in the estimates to the $324,000,000 of other aid in the form of loans, advances and guarantees granted to railways during the last seven years, and it is found that the assistance thus provided since 1914 amounts to the large sum of $492,000,000, which is equal to over 20 percent of the cost of the war in Canada. Many people have wondered how it is that the loans issued between 1914 and the end of 1919 exceed the cost of the war. Part of the explanation is to be found in the sums the railways have been getting. Yet in spite of all that has been done, the Grand Trunk Pacific reports a deficit of over $19,000,000 last year, the Canadian Northern a deficit of $23,000,000 and the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental of $7,000,000.

The question naturally arises—what is the outlook? Is there no way out? One might as well be frank and say that there is no end in sight to heavy deficits and large additional capital outlays on these railways. If the Grand Trunk Pacific last year lost $11,250,000 on its operating expenses, and failed to pay its $8,000,000 of fixed charges, what likelihood is there of it doing much better next year unless the service is cut to pieces. Even if the operating deficit were cut in half, the total loss would be $13,500,000. As for the Canadian Northern, if the operating deficit were wiped out, which is asking considerable, there would still be $18,000,000 in interest and other charges to be made up. As long as anything like a satisfactory service is maintained on the I. C. R. and N. T. R. the deficit under existing conditions will probably be four or five millions. Even with a decided reduction in service, a deficit of around $40,000,000 this year seems inevitable.

Extra Heavy Burdens.

It must also be borne in mind that probably within a year the Government will have to issue between 50 and 60 million dollars worth of bonds to the Grand Trunk shareholders, to pay for the capital stock. It will not, of course, have to raise that amount of money, but bonds are a liability.

Another extra heavy burden is looming up in refunding of the several hundreds of millions of maturing securities. A number of these issues bear only three percent, but when a Pennsylvania railway issue to-day yields 7 1-2, one can readily see what the country is up against in increased interest charges.

So there is not much relief in sight as long as duplicated mileage is operated. On how much of this the service could be discontinued, it is impossible to say. Those who know the strength of the railway brotherhoods do not expect much help through wage reductions. The roads are weighed down through heavy fixed charges, which will become heavier instead of lighter. These huge bond guarantees have caused the trouble.

What has been said should not be construed as an attack on public ownership and operation. It is time that the facts were laid bare to the public. There has never been an accurate and plain statement made of the liabilities of the roads that the Government has taken over. Consequently the public has not known what it is up against. In as far as the Intercolonial is concerned, both parties when in office have tried to conceal the deficits as much as possible. The public never will know the facts until an honest system of accounting is introduced. For example, the public will never realize what these high deficits are costing it until the interest on them is compounded.

What the Estimates Mean.

It is worth while giving a thought to what the total estimates of approximately $600,000,000, which is $70.00 per capita, mean. They are equal to over four times the total national expenditure in 1912. Much is heard of the necessity of getting back to a pre-war level of wages and prices, but with only pre-war wages and salaries to live on, a great many people will be asking themselves how they are going to do it and pay four times the federal taxes. For it is the average person, those who constitute the masses, who will have to pay the greater part of the taxes; for the further we get away from the war the greater tendency will there be on the part of the well-to-do to escape from their heavy war taxes.

This $600,000,000 is equal to 45 percent of of all the savings deposits in the chartered banks of Canada. It is equal to the value of all the life insurance written in this country last year, and at the rate of saving maintained during the last six months, amounts to six times the amount that the public will put into the chartered banks this year. In 1914 the total savings in these institutions were only equal to about $60,000,000 more than this sum. At the outbreak of war Great Britain, with five times as many people as Canada, was only spending twice as much a year.

Are We Spendthrifts?

The Americans are held up to us as the worst of spendthrifts, but on the basis of appropriations for the coming fiscal year we will spend two dollars per capita to their one for federal purposes, and in theirs provision will probably be made for a naval expenditure of over $400,000,000. Of course, it is hoped that our railway expenditure will some day be a profitable investment, but when it comes to money-making assets, the Americans are much better off, their Federal Reserve banking system having made a profit of over $100,000,000 last year.

These observations are not the wailings of a pessimist, they merely put in another form what the best business thought of this country is saying. If the big leaks in expenditure cannot be plugged then not only will the greater part of the wealth made by this country during the war be dissipated, but it will simply be a matter of working for the tax collector for the next decade or two. Canada cannot expect to take from its people for federal purposes double per capita what the United States does and attract large numbers of people who are trying to better their lot.

The Remedy.

What is the remedy? Cut expenditure to the bone, wherever possible and grin and bear the rest of the load. Canada's burdens are the legacies of the past rather than due to acts of the present. They can't be shifted, because in addition to the heavy legitimate war expenditure, former governments very generously backed the wild-cat ventures of railway promoters, who did business on a shoe string, and made millions. The pressure of taxation will become more acute rather than lighter, for in proportion as wages and profits fall, the harder will the mass of the people have to work to pay the same amount of money.

In the meantime a lively battle is looming up over the Naval, the Militia, and the Royal Canadian Police estimates. The Liberals appear to be lying low chiefly for Mr. Ballantyne, and will give Mr. Guthrie, as Minister of Militia, a warm time too.

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Chris- new home. See coupon on page 30.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

Madrid, March 14.—Former Premier Saiazar has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet to replace that of the late Premier Dato.

The former Kaiser has written a book in which he declares that in his desires for peace and the establishment of a league of nations, he was "foiled by the perfidious machinations of Great Britain, France and Russia."

HONAN FAMINE FUND.

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Mrs. Jos. M. Ronayne, Pemberton Meadows	5.00
Total for week ending March 12.	$ 395.65
Forwarded from pevious week	28,083.85
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NOMINATED FOR MODERATOR.



Rev. Dr. A. T. Love, Quebec Minister, who has been nominated by the Toronto Presbytery for election as Moderator of the Presbyetrian Assembly.

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For purposes of introduction we will continue to offer the WITNESS at $1.35 to those subscribers who will send one or more new subscriptions in at that figure with their own renewal. In other words, we would far rather have more subscribers at less money, than fewer subscribers at more money.

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GERMANY MUST PAY TO LIMIT OF CAPACITY

Allies Are Not Going to Flinch, Says Premier Lloyd George

In the British House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Labor M.P. and ex-food controller, maintained that the attempt to secure a settlement with Germany by force instead of by reason would tend to increase unemployment. Why had Parliament not been allowed the opportunity of expressing its opinion on the nature of the pressure to be used upon Germany? The week-end at Chequers had altered the whole policy of treatment of Germany by the Allies. Any step that could have been taken to effect a peaceful settlement would have been better than the military measures now threatened and he laid the responsibility for this, "the worst mistake in foreign policy," at the door of the Government.

Demand Not Extravagant.

Premier Lloyd George, who followed Mr. Clynes, said the latter's speech was an unfortunate one.

"It will have no effect, except to stiffen German resistance and if it does it is no service to Germany. The best service rendered to Germany would be the appearance of complete unanimity in the enforcement of what the right hon. gentleman himself admits to be a fair and just claim. Is it a very extravagant demand that Germany should pay for the next two years £100,000,000, plus 10 percent on her exports, or £130,000,000, which is about one-fourth or one-fifth of what we are paying for our debt charges for the war and our pensions? France has to find 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 francs this year. She has a gigantic pension charge, for her losses were colossal. She has a population of 43,000,000 against more than 60,000,000 in Germany. She has to find £1,100,000,000, while Germany is called upon to find £130,000,000, yet the League of Nations is invoked against us and we are charged with disturbing the peace of Europe! There is no sense of justification in this. Mr. Clynes asked why we did not accept the German proposals; even the Germans admitted, when they had put forward their second proposal, that their first was preposterous."

Diversion of Traffic.

Dealing with the suggestion that Germany may divert traffic as soon as the Allies start deducting a percentage of the value of imported goods, he said:

"No country, however prosperous, could face the prospect of losing 50 percent or 60 percent of its exports in a single year, especially when it is borne in mind that the old markets of Germany in Central and Eastern Europe are gone. She might talk about stopping all her exports to the Allied countries, but if she did this theer would be such unemployment in Germany as no great industrial country has ever witnessed in the world."

"Supposing Germany believed the right hon. gentleman represented the view of the English people. Is there any government in Germany that would ever come forward to propose anything? Let me take the position of the German statesmen. I do not wish to say a harsh word that will create difficulties with public opinion. They have got a public opinion which is only informed on one sde of the case. They don't accept the responsibility for the war; they do not accept the responsibility for the devastation in France and Belgium. That is the frame of mind in which Germany is considering these claims.

Allies Stand Together.

"If you say to people in that frame of mind, however just you may think the claims against them may be, 'you will never enforce them,' what statesmen would ever come to any conference and propose anything? You must make it clear, in their own interest, that the Allies, not merely France, Belgium and England, but all the Allies, standing together, mean to enforce their legitimate claims against Germany for reparations, within the limits of her capacity. Until you do that you will never get a settlement."

Lloyd George defended the reparations bill as the best way of meeting the just claims of the Allies without destroying Germany economically and without taking military action beyond what has been taken up to the present.

"Germany is more likely to face her problem if it is made clear to her that the Allies are not going to flinch. Germany must understand that the Allies mean she should pay to the limit of her capacity."

SIX PRISONERS EXECUTED IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, March 14.—Six prisoners convicted of complicity with the murder of British intelligence officers and members of the Crown forces in Ireland, were executed in Mountjoy prison, this city, this morning. The men were hanged in pairs at intervals of an hour.

Twenty thousand people gathered outside the prison during the hours that the executions were going on, and all work in the city stopped until 11 o'clock. Even the post-office and telegraph service was suspended.

The crowd began assembling in front of the prison at dawn, and by 6 o'clock the prison yard was packed. An hour later the crowd had filled the roadway leading to the prison and all the abutting streets.

An altar had been improvised near the prison doors and on the walls and trees in the prison yard sacred images and pictures had been placed. Everywhere candles were burned, scores of persons in the heart of the dense throng holding them aloft throughout the long vigil. Here and there priests or women led in prayer or hymns in which everyone joined earnestly.

Hundreds of persons kneeling in the roadway were obliged to rise when an armoured car forced its way through the crowd. From 5 o'clock this morning it had paraded up and down in front of the prison. On the roof of the jail, overlooking the entrance, a cast iron sentry box had been erected overnight from which a soldier kept careful watch on the crowd.

Two of the men executed, Patrick Moran and Thomas Whelan were found guilty of complicity in the killing of intelligence officers in Dublin on Nov. 21 last.

The other four, Frank Flood, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Bryan and Patrick Doyle, were convicted of participating in an ambush near here in January in which one member of the attacking party was killed.

Not since the executions following the 1916 uprising, with the possible exception of the hanging of Keven Barry in November last for an attack on a military escort have the Sinn Fein sympathizers been more profoundly stirred.

Although 6 o'clock had been fixed for the execution of the first pair, it was not until 8.20 that the crowd knew the fate of the prisoners. At that time the following notice was posted outside the jail gates:

"The sentence of the law passed on Thomas Whelan and Patrick Moran, found guilty of murder, and on Thomas Bryan, Patrick Doyle, Frank Flood and Bernard Ryan, found guilty of high treason in levying war, has been carried into execution."

To reap a crop of voters and workers for the principles which make for "Christian Democracy"—sow the "Witness" in a new home. See coupon on page 30.

THE RUSSIAN RISING.

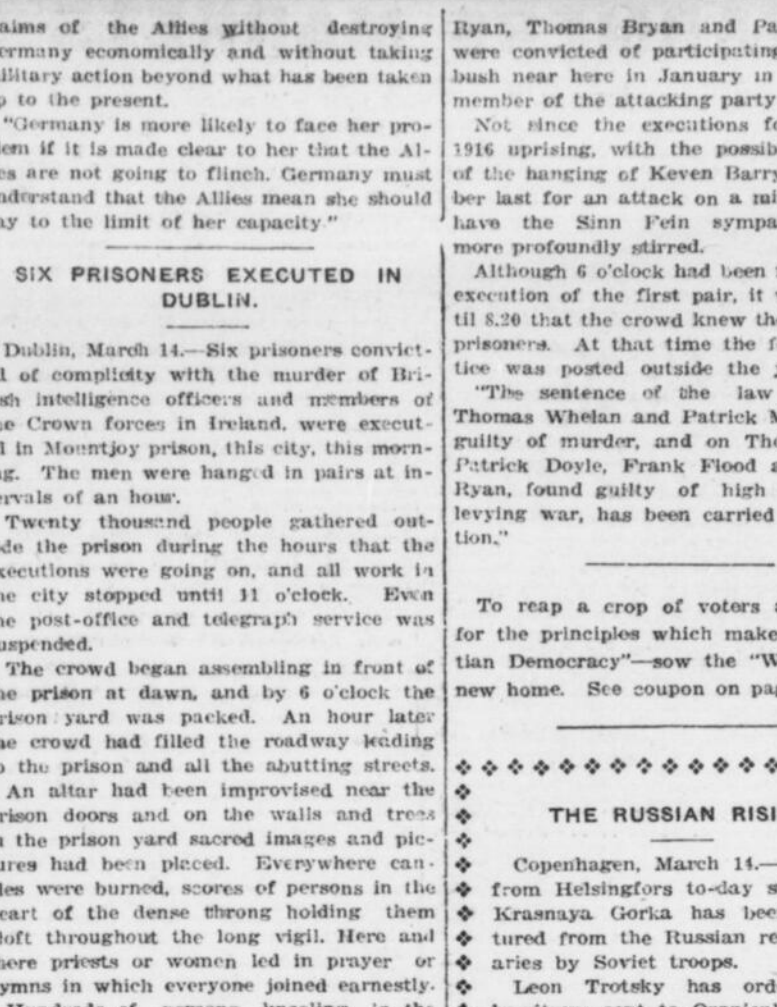
Copenhagen, March 14.— Advices from Helsingfors to-day state that Krasnaya Gorka has been recaptured from the Russian revolutionaries by Soviet troops.

Leon Trotsky has ordered big howitzers sent to Oranienbaum, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt, after executing M. Kolesov, chief officer of the flying station, and forty-four other rebels.

Helsingfors, March 14.—A virtual ultimatum from the Bolsheviks was received by the Finnish Governmen to-day. The Finns were warned to not communicate with Kronstadt, stronghold of the Russian rebels.

A Gilt Edged Security

ALBERTA 6 Per Cent GOLD BONDS



Good Bonds were never a more attractive investment for all classes of people than at this time, and among the many bond issues now offered, none will be found safer or better than

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These bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000, small enough for the small investor and convenient for the large investor. They are priced at par—no dealer's commission chargeable to the purchaser.

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HON. C. R. MITCHELL
Provincial Treasurer

W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Provincial Treasurer

Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta

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FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The undertone to the egg situation is weak, and the tendency of prices is towards a lower level owing to the very liberal offerings from throughout the country for shipment, and the continued large supplies coming forward, which are far in excess of the daily requirements in spite of the fact that the consumption at present is heavy. The demand was good for small lots to meet immediate wants, and sales were made freely at 44c. to 45c. per dozen, and dealers to-day were bidding country shippers 35c. per dozen f.o.b., shipping points. The receipts to-day were 1,789 cases, as compared with 2,359 for the same day last week, and 697 for the corresponding day a year ago.

There was no actual change in the condition of the market for dressed poultry to-day, prices for all lines being firmly maintained, with a good demand for supplies, and quite an active trade was done in cold storage stock for immediate consumption.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Turkeys, choice	60c. to 62c.
Good turkeys	55c. to 57c.
Geese	30c. to 35c.
Chickens	40c. to 42c.
Ducks	40c. to 41c.
Fowls	33c. to 35c.

The trade in potatoes continues rather quiet, but as supplies on spot are not excessive, there is no further change in prices to note, car lots of Green Mountains being quoted at $1 to $1.05, and Quebec stock at 95c. per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way the former sold at $1.15, and the latter at $1 to $1.05 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store.

Chicago, March 11.—Eggs higher. Receipts, 13,557 cases. At mark, cases included, 29c. to 30c.

New York, March 11.—Eggs unsettled. Receipts, 34,782 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34 1-2c. to 35c.; fresh gathered, firsts, 31 1-2c. to 34c.; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 38c. to 43c.; do. browns, extra, 38c. to 40c.; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 32c. to 36c.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There were no new developments in the local live hog situation to-day, the undertone to the market being firm, but trade was quiet. Selected lots were quoted at $15.50 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars. The demand for dressed hogs was steady, and a fair trade was done in city abattoir fresh-killed stock at $23 to $24 per 100 lbs.

The trade in hams and bacon continues fairly active owing to the fact that buyers in most cases are now providing for their Easter wants, and in consequence orders for fair-sized lots are being received by packers and dealers. The tone of the market is firm, and prices are unchanged, with sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams at 35c per lb., 10 to 15 lbs. at 33c to 34c, and 18 to 25 lbs. at 32c to 33c. Windsor selected boneless bacon sold at 51c to 53c per lb., and breakfast grades at 38c to 40c. The demand for trimmed loins of fresh pork is steady at 35c per lb., and trimmed shoulders at 22c to 23c per lb.

The condition of the market for lard was unchanged, the feeling being still somewhat unsettled, and in consequence the demand is chiefly for small lots of Canadian grades at 16 1-2c to 17c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and leaf lard is selling at 22c to 23c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

DAIRY PRODUCE TRADE.

The feature of the butter trade continues to be the strong undertone to the market, and prices scored a further advance of 1c. per lb., which was attributed principally to the continued good demand for supplies from both local and outside buyers, and the steady decrease in stocks on spot. A fairly active trade was done to-day, with sales of round lots of 200 to 500 packages of finest townships creamery at 57 1-2c. to 58c. per lb., and regraded western creamery at 56c. to 56 1-2c. In spite of the above there was no further change in wholesale jobbing prices; in fact, it was reported that some dealers were cutting prices 1c. per lb., but most of them are firm at 59c. per lb. in solid packages, and at 60c. in 1-lb. blocks.

There continues to be a good enquiry for cheese for home consumption, but owing to the light offerings the volume of business passing is small, and prices are firm for colored goods at 29 1-2c. to 30c. per lb., and at 29 1-2c. to 29 3-4c. for white.

New York, March 11.—Butter steady. Receipts, 5,030 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 47c. to 48c.; creamery extras, 92 score, 46 3-4c. to 47c.; creamery, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 42c. to 46 1-2c.; state, dairy, good to finest, 39c. to 46 1-2c.; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22c. Cheese firm. Receipts, 1,255 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, held specials, 28c. to 29c.; do. average run, 26c. to 27c.; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 26c. to 26 1-2c.; do. average run, 25c. to 26c.

PRICES AT WINNIPEG.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.85½	1.85½	1.83	1.83½
July	1.72½	1.72½	1.70⅛	1.70⅛
Rye—				
May	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.65
Flax—				
May	1.85½	1.85½	1.83	1.83½
July	1.88	1.88	1.86¾	1.87
Barley—				
May	.81	.81	.80	.81
July	.80	.80	.79	.79
Oats—				
May	.51⅛	.51⅛	.50	.50
July	.52½	.52½	.51⅛	.51⅛

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.92¾; No. 2 northern, $1.89¾; No. 3 northern, $1.85¾; No. 4 northern, $1.79¼; No. 5 northern, $1.70¾; No. 6 northern, $1.54¾; feed, $1.44¾; Saskatchewan and Alberta, $1.92¾.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49⅜c; No. 3 C.W., 45c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 43c; No. 2 feed, 40c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 85c; No. 4 C.W., 73½c; rejected, 62½c; feed, 62c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.80¼; No. 2 C.W., $1.75¾; No. 5 C.W., $1.51½; condemned, $1.48½.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., $1.63.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Weakness prevailed in the Canadian wheat situation, and prices scored a decline of 2 5-8c to 2 7-8c per bushel. In sympathy with this the market for coarse grains was also weaker and prices for oats closed 1 1-8c to 1 1-2c per bushel lower, barley 1-4c to 1c, rye 2 1-2c, and flax 1 1-2c to 2c.

The domestic market for cash grain was without any new feature to note, the only business of importance done being a sale of a few cars of sample spring wheat at $2 per bushel ex-store here. The demand for coarse grains continues slow and the market was dull with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats quoted at 67c to 68c, No. 3 C.W. and extra No. 1 feed at 63c to 64c, No. 1 feed at 61c to 62c, and No. 2 feed at 59c to 60c per bushel ex-store.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Montreal quotations for sterling drafts ranged between 4.44 and 4.45 1-2, with sales at 4.45 and 4.45 1-4.

Cheques—	Close.	Open.	Close.
London cheques	4.4500	4.4486	4.4528
London cables	4.4585	4.4571	4.4614
France	.0816	.0816	.0813
Belgium	.0856	.0854	.0852
Italy	.0421	.0420	.0422
Switzerland	.1922	.1924	.1935
Holland	.3916	.3916	.3918
Spain	.1590	.1586	.1592
Germany	.0182	.0182	.0181
Sweden	.2557	.2554	.2564
Norway	.1875	.1870	.1856
Denmark	.1970	.1972	.1959
N. Y. funds	14 1-32	14 1-32	14½

MONTREAL CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

The principle of the Metropolitan Commission for Montreal has been accepted by the Private Bills Committee of the Quebec Assembly after a short sitting on that subject, and the bill has been sent on to the House for discussion.

This was the decision arrived at on the suggestion of Premier Taschereau, after a variety of mayors of municipalities on the Island of Montreal had given their opinion on the scheme.

The Premier said that in adopting the principle the Committee did not bind itself as regards which municipalities shall come into the Commission scheme, nor is the House bound by the decision of the Committee.

LOCAL CLOSING PRICES.

Closing bid and asked prices of inactive Montreal securities:

Stocks	Asked.	Bid.
Asbestos Corp. pfd.	90	.....
B. C. Fishing	44	.....
Can. Car & Fdy.	36	.....
Can. Cement pfd.	92	91½
Can. Con. Rubber pfd	.....	88
Can. Cottons pfd.	.....	73
Can. Iron Fdrs. pfd.	.....	25
Dom. Coal pfd.	.....	77
Dom. Glass pfd.	.....	84
Dom. Park	80	.....
Dom. Textile pfd.	.....	95
Hillcrest Coll. pfd.	.....	71
Kaministiquia	90	.....
Lake of the Woods pfd.	.....	100
MacDonald	25	23
*Mont. Cottons pfd.	.....	93
Mont. Telegraph	.....	112½
Ogilvie Milling pfd.	.....	99½
Ontario S. Products	65	63½
Ottawa L. H. & P.	.....	65
Penmans Ltd. pfd.	.....	84½
St. Law. Flour pfd.	90	85
St. Maurice Paper	.....	99
Winnipeg Ry.	41	40
Banks—		
Merchants	175	.....
Molsons	.....	180
Bonds—		
Asbestos Corp	80	.....
Bell Telephone	.....	92½
Dom. Coal	.....	86
Dom. Cotton	.....	96½
Dom. Tetile A	.....	92
Do. B.	.....	92
Do. C.	.....	92
Do. D.	.....	92
Lake of the Woods	.....	95½
Mont. Tramways	.....	79
Winnipeg Electric	83	82
Montreal, December	.....	107½
Do. May	.....	107
Do. September	.....	99

*Ex-dividend.

Senator Henry Berenger writes in the Paris "Midi" that the Allies committed a great error in not prosecuting the German war guilty because in so doing they gave up the best means to convince the Germans that they really lost the war. He thinks it is not too late to change what he regards as a bad method.

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